

THE
P E E R A G E
OF
E N G L A N D ;

CONTAINING
A *Genealogical and Historical* ACCOUNT
Of all the

PEERS of *ENGLAND*,

Now existing, either by *Tenure, Summons, or Creation* :

Their DESCENTS and COLLATERAL LINES :

Their BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and ISSUES :

Famous ACTIONS, both in *War and Peace* :

Religious and Charitable DONATIONS :

DEATHS, PLACES of *Burial*, MONUMENTS, EPITAPHS :

And many valuable Memoirs never before printed.

A L S O

Their Paternal COATS of ARMS, CRESTS, SUPPORTERS, and MOTTO'S,
curiously engraven on COPPER-PLATES.

Collected from *Records, Old Wills, Authentic Manuscripts*, our most
approv'd *Historians*, and other Authorities which are cited.

By *ARTHUR COLLINS*, Esq;

V O L. V.

The THIRD EDITION, corrected and enlarged in every Family,
with MEMOIRS, not hitherto printed.

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and B. LAW.

M D C C L V I.

THE F E E R A G E OF E N G L A N D ;

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Their Births, Marriages, and Issues;
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Rising and Falling of
Deaths, Places of Burial, Monuments, Epitaphs;
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LONDON.

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and B. Law.

MDCCLXXI.



of inferior Gentlemen
I should have let forth the Origin of your
family, and the ancient Services of the
Earls of Westmorland, &c. from whom your Lordship

Most Noble and Right Honourable

GEORGE NEVILL,

LORD ABERGAVENNY,

Premier BARON of ENGLAND.

My Lord,

✻✻✻✻✻ S your Lordship is the First Baron of
✻✻✻✻✻ the Kingdom; and your Antient and
✻✻✻✻✻ A Illustrious Family, being the First
✻✻✻✻✻ Treated of in this Volume of the
✻✻✻✻✻ Nobility of England, I humbly pre-
sume to set it forth, under your Auspicious Name:
Whereof the Learned and judicious Camden, in
his History of Queen Elizabeth, on the Decease of
Charles Nevill, the last Earl of Westmorland, in
1584, 27 Eliz. has observed that the Title Cea-
sed. But from his Family, fruitful in Nobility,
there sprung (besides six Earls of Westmorland)
two Earls of Salisbury, and Warwick, an Earl
of Kent, a Marquis Montacute, a Duke of Bed-
ford,

iv DEDICATION.

to a Baron, Father of Geoffrey, Baron Lati-
mer, Baron Abingdon; One Queen, five
Marchesses; to our Countesses and Baronesses;
an Archbishop of York, and a great number
of inferior Gentlemen."

I should have set forth the Origin of your Fa-
mily, and the Attainments and Services of the
Earls of Westmorland, &c. from whom your Lord-
ship is Descended; but was omitted, as they would
fill a Volume as large as this I now dedicate to You.
However I will here mention, from undoubted
Authorities, that your Descent is from Gilbert de
Nevile, who came into England with William the
Conqueror, and was his Admiral in that Expedition.
He left Issue Geffery de Nevile, and he another
Geffery, who married Emme, Daughter and Heir
of Bertram de Bulmer, a great Baron in the North,
and had issue by her one sole Daughter and Heir,
Habel, who after the Death of her Brother Henry
without Issue, became his Heir, and was the Wife
of Robert Fitz-Maldred, Lord and Baron of Raby
in the Bishoprick of Durham, who by her had a
son Geffery, that assumed the Surname of Nevile;
as his Mother had the great Inheritance of that Li-
neage, by which he was Lord of Raby. His
Father Robert Fitz-Maldred, was the Son of Mal-
dred Fitz-Dolphin, Lord of Raby, and of Sand-
rope, in the Reigns of King Henry the Second, and
King Richard the First, whose Son Vchtrede was
Lord of Raby in the Times of King Edward the
Confessor, and William the Conqueror, Son of
Gospatrick, Lord of Raby in the Times of King
Canute, and Harold the First, Son of Vchtrede
Earl of Northumberland, Son of Earl Waltheof
the elder.

The said Geffery, who took the Name of Nevile,
had Issue Robert Nevile, Lord of Raby and Sand-
bro,

rop,

D E D I C A T I O N. iv

rope, who died on the 10th of August, 1282, 10 Ed. I. and by his Wife Ida, relict of Sir Roger Bertram, Baron of Milford, had Issue a Son of his own Name, who died before his Father, Aug. 6, 1271, 55 Hen. III. having married Mary, Daughter and at length Heir of Ralph Lord of Middleham (who died in 13 Ed. II.) by his Wife Anastacia, daughter of William Lord Percy, and was son of Ranulph de Middleham, and Mary, daughter of Roger Bygot, Earl of Norfolk, whose Son Robert Lord of Middleham, by Helwyse his Wife, daughter and Heir of Sir Ranulph Glanville, was Son of Ralph Lord of Middleham, and Agatha, Daughter to Robert Lord Bruce, of Skelton, son of Renebald, second Son of Eudo Earl of Bretagne, Son of Earl Geffery, Son of Conan, Earl of Bretagne.

By the said Marriage, the Lordship of Middleham, with a large Inheritance, devolved on Ranulph de Nevile, Lord of Raby, as Successor to his Father Robert, and his Grandfather Robert, who died in 10 Ed. I. as before mentioned. And the said Ranulph, deceasing April 18, 1331, 5 Ed. III. left issue Ralph Lord of Raby, and of Middleham, who died August 5, 1367, 41 Ed. III. and was Father of John Lord Nevile, &c. who had two Wives, Maud, Daughter to Henry Lord Percy, and Elizabeth, Daughter and Heir of William Lord Latimer, by whom he had John Nevile, Lord Latimer. But by his first Wife Maud, had two Sons, Ralph who was advanced to the Title of Earl of Westmorland, in 21 R. II. also constituted Constable of the Tower of London, having merited greatly from that King by his Services in Scotland, and France. And his younger Brother, Thomas Nevile, having married Joan, Daughter and Heir of William Lord Furnival, had that Title, and died in 8 H. IV.

The said Ralph, first Earl of Westmorland, by Margaret his first Wife, Daughter of Hugh Earl of Stafford, had issue Lord John Nevile, who died in the Life-time of his Father, and left Issue Ralph second Earl of Westmorland, whose Son John Lord Nevile, being slain at St. Alban's, leaving no Issue, the Honour devolved on John, Brother and Heir of the said Ralph, who by Anne his Wife, Daughter and Coheir of John Holland, Duke of Exeter, had Issue Ralph Earl of Westmorland, whose Grandson, Ralph Earl of Westmorland, having married Catharine, Daughter of Edward Duke of Buckingham, was (by her) Father of Henry Earl of Westmorland, whose Son, Charles Earl of Westmorland left no Male Issue; and being attainted in the Parliament of 13 Eliz. all his Possessions were confiscated, and in him the Title ceased.

I shall now recite what Issue Ralph first Earl of Westmorland had, by his second Wife Joan, Daughter of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, fourth Son of King Edward the Third. His eldest Son, Richard Nevile, having married Alice, Daughter and Heir of Thomas de Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, had in her Right (upon his Decease) the Title of Earl of Salisbury, and by many valiant Acts, too long to enumerate here, rendered himself very Famous. He was the Father of Richard Earl of Warwick, and after his death, Earl of Salisbury, the most Potent Peer of his Time.

William Nevile, second Son, by marriage with Joan, Daughter and Heir of Thomas Lord Fauconberg, was Lord Fauconberg, and having suffered by the perfidiousness of the French, and merited greatly by his Valour in the Wars with them, he was advanced to the Title of Earl of Kent, also made Lord Admiral of England.

George Nevile, third Son, was summoned to Parliament,

DEDICATION. vii

Parliament, as Lord Latimer, in 10 H. VI. his Father, the Earl of Westmorland, having by Feoffment settled that Barony on him, which he possessed by the failure of Issue Male of his Brother John Nevile, Lord Latimer.

Of Edward Nevile, fourth Son, Ancestor to the Lords Abergavenny, I shall observe to your Lordship, that by failure of Issue Male, in the several Noble Branches of your Family, raised to High Honours, you are now become the Sole Representative of your Illustrious Race. And may your Male Issue continue without Intermission to all Posterity, and have in view the Renown and eminent Services of their Progenitors; to incite them to imitate their Virtues; which not only supports, but increases their own Characters.

I must put a constraint on myself; and dare not touch on the usual Method of Addresses, in setting forth your Lordship's Polite Demeanor, and other accomplishments, which you will not permit. Therefore shall conclude, with this Publick Declaration, that I am with the greatest Esteem,

Your Lordship's Most Faithful

and most Devoted Servant,

Arthur Collins.

DECLARATION

Parliament, as Lord Latimer, in 10 H. VI. his
 Father, the Earl of Westmorland, having by Test-
 ment settled that Barony on him; which he pos-
 sessed by the failure of issue Male of his Brother
 John Neville, Lord Latimer.

Of Edward Neville, fourth Son, Ancestor to the
 Lords Abergavenny, I shall observe to your Lord-
 ship, that by failure of issue Male, in the several
 Noble Branches of your Family, raised to High
 Honours, you are now become the sole Repre-
 sentative of your illustrious Race. And may your
 Male issue continue without interruption to all
 Posterity, and have in view the Renown and
 eminent Services of their Progenitors; to imitate them
 to imitate their Virtues; which not only imports
 but increases their own Characters.

I must put a cessation on myself; and dare not
 touch on the usual Method of Address, in setting
 forth your Lordship's ~~Political~~ ^{Political} and other ac-
 complishments, which you will not permit. There-
 fore I shall conclude, with this Publick Declaration,
 that I am with the greatest Esteem,

Your Lordship's Most Faithful

and most Devoted Servant,

Arthur Collins



THE
PEERAGE
 OF
ENGLAND.

VOL. V.
BARONS.

I. NEVILL, Lord ABERGAVENNY.



Of this noble and illustrious family of Nevill (as Camden has observed, in his history, of Queen Elizabeth) there sprung six Earls of Westmoreland, two Earls of Salisbury and Warwick, an Earl of Kent, a Marquis Montacute, a Duke of Bedford, a Baron Ferrers of Overley, Barons Latimers, Barons Abergavenny, one Queen, five Dutchesses, to omit Countesses and Baronesses, an Archbishop of York, and a great number of inferior Gentlemen.

But I am now to treat of Edward Nevill, fourth surviving son to Ralph Earl of Westmoreland, by Joan his second wife, the daughter of John of Gaunt Duke of Lancaster, fourth son of King Edward III. and who by his first wife Blanch (daughter and coheir to Henry Duke of Lancaster) was father to Henry IV. King of England.

Which Edward Nevill, having wedded Elizabeth, the sole daughter and heir to Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Worcester, son and heir of William Beauchamp, Lord Bergavenny, had livery of the lands of her inheritance in 14 Henry VI. but was kept out of the castle and manor of Bergavenny by Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick. Which Richard, as also his son Henry Beau-

^a Sandford's General Hist. of the Kings of England. ^b Ric. 1. c. 35.
^c Rot. Fin. 14. H. VI. m. 13.
 Vol. V. **B** champ,

champ, Duke of Warwick, enjoyed the said castle, &c. so long as they lived, by a special entail made in the reign of King Richard II. by William Beauchamp, Lord Bergavenny^a, that on failure of issue-male of his body, by Joan his then wife, the said castle, &c. should resort unto Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, (brother to him the said William) and to the heirs-male of his body.

However, in 27 H. VI. Henry Beauchamp, Duke of Warwick, being deceased, and Anne, his sole daughter and heir, in ward to the King, upon the humble remonstrance of this Edward Nevill and his wife^c, they obtained livery of the said castle of Bergavenny, &c. and in the patent he is stiled Lord Bergavenny. Also, two years after, was summoned by writ by that title, to the parliament held^f in 29 H. VI.

This Edward Nevill had the honour of knighthood^e conferred on him at Whitsuntide in 4 Hen. VI. and was then married, for, in that year, the Lord Bergavenny^h was summoned to take the order of knighthood with the King himself, who was then dubbed by John Duke of Bedford, regent of France, at a solemn feast holden at Leicester; and at the same time his brethren, William, and George Nevill, Lord Latimer, were knighted with him.

In 32 H. VI. he wasⁱ among other nobles in the great parliament chamber at Westminster, at the opening of a coffer, containing three seals, one of gold, and two of silver, which were in the custody of John cardinal and archbishop of Canterbury, and chancellor, deceased, when they were delivered to Richard Earl of Salisbury, as chancellor. In the same year, he^k marched with Edward Earl of March (after King Edward IV.) the Earl of Warwick, and others, with an army of 25,000 men, and, being refused admittance to the King, the battle of Northampton ensued, when the royalists were vanquished, with the loss of 10,000 men.

After Edward Earl of March attained the crown, he was one of the Lords who firmly adhered to him; and in the second year of his reign^l went with him towards Scotland, when several places were reduced to his obedience in the north. In 10 E. IV. he was commissioned to muster and array all men fitting to bear arms in the county of Kent, and to march and oppose George Duke of Clarence, and Richard Earl of Warwick, traitors and rebels.

On the third of July, 1471, 11 E. IV. he was one of the Lords^m who, in the palace of Westminster, took the following oath:

d Rot. Fin. 14. H. VI. m. 16. e Pat. 27. H. VI. p. 2. m. 7. f Claus. de eodem anno in dorso. g Anstis's Reg. of the Gart. vol. 1. p. 93. p. x. h Rymer's Fed. tom. 10. p. 356. i Ib. tom. 11. p. 344. k Stow's Annals, p. 408. l Ib. p. 417. m Rymer, tom. 11. p. 714.

“ I Ed.

" I Edward Bergavenny, knowledge, take, and repute you
 " Edward, Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornewall, and Erle
 " Cheftre, first begotten son of our soveraign lord Edward the
 " fourth King of England and of France, Lord of Ireland, to
 " be verey and undoubted heyre to our said soveraign lord, as
 " to the coronas and reames of England and of Fraunce, and
 " lordship of Ireland.

" And promitte and swere, that in cas hereafter it happen
 " you, by Goddis disposition, to overlive our said soveraigne
 " lord, I shall then take and accept you for true, verey, and
 " rightwis King of England, &c. And seiw and trowth to
 " you shall bere, and in all things truly and faithfully behave
 " me towards you and your heyres, as a true and faithfull
 " subject oweth to behave hym to his soveraigne lord and
 " rightwys King of England. So help me God, and holidam,
 " and holy evaungelists."

Elizabeth his first wife (who was born at Hanley castle, in com. Wigorn. 16 Decemb. 1415) deceasing in 27 H. VI. this Edward Lord Bergavenny afterwards married Catharine, the daughter of Sir Robert Howard, Knt. but for this marriage they were both excommunicate, in regard they had carnal copulation together in the life-time of his first wife; and likewise for that he was of near kindred to her, viz. within the third degree of consanguinity. Howbeit, at length making their application to pope Nicholas V. they were absolved, and had a special dispensation for that their marriage, dated at Rome, 15 Octob. ann. dom. 1448.

He departed this life upon Thursday, 18 Octob. 16 Edw. IV. being then seized as tenant, by the courtesy of England, of the inheritance of the said Elizabeth, of the manors of Merworth and Berlyng in Kent; Hokam, Tebinham, Berghe, Sutton, with the hundreds of Laundiche and South-Grenhowe, in com. Norf. of the manors of Ottelee, Lydgate, and Wrydelington, in com. Suff. of the castle and manors of Ewyas-Harold, in com. Heref. of the manors of Kidderminster-Biset, Kidderminster-Burnell, Dunclent, Purshill, Rushale, and Inkeburowe, in com. Wigorn. of the manors of East-Beecheworth, Westcote, Padingden-Pembroke, and a third part of the castle of Reygate, in com. Surrey; of the manors of Dicchening, Peccam, Rottynghon. North-Esc, in the town of Hord; of the third part of the castle and manor of Lewes, with the third part of the chace of Cleres, and forest of Worth; as also of the third part of the

^a Leland's Itin. vol. 6. fol. 89.
^p Est. 16. Ed. IV. n. 66.

^o Regist. Stafford & Kemp. fol. 33.

hundreds of Bunting-hill, Strete, Berecompe, Swanbergh, Helmeftrompe, Youfemere, Walesbone, and Ponynges, with the moitie of the hundreds of Wyndham, and Filthers-gate, all in com. Suffex; of the manors of Fordham, East-Hanyngfield, West-Hanyngfield, Thoriton, Rideswell, and South-Hanyngfield, in com. Essex; and of the manors of Aston Cantelow, Shelfield, Allesley, and Fillongley, in com. Warw. leaving Sir George Nevill, Knt, his second son by his first wife, his next heir, at that time 26 years of age; for Richard his eldest son died before him at the castle of Raby, and was buried in the south-isse of the collegiate church, at Stanedrope, in the bishoprick of Durham, under a flat marble stone, with his portraiture in brasse. He had also two daughters, Alice, married to Sir Thomas Grey, Kt. and Catharine, wife of — Iwarby, Esq;

And by his second wife, Catharine, who was sister to John Howard, Duke of Norfolk, he had three daughters; Margaret, married to John Brook, Lord Cobham; Catharine, wife to Robert Tanfeld, and Anne, to the Lord Strange; as also three sons, who died young.

Which George, his only surviving son and heir, in 36 H. VI. was found to be one of the cousins and heirs of Sir Rowland Lenthale, Kt. viz. son of Elizabeth Lady Bergavenny, daughter of Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Worcester, son of Joan sometime Lady Bergavenny, one of the three sisters and coheirs of Thomas late Earl of Arundel, brother of Margaret, mother of Edmund Lenthale, Esq; son of the same Sir Rowland and Margaret.

This Sir George Nevill, Lord Bergavenny, being with his father in that great battle near Tewksbury, (11 E. IV.) wherein the Lancastrians were entirely defeated, had then the honour of knighthood conferred on him by King Edward, at Barton near Tewksbury. And was one of the Barons that attended at the Coronation of King Richard III. In 5 H. VII. being one of the chief in that Army sent over to Calais, in aid of Maximilian the Emperor against the French, he returned back without performing any considerable action, in regard the Emperor wanted money to carry on the war.

By his last will and testament, bearing date 1 July, 1491, (7 H. VII.) being then sick, he bequeathed his body to sepulture in the monastery of St. Pancrase, called the priory of Lewes, in Suffex, on the south-side of the altar, where he had late erected his tomb; appointing that twenty-four poor men, clothed in black, should carry torches burning at his exequies, and

q Lel. Ida. vol. 2. f. 92.

Joh. Antis Arm. : Ibid.

MS. w Hollinshed, p. 733.

y Ex Regist. Horn. qu. 8. in cur. Pincog. Cant.

z Descent of Nobility, MS. B. 20. in Bibl.

t Claus. 36 H. VI. an. 24. u Nom. Equit.

x Pol. Virg. p. 584. n. 20. & 585. n. 20.

masses then to be performed for him; for which service, each of them to receive eight pence in money: furthermore, that his executors should pay 200 marks to the prior of that house, to cause mass to be sung at the altar near the place of his burial every day, and to keep his obit yearly in that church.

He died the same year, on the 20th of September, 1492, leaving Elizabeth his wife surviving* (who was afterwards married to Richard Nayler, citizen of London) and five sons, George, his son and heir, William, Edward, Thomas, and Richard; and two daughters, Jane, wife to Sir Henry Pole, Lord Montacute, and Elizabeth, wife of Sir Edward Berkeley, Knt. to whom he gave part of his plate and jewels. Which children were by Margaret, his first wife, daughter and heir of Sir Hugh Penne, Knt. sub-treasurer of England, who deceased on the 28th of September, 1485. And the said Elizabeth, his second wife, died ann. 1500, and was buried by her husband Nayler, in the church of St. Martin Outwich, London.

Of the younger sons, Edward, third son, is the ancestor to William the present Lord Abergavenny. And Thomas Nevill, fourth son, was of the privy-council, and secretary of state to King Henry VIII. and left issue an only daughter and heir, Margaret, wife of Sir Robert Southwell, of Mereworth in Kent, master of the rolls, who in her right enjoyed that manor.

The eldest son, Sir George Nevill, Lord Bergavenny, succeeding his father, was heir of his lands. He was called by the King's writ at the Tower of London, June, 1483, 1 E. V. to prepare himself to receive the order of knighthood against his coronation; and afterwards was made one of the knights of the bath, on the Sunday before the coronation of King Richard III. viz. 4 July, 1483. After which he waited on the King in his progress in the north.

In 8 H. VII. he was one of the principal persons with the King at the siege of Bulloign. And in 12 H. VII. by his credit and power, preserved the county of Kent from joining with the Cornish rebels then in that county; and had a share in the honour of the victory obtained against them at Blackheath, the 17th of July the same year. In 21 H. VII. being under suspicion for favouring Edward de la Pole, Earl of Lincoln, at that time in banishment, he was committed to prison; but, nothing of guilt appearing against him, he was enlarged, and received into greater favour than before.

* Pat. 8. H. VII. p. 1. a Regist. Moone, q. 3. b Ex Coll. Tho. Meller.
c Ibid. d MS. in Bibl. Cotton. Julius, B. 12. e Pat. 8 H. VII. p. 1. f Ry-
mer's Fed. tom. 12. p. 135. g Nom. Equit. MS. h Speed's Chron. p. 749.
i Bacon's Life of Hen. VII. p. 166. k Polyd. Virg. p. 601. l Ibid. p. 714.

The Lord Burgeyny (as an old historian ^m saith) for hys modestie, wyt, and probitie (because the Kinge found hym lyke hymselfe) always true, saythful, and constant, was of hys soveraigne lorde more esteemed, favoured, and regarded, than he was before.

In 2 H. VIII. he was made ⁿ constable of Dover castle, and warden of the Cinque Ports. In the 5th of Hen. VIII. he was elected ^o a knight of the most noble order of the garter, and installed on the 7th of May, in the eighth stall on the princes side. And, soon after embarking with King Henry VIII. he commanded one of the wings of the army at the siege of Tirovenne, and at the battle that ensued, called by our historians the battle of Spurs, from the swiftness of the French in running away. After which he was at the siege of Tournay; and, on the surrender thereof, was ^q appointed by the King, with 6000 men, to take possession of that city.

In 6 H. VIII. he was ^r commander in chief of 5000 men, that were sent over to strengthen the town of Calais, and other fortresses within the English pale, against any sudden attempt that might be made by the French.

In 8 H. VIII. ^s when the King, for the honour of his sister the Queen of Scots, then come to visit him, had prepared two solemn days of juffs, he was one the King chose on his side. And, the year after, was ^t one of the chief who suppressed a great riot in London.

In 10 H. VIII. at a chapter held at Windfor ^u, on the 10th of May, several of the knights of the garter being present, with the King, it was on due consideration decreed, ^v That the pulpit, where is the picture of our Saviour on the cross, and the glass ^w lanthorn at the top, in the King's chapel, should be taken care ^x to be duly finished; and that the whole society should, for ^y the doing thereof with the greater expedition and ease, join ^z in lending their helping hands. The sum then imposed upon the Lord Burgavenny was twenty pounds.

In 12 H. VIII. he was present ^a at that memorable interview betwixt King Henry VIII. and Francis I. King of France, betwixt Guisnes and Ardres; and, in their march, the Lord Abergavenny publicly said to the king ^b, 'Sir, you are my king and ^c sovereign, wherefore, above all, I am bound to shew you ^d truth, and not to let for none. I have been in the French party, ^e and they are in number double as many as you be.' Whereupon he ^f, with the Earl of Essex, Edward Ponynge, and Robert

^m Hall's Chron. f. 59. ⁿ Pat. 2. H. VIII. p. 1. m. 10. ^o Anstis's Reg. of the Gart. vol. 1. p. 275. ^p Hall's Chron. in Life of H. VIII. f. 26. & 32. ^q Ib. f. 44. b. ^r Stow's Annals, p. 296. ^s Hollinshed, p. 838. ^t Ibid. p. 842. ^u Anstis's Reg. of the Gart. vol. 1. p. 281. ^v Herb. Hist. of H. VIII. p. 99. ^x Hall. præd. f. 76. ^y Rymer's Fæd. tom. 13. p. 710.

Wingfeilde, were appointed to take an account of the number of the French King's attendants.

And having married Mary, daughter to Edward Duke of Buckingham, he was imprisoned in the Tower, in 13 H. VIII. for concealment of words spoken by that Duke, the 10th of September, 11 H. VIII. 1519², viz. 'That if the King died, he would have the rule of the realm, in spite of whosoever said the contrary, swearing, that, if the Lord Abergavenny revealed this, he would fight with him.' Which words were spoken in the gallery at Blechingly in Surry. But on the 11th of February following, being brought to the King's Bench at Westminster, and there^b confessing his indictment of misprision of treason, he was soon after discharged, and was again in the King's favour.

The year after (14 H. VIII.) being one^c of the council to the King, he was a witness to the patent, creating Sir Henry Marney Lord Marney. And in 19 H. VIII. on the conclusion^d of a perpetual peace between the Kings of England and France, wherein the chief of both realms were guarantees, he was among those on the part of the King of England.

In 21 H. VIII. he^e was summoned to parliament as premier Baron of England, by the title of George Nevyle de Bergevenny, Chivalier.

In 22 H. VIII. he^f was one of the Peers who subscribed that letter to Pope Clement VII. importing, that in case he did not comply with King Henry, in that cause of his divorce from Queen Catharine, he would be in danger of losing his supremacy here. And, at the coronation of Queen Anne^g, he claimed the office of chief larderer, which was allowed.

He died in 27 H. VIII. and by his last will and testament^h, dated the same year, viz. 4 Junii, 1535, bequeathed his body to be buried in the parish-church of Birling, in Kent; and left issue, by Joan, daughter of Thomas Earl of Arundel, (his first wife) one daughter, named Elizabeth, married to Henry Lord d'Aubeny; and by Mary, his second wife, daughter to Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, Henry, his son and heirⁱ; as also five daughters, viz. Catharine, wife of Sir John St. Leger, of Annerley in Devonshire, Knt. (who by her had three daughters, his coheirs); Margaret, wife of John Cheney, son of Sir Thomas Cheney, Knt. Dorothy, wife of William Brooke, son of George Lord Cobham; Jane, wife of Sir Henry Pool, Knt. and Ursula, wife of Sir Warham St. Leger^k, Knt. president of Munster in Ireland. Mary Brooke, alias Cobham, who had

^a Herbert's Life of H. VIII. in Hist. of Engl. vol. 2. p. 41.

^a Stow's Annals,

p. 513. ^b Hall's Chron. f. 9r.

^c Rymer, tom. 13. p. 787.

^d Ibid. tom.

14. p. 224.

^e Ibid. p. 303.

^f Ibid. p. 405.

^g Hollinshed, p. 936.

^h Regist. Hogen. qu. 35.

ⁱ Ibid. ut supra.

^k Ibid.

been his concubine¹, but then his last wife, being great with child by him at that time.

Which Henry, his son and successor, was summoned² to parliament in 3 and 4 E. VI. and in 5 E. VI. accompanied³ the Marquess of Northampton, and some other Lords, in a solemn embassy into France; as also to present the order of the garter to that King. After his return, on the 2d of March, he was committed to ward, for striking the Earl of Oxford in the chamber of presence; but⁴, on the 6th of April following, he had a special pardon for it. On Wiat's insurrection in Kent, in the reign of Queen Mary, he raised forces to oppose him, and, overtaking a body of his adherents at Blackfoil-Field, in the parish of Wrotham, he put them to flight, chasing them four miles, and took sixty prisoners. After which he marched after Wiat to London. In 20 Eliz.⁵ he was one of the Peers that sat in judgment upon the Queen of Scots at Fotheringhay. And, departing this life at his seat called Comfort, near Berling in Kent, on the 10th of February, 1586, was buried with great solemnity in the church there, on the 21st of March following. By the inquisition taken after his decease at Maidstone in the county of Kent, August 22, 29 Eliz.⁶ the jury found, that he died seized of the manors of Birling, Ryarthe, Ealding, alias Yalding, and Luddesdon; the manor and rectory of the church of All-Saints in Birling; and the advowson of the vicarage of Birling; the manor of West Peckham; and the advowson of the church of Maplescomb in West Peckham; the manor of Wereworth, and advowson of the church; the manor and farm of Oldhaie, alias Holehaie, all in the county of Kent; and that his daughter Mary, then aged 32, was his sole heir; and was married, in the 17th Eliz. to Sir Thomas Faney, Knt. Her mother was Frances, daughter of Thomas Mariners, Earl of Rutland. She challenged the title of Baroness Bergavenny, against Edward Nevill, son of Sir Edward Nevill, a younger brother to George Lord Bergavenny, father to this last-mentioned Henry, on which Sir Edward the castle of Bergavenny was settled, both by testament and act of parliament; but the dispute was not determined until 25 May, 1 Jac. when, after great arguments on each part, the title of Lord Bergavenny⁷ was, both by judgment of the house of peers, and order of the lords commissioners for the office of earl marshal of England, decreed⁸ for the heir-male. Whereupon, to give some satisfaction to the heir-female, the King, by his letters patent, granted the dignity or Barony of Le Despenser to her and

¹ King Edward's Journal.

² Journal of Parl. de eodem. an.

³ VI. by S. J. Hayw. p. 109.

⁴ 1094, 1097.

⁵ Coll. W. Dethick Garter, MS. not. A. 22.

⁶ E. lib. 3. N. 61. A. 14.

⁷ Journal of Parl. de eod. an.

⁸ Journal of Parl. de eodem. an.

⁹ Privat. Sigil. 5, E. VI.

¹⁰ Camd. Elis. in Hist. of Engl. vol. 2. p. 529, 530.

¹¹ in Bibl. Joh. Anstis Arm.

¹² in Bibl. Harley, p. 105.

¹³ Selden's Tit. of Honour, p. 379.

¹⁴ Hist. of E.

¹⁵ Hollinshed, p.

¹⁶ Ex.

¹⁷ Cole's

¹⁸ Camd. Elis. p. 521.

to her heirs, from whom the present Earl of Westmorland is descended.

Which Sir Edward Nevill before mentioned, in 1 H. VIII. was one of those gallant Knights, who, for the more honour, and ennobling the triumphant coronation of King Henry VIII. performed jousts and tournaments in the palace of Westminster, the King and Queen being present. And, at Christmas the same year, performed jousts with the King himself at Richmond, who secretly, arming himself with William Compton, (ancestor to the Earl of Northampton) this Sir Edward Nevill run against this Mr. Compton, and wounded him so that he was likely to die. The year after, he was one of the three the King chose to be challengers with himself. In 5 H. VIII. having been at the siege of Thiroynne, and the battle that ensued, he was, for his valiant behaviour, made a Knight Banneret. In 6 H. VIII. on the marriage of the King's sister with the French King, when the Dauphin had proclaimed solemn jousts to be kept at Paris in the month of November^b, wherein he, with nine aids, would answer all comers, being gentlemen of name and arms, this Sir Edward, with the Duke of Suffolk, the Marquis of Dorset, and others, had the King's license to go over, and accept the challenge^c. And preparing themselves for the purpose, they departed, all in green coats and hoods, and, landing at Calais the 20th of October, were at the coronation of the Queen, and gained great honour, not only at the jousts, but also at the torney and barriers. In 12 H. VIII. he waited on his sovereign at his interview with the French King, between Guines and Ardres, having in his retinue^d a chaplain, eleven servants, and eight horses. But in 13 H. VIII. being suspected of favouring Edward Duke of Buckingham in his treasonable attempts, he^e was forbid the King's presence. However, the year after he was again in favour, and was ordered to attend the King at Canterbury on the 27th of May, to wait the arrival of the Emperor, who landing at Dover the day after, he was present at the interview between those Monarchs. In 15 H. VIII. he was one of the principal commanders of those forces sent into France under the Duke of Suffolk. In 23 H. VIII. he was one of the 8 maskers with the King at Cardinal Wolsey's, at which time the Cardinal took him for the King, and offered his chair, being, as Hollinshed writes, a comely knight, that much more resembled the King's person in that mask than any other. In 24 H. VIII. he waited on the King to Bulloign, and from thence to the interview with the French King at Sandingfield. In 29 H. VIII. he

^x Hall's Chron. f. 5. ^y Ibid. f. 6. ^z Hollinsh. p. 309. ^a Nam. Equit. in Bibl. Cotton, sub Effig. Claudius, C. 3. ^b Burnet's Hist. of the Reform. p. 286. ^c Stow's Annals, p. 497. ^d MS. not. B. 5. in Bibl. Joh. Antis. ^e Hall. f. 36. ^f Rymer, tom. 23. p. 768. ^g Stow, p. 520. ^h Ibid. p. 560.

was present at the christening of Prince Edward, being one of the six gentlemen of the King's chamber, who bore a rich canopy over him. But the year following, on the 3d of November, was sent prisoner to the Tower, with Henry Courtney, Marquis of Exeter, (the King's cousin-german) and Henry Pole, Lord Montacute. And, being indicted on the 3d of January, 'for devisingⁿ to maintain, promote, and advance one Reginald Poole, late Dean of Exeter, enemy to the King, beyond the sea, and to deprive the King,' was attainted and beheaded with the before-mentioned Lords on Tower-Hillⁿ, on the 9th of the same month.

He was seated at Aldington-Park in Kent, and having married Eleanor, daughter of Andrew Lord Windsor, (widow of Ralph Lord Scroop, of Upsal) had issue two sons, Edward and Henry, of Billingbeer in Berks, from whom the Nevills of that county descended; as also three daughters, Catharine wedded to Clement Throgmorton, of Hasely in com. Warwick, Esq; Frances, wife of Sir Edward Walgrave, of Borley in Essex, Knt. ancestor, by her, to the Earl of Waldegrave; and Elizabeth, married to Thomas Eymes, of Yorkshire, Esq;

Edward Nevill, eldest son and heir of the said Sir Edward, succeeded in 29 Eliz. to the barony and honour of Bergavenny, and married two wives; first, Catharine, daughter of Sir John Brown, Knt. by whom he had issue four sons, Edward, Francis, George, and Sir Henry Nevill. But by the second wife, Grifold, daughter of Thomas Hughes, of Uxbridge, in com. Middlesex, Esq; he had no issue; and she, surviving him, was afterwards married to Francis Clifford, Earl of Cumberland.

The Inquisition taken after his decease at Maidstone in Kent, 7 July, in 31 Eliz. o recites, that he died on the 10th of February before; and that Edward Nevill, his son and heir, was 38 years of age, and was found to be brother and heir to George Nevill, Lord Abergavenny, and that he died possessed of the manor and rectory of Birling, the manors of Ryashe, Ealding, alias Yalding, and Luddifsdon, in the county of Kent; the manor of Rotherfield, forest of Waterdown, with the appurtenances, barony of Lewys, borough of Lewys, and the manor of Ditchling, in the county of Sussex.

The said Edward, his eldest son, in the first year of King James the first, had the title of Lord Bergavenny confirmed to him by the house of peers; and, the year after, claimed the title of Earl of Westmoreland, as heir-male; which case is recited in Coke's 7th report, where his claim is set forth at large; but was determined against him. And having married Rachel, daughter of John Lennard, of Knoll, in Kent, Esq; ancestor to the

¹ Styppe's Memorials, vol. 2. p. 3. k Hall, f. 233. ¹ Ibid. m. Stow, p. 575.
² Hall. Præd. ^o Cole's Esc. lib. 1. p. 411. N. 61. A. 12. in Bibl. Harley.

NEVILL, Lord Abergavenny.

11

Earl of Suffex of that name, (who^r had sepulture at Birling, the 15th of October, 1616) had issue six sons; 1. Sir Henry Nevill, Knt. who succeeded him; 2. Edward, who died unmarried, ann. 1610; 3. Christopher, who took to wife Mary, one of the daughters and coheirs of Thomas Darcy, of Tolston-Darcy, in com. Essex, Esq; from whom the present Lord Abergavenny is descended; 4. John; 5. Thomas, and 6. Charles, who died young; and five daughters, Elizabeth, the wife of Sir John Grey, Knt. eldest son to Henry Lord Grey of Groby, and afterwards of Sir John Bingley, Knt. Mary, wife of Sir George Goring, of Denny, in com. Suffex, Knt. (afterwards Lord Goring, and Earl of Norwich;) Catharine, wife of Sir Stephen Lessieur, of Cheswike, in com. Middlesex, Knt. Frances and Margaret, who died young. This Edward Lord Abergavenny departing this life 1 Dec. ann. 1622, (20 Jac. I.) had^a sepulture with his ancestors at Birling, the 3d of the same month.

To whom succeeded Henry, his son and heir, who first married Mary, daughter of Thomas Sackville, Earl of Dorset, (lord treasurer of England) by whom he had issue Sir Thomas Nevill, knight of the bath, who married Frances, daughter to Henry Lord Mordaunt, and died in his father's life-time, ann. 1628, and, on the 7th of May that year, was buried at Birling, leaving issue Henry, who died in his infancy, anno 1639; Charles, who died anno 1637, by a fall from his horse; Margaret, wife of Thomas Brooke, of Madely, in com. Salop, Esq; Cicely, wife of Fitz-William Coningsby, of Hampton-Court, in com. Hereford, Esq; ancestor of the present Countess of Coningsby; Anne, Abbess of Pontoise in France; Elizabeth and Mary, who died unmarried. To his second wife he wedded Catharine, daughter to Edward Lord Vaux, of Harowden, and had issue by her two sons, John and George; and three Daughters, Catharine, first married to Sir Robert Howard, Knt. a younger son to Theophilus Earl of Suffolk, afterwards to Robert Berry, of Ludlow, in com. Salop, Esq; Frances, who died unmarried, and Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Stonore, in com. Oxon, Esq; This Henry Lord Abergavenny was buried at Birling the 24th of December, 1641; and the Lady Catharine, his second wife, was buried by him the 10th of July, 1649.

Which John, succeeding Henry his father in this honour, took to wife Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of John Chamberlaine, of Sherburne-Castle in com. Oxon, Esq; and died 12 Dec. anno 1660, without issue. He was succeeded by George his brother, who married Mary, daughter of Thomas, son and heir of Henry Giffard, doctor of physick; and had issue by her one son, George Lord Abergavenny, and one daughter, Bridget, married to Sir John Shelly, Bart. And departing this life the

^a Ex Regist. Eccl. de Birling.

^q Ibid.

2d of June, anno 1666, was buried on the 14th of the same month at Birling.

Which George Lord Abergavenny was born 21 April, 1665; and having married Honora, Daughter to John Lord Bellasis, of Worlaby, departed this life without issue, on 26 March, 1694, and was buried in the church of St. Giles in the Fields, London, the 1st of April following.

Whereupon, the title of Lord Abergavenny descended and came to the heirs-male of Sir Christopher Nevill, second surviving son of Edward Lord Abergavenny, and Rachel his wife, daughter of John Lennard, Esq; Which Sir Christopher, being seated at Newton St. Low, in com. Somerset, was made one of the knights of the bath at the coronation of King Charles I. and having married Mary, daughter and coheir of Thomas Darcy, of Tolston-Darcy, in com. Essex, Esq; had sepulture with his ancestors at Birling, on the 7th of June, 1649, having issue by her a son, Richard Nevill, who, by his wife Sophia, left issue George Nevill, his son and heir, who was seated at Sheffield, in the county of Sussex; and having wedded Mary, daughter of Sir Bulstrode Whitlock, Knt. left issue two sons, George, who succeeded to the barony of Abergavenny, 26 March, 1694, on the death of George Lord Abergavenny, before-mentioned; and Edward Nevill, second son, born in December, 1664, father of William the late Lord Abergavenny.

Which George Lord Abergavenny married Anne, daughter of Nehemiah Walker, of the county of Middlesex, Esq; by whom he had issue three sons and two daughters, viz. Henry, who deceased young, George, Edward, Jane, married to Abel Walter, of Busbridge, in com. Surry, Esq; and Anne, who died unmarried, in the 22d year of her age, in March, 1737. And departing this life in the 63d year of his age, on the 11th of March, 1727, was succeeded by his eldest surviving son, George, who married Elizabeth, daughter to Edward Thornicroft, of the city of Westminster, Esq; and dying on the 15th of November, 1723, was succeeded by Edward his brother. The said Elizabeth was, secondly, married to John the present Lord Delawarr, and died in 1748.

The said Edward Lord Abergavenny married Catharina, daughter to lieutenant-general Tatton; and dying the 9th of October, 1724, in the 19th year of his age, and without issue, was succeeded by William Nevill, the late Lord, son and heir of Edward Nevill, brother to George Lord Abergavenny, who died in March, 1720, as afore said.

Which Edward Nevill was commander of several men of war, and, being commodore of a squadron, died in Virginia in the Lincoln, the 12th of September, 1701, in the 37th year of his age, leaving issue, by Hannah his wife, daughter of Mr. Jervois Thorpe.

Thom, William Lord Abercromby, and a daughter, Mary, married to Charles Chesnut, of Bristol-at-Lice, in Devon.

Which William Lord Abercromby, on the tenth of January, 1734, was appointed master of the great office. His death, on May 1729, was married to Catherine, Lady Abercromby, widow of Edward, the first Lord, and by her (who died on the fourth of December, 1739) had three sons, being a son called George, born the 24. 1727, his present Majesty being his godfather and a daughter, Catherine. This Lord died on the 10th of May, 1732, the Lady being his daughter in, George, Earl of Mansfield, by whom he left three sons, George, Mary, and John, and one son, William, born 4 October, 1732, who died on the 21st of March, 1733, and was the 21st of the name.

Which George, Lord Abercromby, was born the 24th of January, 1727, and was married to Catherine, Lady Abercromby, widow of Edward, the first Lord, and by her (who died on the fourth of December, 1739) had three sons, being a son called George, born the 24. 1727, his present Majesty being his godfather and a daughter, Catherine.

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TOUCHET.

Nevill, Lord Abergavenny.

of June, 1661, was born on the 14th of the same month at Exeter.

When George Lord Abergavenny was born 21 April, 1665, not having married Anne, Daughter of John Lord Brittas, of Wexford, he was the only son of the Lord, who died in March, 1697, and was buried in the church of St. Dunstons in the Strand, London, the 17th of April 1700.

A Baronet, he succeeded to the title of Lord Abergavenny, and was created Viscount Abergavenny, and Earl of Exeter, in the 12th year of King George II.

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Nevill Lord Abergavenny

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Thorp, William Lord Abergavenny, and a daughter, Mary, married to Charles Chamberlain, of Smallfield-Place, in com. Surr. Esq;

Which William Lord Abergavenny on the tenth of February, 1737, was constituted master of the jewel-office. His Lordship, in May 1725, was married to Catharina, Lady Abergavenny, widow of Edward, the late Lord; and by her (who died on the fourth of December, 1729) had issue, now living, a son named George, born June 24, 1727, his present Majesty being his godfather, and a daughter, Catharina. His Lordship married, 2dly, on the 20th of May, 1732, the Lady Rebecca, daughter of Thomas Earl of Pembroke, by whom he left issue three daughters, Harriot, Mary, and Sophia, and one son, William, born in October, 1741. His Lordship died at the Bath, Sept. 21, 1744, and was buried at East-Grinstead in Suffex, October the 2d following; to whom succeeded in honour and estate George his only son by his 1st Lady.

Which George, now Lord Abergavenny, married, Feb. 5, 1753, Henrietta, daughter of Thomas Pelham, of Stanmere in Suffex, Esq; and sister to Thomas Pelham, Esq; knight of the shire for the county of Suffex in the present parliament.

TITLES.] The most noble and right honourable George Nevill, Lord Abergavenny, primier Baron of England.

CREATION.] By tenure of the castle of Bergavenny (Jure Uxoris) 27 H. VI. (1448) and writ and summons to parliament, 5 Sept. 1450. 29 H. VI. By descent anciently, 23 Jul. (1392) 16 Ric. II. Originally 23 Jun. (1295) 23 Edw. I.

ARMS.] Gules on a saltire argent, a rose of the first barbed and seeded, proper.

CREST.] In a ducal coronet or, a bull's head, argent, pied, sable, armed of the first, and charged on the neck with a rose gules.

SUPPORTERS.] Two bulls, argent, pied, sable, arm'd, ungul'd, collar'd and chain'd, or.

MOTTO.] Ne Vile Velis.

CHIEF SEATS.] At the castle of Abergavenny in the county of Monmouth, 10 miles from Monmouth, and 110 from London; at Eridge-Park, in the county of Suffex, 10 miles from East-Grinstead, 38 from London; and at Kidbrook, in the same county, 3 miles from East-Grinstead, and 33 from London.

2 Gazette, no. 7773.

TOUCHET,

TOUCHET, Lord AUDLEY.

II. **T**HAT this family hath been of great note, coming in with William the Conqueror, is very evident, the name being in the roll of Battle-Abbey, and chronicles of Normandy. The first from whom, in lineal succession, the present Earl of Castlehaven, and Lord Audley, derives his descent, is from Ormus Touchet, who had issue Matthew, and probably Hugh. Which

Matthew Touchet had issue ^b Simon Touchet, of Boglatton, in Cheshire, who by his wife Alice de Cadeville, widow of Philip Draicot, had issue Thomas Touchet, and contemporary with him was Hugh de Touchet, a ^c benefactor to the Abbey of Leicester, by giving thereto his lands in Esswell, which King Henry II. confirmed. He was succeeded by William Touchet, who in 25 Ed. I. ^d was in that expedition made into Gascoigne; and the year following ^e, in that into Scotland. Also in 26 Edw. I. obtained a charter ^f for free warren in all his demesne lands at Burreth, Cotes, and Wylewyby, in com. Linc. And in 28 Edw. I. at ^g Thorp-Watervil, in com. Northamp. Oxindon, in com. Glouc. Tawell and Herpeswell, in com. Linc. Also in 29 Edw. I. ^h at Levenhales, in com. Heref. Finemore and Shaldeswell, in com. Oxon, and Preston, in com. Bucks.

In 29 Edw. I. he was one of the barons who subscribed (being wrote William Touchet, Lord of Lewenhales) that letter to Pope Boniface, in answer to his claiming the sovereignty of Scotland. Wherein they asserted, that the King ought not to send any proctors, &c. to his holiness, in any matters touching his temporalities, nor to answer in judgment in any case as should bring his rights into doubt, either in England or Scotland, which they were bound by oath to defend, and which, they tell the Pope, they will maintain with all power, and (by God's help) defend the liberties, and customs, &c. of their forefathers.

In 31 Edw. I. he was ⁱ again in the wars of Scotland. So likewise ^k in 34 Edw. I. And had summons to parliament ^l, among the barons of this realm, from 28 Edw. I. until 34 Edw. I. inclusive.

a Lilly's Pedig. of Nobil. MS. p. 37. b Ibid. c Mon. Angl. d Rot. Vasc. 25. E. I. m. 2. e Rot. Scoe. 26. E. I. m. 6. f Cart. 26. E. I. n. 9. g Cart. 28. E. I. n. 31. h Cart. 29. E. I. n. 41. i Rot. Scoe. 34. E. I. m. 10. k Rot. Protect. 34. E. I. m. 5. l Claus. de lisd. ann. in dorf.

To whom succeeded another William Touchet, who in 4 E. II. received command to serve in the wars of Scotland; as likewise in the eighth of the same reign. Also in 12 E. II. was again in the wars of Scotland: But three years after, on the Insurrection of Thomas Earl of Lancaster^o, and his defeat at Burrough-Brigg, being there taken with him, he suffered death at Pomfret.

Tomas Touchet, beforementioned (son and heir of Simon and Alice de Cadeville his wife) in 27 E. I. had a charter^p for free warren in Tattenhale and Louton (alias Bog-Louton) in Cheshire, and had issue^a Sir Robert Touchet, Kt. who in 8 E. II. doing his homage, had livery of his lands. And in 13 E. II. was one of those Barons, who, with the Earls of Lancaster and Hereford, assembled together at Sherborn in Elmedone, and swore to stand by each other, till they had amended the state of the realm. But, notwithstanding the said oath, this Robert Lord Touchet, and many of the rest, submitted themselves to the King.

His son^r and heir, Sir Thomas Touchet, gave lands in Wombruge, in com. Salop, to the canons of that place; and died^s in 23 E. III. leaving issue John, his son and heir, 22 years of age.

Which John, in 20 E. III. being then a Knight, was in the wars of France; and at the relief of Aguillon. And in 25 E. III. doing his homage, had livery of his lands in com. Salop. In 33 E. III. he was^x at the siege of Rheims in Champagne, and afterwards^z was a principal commander in the wars of France, under John Hastings, Earl of Pembroke, when in 43 E. III. they took several towns in Anjou. But the year after, embarking^v with the said Earl at Southampton, in order to invade France by Poictou, and coming before Rochel the 22d of June, to land there, and meeting with the Spanish fleet, there ensued a desperate engagement, wherein^o this Sir John Touchet was slain, and the Earl taken prisoner, the Spaniards being more numerous, and their ships much larger than the English. He had to wife^a Joan, eldest daughter of James Lord Audley, of Heleigh, and sister and coheir of Nicholas Lord Audley, who was succeeded by John, his son and heir, and left issue^b John Touchet, his son and heir.

Which John, in 15 R. II. on the inquisition taken after the death of Nicholas Lord Audley, his great uncle^c, was found to be one of his next heirs, and at that time 20 years of age, viz. son of John Touchet, son of Joan, eldest sister to the said

m Rot. Scoc. 4. E II. in dorf. m. 5. n Ib. 12. E. II. m. 13. o Knighton, 2541. n. 20. p Cart. 27. E. I. n. 20. q Rot. Fin. 8. E. II. m. 1. r Mon. Angl. vol. 2. p. 41. s Descent of Nob. MS. p. 57. t Barn's Hist. E. III. p. 332. u Rot. Fin. 25. E. III. m. 24. w Barns, p. 568. x Ib. p. 773. y Ib. p. 829. z Ibid. p. 831. a Desc. of Nob. ut antea. b Ibid. c Efc. 15. R. II. p. 1. m. 1.

Nicholas. Thereupon bearing the title of Lord Audley, he was ordered, in 4 H. IV. (by reason of Owen Glendour's rebellion) to put a Garrison into Lanyndevery in Wales; and, the year after, was associated with Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, in the defence of the castle, town, and lordship of Breghnoe, in Wales, for one whole year; having 100 men at arms, and 200 archers on horseback, assigned to them for that service. In 8 H. IV. he was also one of the barons, who, in parliament, considering that the succession of the crown of England had been settled the year before on Henry Prince of Wales, and the heirs-male of his body, with remainder to his brothers, Thomas, John, and Humphrey, and the heirs-male of their bodies, whereby the females were excluded; they, at the King's request, with the consent of the commons, repealed the said act, setting their hands and seals to the succession, whereby the females were included. He died on the 19th of December, 10 H. IV. seized of the manor of Saperton, and a fourth part of that of Beggeworth, in com. Glouc. is also of divers other manors and lands in the marches of Wales, and Staffordshire, the counties of Salop, Rutland, Derby, Devon, Somerset, and Wiltshire, leaving, by Isabel his wife, James, his son and heir, 10 years of age.

Which James, in 7 H. V. was in the wars of France, and in 8 H. V. making proof of his age, had livery of his lands. Whereupon being summoned to parliament the same year as Lord Audley, he attended the King in that expedition then made into France, and was with him at the siege of Molyn on the Seine. After which he returned with the King and his Queen to England; and on their coronation, the 24th of February, was lord almoner, in the room of the Earl of Cambridge, then absent. In 9 H. V. he was again in the wars of France, and at the siege of Meaux; also the year after, on the decease of the King in France, he was one of the lords that attended on the royal obsequies from Boys de Vincennes to Paris, and from thence to Calais and Dover, to the interment at Westminster.

In 4 H. VI. he was one of the lords assembled in parliament at Leicester, who made oath to acquit themselves truly, justly, and indifferently, in all manner of matters, or quarrels, for the sure keeping of the King's peace, and redressing all proceedings contrary thereto.

In 8 H. VI. he had the chief command of some forces in the wars with France, taking ship with the King at Dover, the

d Rymer, tom. 8. p. 328. e Ex Autogr. penes Cler. Pall. f Rymer, tom. 8. p. 462. g Esc. 10. H. IV. n. 47. h Rot. Franc. 7. H. V. m. 4. i Claus. 8. H. V. m. 29. k Claus. de cod. ann. Indors. l Rot. Fin. 8. H. V. m. 4. m Hall's Chron. f. 74. a. n Rot. Franc. 9. H. 5. m. 7. o Hall. f. 77. b. p lb. f. 82. a. q lb. f. 47. b.

27th of April; and continuing there the year following, Thomas Earl of Perth, and Edmund Earl of Mortaign, were sent to aid him, and Walter Lord Fitz-Walter.

In 35 H. VI. the King fearing an insurrection, he was commissioned, on any emergency, to summon the sheriff and posse of the county of Hereford, to suppress any designs formed by his enemies. And continuing his loyalty to the said King, he was sent, in 37 H. VI. to encounter Richard Nevill, Earl of Salisbury, who had assembled forces in behalf of the Duke of York, of whose proceedings, Hall and Hollinshed, in their Chronicles, give this account: The Lord Audley, according to his commission, having raised about 10,000 men, approached near to the Earl, in a plain called Blore-Heath, within a mile of Drayton, in Shropshire, in order to prevent his march to London. Whereupon the Earl, finding it impossible to avoid an engagement, encouraged his men, and encamped on the side of a deep brook, the night before the day of St. Thecle, when the battle was fought. The Lord Audley, with the vanguard of his army, passed the water, but the Earl and his men, being desperate, behaved with such valour, that after a sharp encounter, the Lord Audley, with most of his men, were slain, before the rest of his forces could come to his assistance.

In consideration, therefore, of the many and faithful services by him performed whilst he lived (as is expressed in the patent ¹) John, his son and heir, in 38 H. VI. had a special livery of all his castles, lordships, and lands, without proof of his age. The said James Lord Audley had summons to parliament among the barons, till the time of his death; and had two wives, Margaret, daughter of William Lord Ros, of Ham-lake; by whom he had issue John, his son and heir, before-mentioned; and by Eleanor, his second wife, natural daughter of Thomas Holland, Earl of Kent, by ² Constance, daughter of Edmund de Langley, Duke of York, he had issue three sons, Sir Humphry, slain at Tewksbury, who took the name of Audley, from whom the Audleys of Norfolk are descended; Edmund, second son, bishop of Salisbury; and Thomas, who died unmarried: Also three daughters, Margaret, wife of Henry Gray, Lord Powis, son of Henry Earl of Tankerville; Elizabeth, wife of Edward Brooke, Lord Cobham; and Constance, wife of Sir Robert Whitney, Kt.

Which John, his son and heir, having livery of his lands (as before related) went the same year with the Duke of Somerset, in order to take possession of Calais ³; but, on their landing with several men of arms, were refused admittance, and the Duke, with much difficulty, escaped to the castle of Guisnes;

¹ Stow p. 371. ² Ryther, tom. 11. p. 401. ³ Pat. 38. H. VI. p. 1. m. 11, & Lilly
⁴ Stow's Ann. p. 406, &c.

but the Lord Audley was taken, and carried into Calais, whither came the Duke of York (soon after King of England, by the name of Edward IV.) who engaged the Lord Audley in his Interests.

After this, he found such esteem from King Edward IV. in the first year of his reign ^v; that, in consideration of his laudable services before that time done (as the preamble of the patent imports) he obtained a grant of the stewardship of all the King's manors and lands lying in the county of Dorset; as also of the office of warden of his forests, chaces, and parks in that shire; likewise of the castle of Wardour, and parks thereunto belonging, in com. Wilts. In the next year, this Lord, with the Earl of Kent ^x, and others, landed in Britany, with 10,000 men, where they took the town of Conquest, with the isle of Rhee.

In 4 Edward IV. he was joined in commission ^x with John Tiptot, Earl of Worcester, to treat with the Ambassadors of Francis Duke of Britany, for a truce: And in 7 Edward IV. in consideration of his great labour and expences, in the King's service ^z, obtained another grant of the manors of Schire, and Yachery, in com. Surr. then in the crown, by the forfeiture of James Earl of Wiltshire.

In 10 Edward IV. he was commissioned ^a to muster all men fitting to bear arms, in the county of Dorset, to oppose George Duke of Clarence, and his adherents.

In 11 Edward IV. being present in parliament ^b, he was one of those lords who swore fealty to Prince Edward, the King's eldest son; and in consideration of his attendance on the King's person ^c, being of his council, he obtained a pension of one hundred pounds per annum, during life. In 14 Edward IV. he was retained ^d to serve the King in Normandy, and other parts of France. Also the year after, on the 12th of June, he and Galliard Duresford, Lord of Duras, were constituted commanders of the army then sent into Britany; and, on the 20th of the said month, one of the ambassadors ^e to treat with the Duke of Britany, or his deputies, about a peace.

On the accession of Richard III. he attended among the barons at his coronation; and, in the 2d year of his reign, was constituted lord treasurer of England, which office he held till 1 Henry VII. and died (as Stow writes) on 26 Sept. 1491. (6 Henry VII.) but as Hollinshed, on 26 December; leaving issue, by Anne, his wife, daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Itchingham, James, his son and heir, and three daughters, Anne, married to Sir John

^v Pat. 1. E. IV. p. 1. m. 18.

^x Stow, p. 416.

^y Rot. Franc. 4. E. IV.

m. 15.

^z Pat. 7 E. IV. p. 1. m. 6.

^a Rymer, tom. 11. p. 655.

^b Claus.

^c Pat. 14 E. IV. p. 1. m. 20.

^d Autog. penes Cler.

^e Rymer, tom. 12. p. 12.

^f Ibid.

Wingfield, of Letheringham in Suffolk, Kt. and by her father to Sir Anthony Wingfield, knight of the garter, vice-chamberlain to King Henry VIII. Elizabeth, first to William Filloll, and secondly to Sir Roger Ludlow, Kt. and Eleanor, wife to Sir Roger Lewknor, Kt.

Which James had been made knight of the bath, in 15 Edward IV. at the creation of Edward Prince of Wales: After which, in 8 Henry VII. he attended that King at the Siege of Boloign; and had summons to parliament, to 12 Henry VII. but in that year, taking discontent at a subsidy then granted in parliament, he joined with the Cornishmen in their insurrection, and being taken prisoner in the battle of Black-heath, he was drawn from Newgate to Tower-hill, in his own coat of arms, painted on paper, but reversed and torn, and there beheaded, 28 June, whereupon he had burial in the Black-friars near Ludgate.

By Margaret his wife, daughter of Sir Richard Dayrel, of Lillingington Dayrel, Bucks, Esq; by Margaret, his wife, daughter of Edmund Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, and widow of Edward Earl of Stafford, he had issue John, his son and heir. And by Anne, his second wife, daughter of Fulk Bouchier, Lord Fitz-Warren, he had issue James, John, George and Alexander, and two daughters, Johanna, wife of Sir John Chichester, Kt. and Elizabeth, wife of Gregory Twinne.

Which John (by Margaret his first wife, in 4 Henry VIII. was restored to the title of Lord Audley; and in 5 Henry VIII. attended the King at the taking of Therouenne. In 22 Henry VIII. being one of the Lords then sitting in parliament, he subscribed that memorable letter to Pope Clement VII. and in 25 Henry VIII. had restitution of his father's lands, on the decease of Joan his second lady.

By Mary his wife, daughter of John Griffin, of Braybrooke, in com. Northamp. Esq; ancestor to the Lord Griffin, he had issue George Lord Audley, Edward and Richard, whose Grandson Richard was living in the Reign of King James the first.

Which George Lord Audley died in the 2d year of Queen Elizabeth; and having married Elizabeth, Daughter of Sir Bryan Tuke, Kt. treasurer of the chamber to King Henry VIII. left issue Henry, his son and heir, and John.

Which Henry, in 28 Elizabeth, accompanied Robert Earl of Leicester into the Netherlands, and commanded 150 men at the fight before Zutphen, 22 Sept. 1586, in which he behaved himself so valiantly, that, on the 7th of October following, he was made a knight banneret. And having married Elizabeth, daugh-

g Stow, p. 429.

h Ib. p. 476.

i Polyd. Virg. p. 600. and Stow, pl. 479;

k Stow's Surv. of Lond. p. 374.

l Lilly.

m Herb. Hist. Hi. VIII. p. 36.

n Ib. p. 306.

o Pat. 25 H. VIII. p. 8.

p Lilly.

q Stow's Ann. Eng. p.

736 & 738.

er of Sir William Snede, of Bradwell, in com. Staff. Kt. left issue two sons, George and James, who died without issue; and two daughters, Anne, married to Thomas Brooke, of Norton, in com. Cestr. Esq. and Elizabeth, to — Bradshaw, of Haugh, in com. Pal. Lanc. and 2dly, to George Leigh, of High-Leigh, Esqrs.

Which George Lord Audley, his eldest son, was some time governor of Utrecht, in the Netherlands; and sore wounded at the battle of Kinsale, in Ireland, the 24th of December, 1601. And, residing in Ireland, he was, for his great services^r, created earl of Castlehaven, and baron Orier, in that kingdom, by letters patent, bearing date 6 Sept. 1617, (14 Jac.) He took to wife Lucy, daughter of Sir James Mervin, of Fontell, in com. Wilts, Kt. and had issue two sons, viz. Mervin, knighted at Whitehall, 10 Jac. I. and Ferdinando, made knight of the bath, at the creation of Henry Prince of Wales, the same year, who married the widow of Sir John Rodney, of Pilton, in com. Somer. Kt. also five daughters, Anne, married to Edward Blount, of Harleston, in com. Derb. Esq; Elizabeth, 1st married to Sir John Stawel, of Stawel, in Somersetshire, knight of the bath; afterwards to Sir Thomas Griffin, of Dingley, in com. Northampt. Knt. from whom the late Lord Griffin descended; Mary, to Sir Thomas Thynne, of Long-Leete, in com. Wilts; Christian, to Sir Henry Mervin, of Petersfield, in com. Southampt. Kt. one of the admirals of the fleet; and Eleanor, youngest daughter, first married to Sir John Davis, Kt. the King's attorney in Ireland, and next to Sir Archibald Douglass, Kt.

Mervin, his son and heir, aforesaid, succeeded him in his honours and estate, and married two wives; first, Elizabeth, daughter and coheir to Benedict Barnham, alderman of London; and secondly, Anne, daughter to Ferdinando, Earl of Darby, widow of Grey Bruges, Lord Chandois; but being^r accused of certain high crimes, and, by virtue of a commission of oyer and terminer, thereupon arraigned, had sentence of death passed upon him, and lost his head on Tower-hill, 14 May, 1631, 7 Car. I. leaving issue, by Elizabeth, his first wife, three sons, and three daughters.

1. James, who by letters patent^r, 3 June, 9 Charles I. had a new creation to the title and dignity of Lord Audley, and Earl of Castlehaven. And in the time of the civil wars, commanding under the Duke of Ormond in Ireland, did good service against the rebels; and in 1649, being chose general of the Irish forces, acted against Cromwell and the parliament army, till their reduction of the kingdom, after which he went to the King at Paris.

On the restoration of King Charles II. he came over to England. And, to repair the same place and precedence which his

^r Cox's Hist. of Irel. v. 2. p. 40. ^s Pat. 7 Car. I. p. 16. in dorf. & annual. R. Car. I. per E. Howes. ^t Pat. 9 Car. I. p. 11.

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Touchet Lord Audley

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ancestors, the Lords Audley, had antiently enjoyed, obtained a special act of parliament in anno 1678, for restoring the said title and dignity of Lord Audley (forfeited by his father) to himself, and to the heirs of his body; and for lack of such issue, to Mervin Touchet, his brother, 3d son to the said Mervin Touchet, Lord Audley, and to the heirs of his body, (passing over George a benedictine monk, his next brother) and for lack of issue of the said Mervin Touchet, to the daughters of the said Mervin, Lord Audley, and their heirs. Which daughters were Lucy, first married to John Anketell, of Compton, in com. Wilts. Esq; 2dly, to Gerald Fitz-Maurice, brother to the Lord of Kerry, in Ireland; Dorothy, to Edmond Viscount Montgarret; and Frances, to Richard Butler, brother to James Duke of Ormond.

The said James Earl of Castlehaven, married Elizabeth, daughter of Grey Bridges, Lord Chandois, but dying without issue, at Kilcassh, in the kingdom of Ireland, 11th of Oct. 1684, was succeeded by his brother

Mervin Touchet, who, having married Mary, third daughter of John Earl of Shrewsbury, and widow of Charles Arundel, Esq; had issue James, his successor; John, second son, who married Elizabeth, second daughter of Thomas Savile, Earl of Sussex; Mary, married to Sir Henry Wingfield, of Easton, in com. Suff. Bart. Anne, who died unmarried; and Eleanor.

Which James departed this life, 12 August, 1700, and lies buried under a black marble stone in Winchester cathedral: He married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir to — Bard, Esq; by Anne, daughter to Charles Villiers, Earl of Anglesey, and widow of Thomas Ratcliffe, Earl of Sussex, and by her (who died in June, 1733) left an only child,

James Touchet, Lord Audley, and Earl of Castlehaven, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Lord Arundel, of Wardour; and by her, who died in 1743, had issue a son, John, born on Monday, 15 April, 1723, and Lady Mary, married Nov. 10. 1749, to captain Philip Thicknes, who was appointed Lieutenant-governor of the fort of Languard-point, Feb. 3, 1753. His Lordship died, at Paris, in October, 1740, whereupon John, his only son and heir, succeeded him in his honours.

TITLES.] John Touchet, Earl of Castlehaven, Baron Audley, of Heleigh, and Baron of Orier.

CREATIONS.] Baron Audley, of Heleigh-Castle in the county of Stafford, by writ of summons, Oct. 20, 1403, 4 Henry IV. but originally January 26, 1296, 24 Edward I. Baron of Orier in the county of Armagh, and Earl of Castlehaven in the county of Cork (Irish honours) Sept. 6, 1616. 14 Jac. I.

ARMS.] Ermine, a chevron, gules.

CREST.] In a ducal coronet, or, a swan rising, argent, ducally gorg'd of the first.

PERCY, Baroness PERCY.

III. **O**N the decease of Algernon Seymour, late Duke of Somerset, who on the death of his mother the Lady Elizabeth Percy, Dutchess of Somerset, (23 November, 1722) sole daughter and heir of Joceline Percy, the last Earl of Northumberland of that noble and renowned family, succeeded to the ancient barony of Percy, and in 1722 took his seat in the house of peers, as Lord Percy. His grace leaving an only daughter his heir, Elizabeth Countess of Northumberland, her Ladyship is now Baroness Percy, of whom I have already treated in my account of the Earls of Northumberland.

WEST, Lord DELAWAR.

IV. **T**HAT this family had large possessions in the west of England, our publick records and other evidences prove, and, it is probable, on that account had the name of West. The first that I can, with certainty, fix on, as ancestor to the present Lord Delawar, is Sir Thomas West, Knt. who having married Eleanor, daughter and heir of Sir John de Cantilupe, of Hempton-Cantilupe, in com. Devon. Knt. by Margaret, his wife, daughter of John Lord Mohun, of Dunster, in com. Somerset, had, in 17 Edward II. ^a entailed on him, and his said wife, and on the heirs of their two bodies, the manor of Snitterfield, in com. Warw. The same year he obtained from the King ^b a charter for a market, every week, there upon Tuesday: As also for a fair, yearly, upon the eve and day of St. Kenelme, and six days after; likewise for free warren, to them, and the heirs of their two bodies, in their demesne lands there. In which 17th year of Edward II. ^c he served in the parliament then held at Westminster, as one of the knights for the county of Warwick. In 19 Edw. II. he received the honour of knighthood by bathing, &c. his robes, and all accoutrements for that solemnity ^d, being then allowed out of the king's great wardrobe: And the same year, going into France with the King ^e, had his protection (dated 29 August, that year) till Christmas following.

^a Pedes Fin. in co. War. lev. ann. 17 Ed. II. ^b Cart. 17 Ed. II. no. 10.
^c Claus. 17 Ed. II. indors. m. 24. ^d Comp. Tho. de Villes. ^e Rymer's Fœdera, tom. iv. p. 161.

In 1 Edw. III. ^e he obtained leave from the King to make a castle of his manor-house at Rughcombe in Wiltshire; and on ^e 26 May, 1329, 3 Ed. III. he embarked at Dover with the King, when he went to do homage to the French Monarch for the dutchy of Guienne, Earldom of Ponthieu, &c. which ^h was performed verbally in the cathedral of Amiens, and not after the manner of his predecessors, by putting off the crown, and laying aside both sword and spurs, to do it kneeling.

In 4 Edw. III. ⁱ he was made governor of Christ-church castle in com. Southamp. And the year after, ^k King Edward having summoned David King of Scotland to do his homage, as also to render to him the town of Berwick, and his refusal thereof occasioning a war with Scotland ^l, this Sir Thomas was present at siege of Berwick and memorable battle of Halidown; and thereupon a truce ensued, which being near expired, in 1335 the King, about Midsummer ^m, at the head of his army, on 12 July, entered Scotland in an hostile manner ⁿ, in which expedition this Sir Thomas de West was also with him, he was likewise with the King, in 12 Edw. III. ^o who, July 16, took shipping at the port of Orewell, in com. Suff. having in company 500 sail of ships, and many barons; and on the expedition into Flanders, being in the retinue of William Earl of Salisbury, he had thereupon a protection ^p, dated 10 July that year, to hold in force till Christmas following. He was also there ^q in 13 Edw. III. and the same year, in consideration of those his services, had a ^r grant in fee, for return of all writs and summons of the exchequer, within his manor of Swaclyff, and Sutton, in Wiltshire.

In 16 Edw. III. ^s the Countess of Montfort sending from Britany, to the King for succours, and Laurence de Hastings, Earl of Pembroke, being dispatched, he ^t accompanied him in that expedition into France, wherein he behaved so well, and merited so much in other his great employments, that the same year, the King thought him ^v worthy of a seat in parliament, among the barons of this realm. And deceasing in ^w 17 Edw. III. left issue, by Eleanor, his wife, aforesaid, Thomas his son and heir, who then became possessed of the manors of Hemeston-Cantilupe, and Great Totton, in com. Devon, as is evident from the inquisition taken after the death of his said father.

Which Thomas, in 19 Edw. III. was in the ^x French wars, in the retinue of Richard Earl of Arundel; in which year ^y, divers

^f Pat. 1 Ed. III. p. 2. m. 12. ^g Rymer's Fœd. tom. 4. p. 328. ^h Barnes's Hist. Ed. III. p. 36. ⁱ Rot. Fin. an. 4 Ed. III. m. 11. ^k Barnes's Hist. Ed. III. p. 30. ^l Rot. Scot. 7 Ed. III. m. 1. ^m Barnes, p. 94. ⁿ Rot. Scot. 9 Ed. III. m. 9. ^o Barnes's Hist. Ed. III. p. 129. ^p Rymer's Fœd. tom. 5 p. 63. ^q Rot. Aleman. 13 Ed. III. ^r Rot. Vasc. 13 Ed. III. m. 10. ^s Barnes's Hist. Ed. III. p. 256. ^t R. Franc. 16 Ed. III. m. 26. ^u R. Claus. ejusd. ann. ^v Efc. 17 Ed. III. ^x R. Franc. 19 Ed. III. m. 16. ^y Barnes's Hist. Ed. III. p. 31, to p. 328.

strong towns and castles were taken. The year after he was with the King in the wars of France^a, and in the famous battle of Cressly, where the English gained a glorious victory, and, afterwards, besieged the town of Calais, setting down before it on the 7th of September, 1346, and it was taken August 4, 1347. In 29 Edw. III.^a he was in the wars of Scotland, when the Scots took Berwick. In 33 Edw. III.^b he went with the Lord Chamberlain, Thomas de Cherleton, into Gascony, and was in the service there, the 4th year^c of that King's reign. In 1 Rich. II.^d he was on board that fleet sent to scour the seas, (of the French and Scots) commanded by the lord high admiral John de Arundel; and in 3 Richard II.^e in the wars of France, with Thomas de Wodstoke, Earl of Buckingham. In 8 Richard II.^f he was retained to serve in the wars against the Scotch, for forty days, the King being in person there; and in 9 Richard II.^g for one quarter of that year, in fortifying of Calais. In 10 Richard II.^h he was again retained to serve against the French. Andⁱ died 3 September the same year, seized of the manor of Compton-Valence in Dorsetshire, of the 3d part of the manor of Trente in com. Somerset, of the manors of Snyterfelde, in com. War. Welnesford (now Wetford) Weston and Willersfeye, in com. Gloucest. Hempston-Cantelupe, in com. Devon. Okchangre, Newton-Valence, and Terstwode, in com. Southampt. Wyke, and Haseldene, in com. Lanc. East Hacche, Napprede, Roughcombe, Swalclyve, Eston near Berewyck, Upton, Bradmore, Sutton-Mandevile, and Stratford Tony, and Neuton Tony, in com. Wilts. Leaving^k, by Alice his wife, daughter of Reginald Fitz-Piers, Baron of Wolverly, in Worcestershire, (and of Joan, his wife, daughter and heir of Sir Edm. Hallett, Knt.)^l Thomas his son and heir, 21 years of age, in the said 10 Richard II.

Alice his wife, surviving him, made her will at Hynton-Martel in com. Dorset.^m on Thursday, 15 July, 19 Richard II. 1395, wherein she orders her body to be buried in the priory of the canons of Christ-church, in com. Southamp. with her ancestors; and gave to Thomas, her son, a bed of Tapiters-work, as also a pair of matyn-books, a pair of beads, and a ring wherewith she was espoused to God, which were the Lord her father's. To Joan, her son's wife, a bed paled black and white, a mass-book, and all her books of Latin, English, and French, also the vestments of her chapel, and what belongs to the altar, with all

^a R. Franc. 20 Ed. III. p. 2. m. 2. ^a R. Scot. 29 Ed. III. m. 9. ^b R. Vasc. 33 Ed. III. p. 2. ^c Ibid. 44 Ed. III. m. 9. ^d R. Franc. 12 R. II. p. 2. m. 6. ^e Ibid. 3 Richard II. m. 6. ^f Ex Autog. penes Cler. pell. ^g Ibid. ^h R. Franc. 10 Rich. II. m. 13. ⁱ Efc. 10 Rich. II. n. 52. ^k Lib. Gen. Eng. & Ire. M.S. no. 257, p. 22 in bibl. Lambeth. ^l Efc. 10 Rich. II. n. 52. ^m Reg. Rous. qu. 26. in cur. Prærog. Cant.

other apparel thereunto belonging, as silver basons, with escutcheons of her ancestors arms, &c. To Sir Nicholas Clyfton, Knt. and Eleanor his wife, her daughter, and Thomas Clyfton her son, one hundred and twenty pounds. To her sister dame Lucy Fitz-Herbert, Prioress of Shaftsbury, forty pounds. To her sister Thomafine Blount, a nun at Romeſey, in com. Southamp. forty marks. And bequeathed eighteen pounds ten ſhillings, for four thouſand four hundred maſſes, to be ſung and ſaid for the ſoul of Sir Thomas Weſt, her lord and husband, her own ſoul, and all chriſtian ſouls, in the moſt haſte that might be, within fourteen nights next after her deceaſe. Alſo forty pounds to the canons of Chriſt-church, to read and ſing maſſ for her Lord's ſoul, and her own, whiſt the world ſhall laſt. She further bequeaths to the nuns of St. Olave's, in London, and to the prieſts of the ſaid houſe, one hundred ſhillings, for to pray for the ſoul of her Lord and husband, Sir Thomas Weſt, her own ſoul, and for the eſtate of Thomas her ſon, Joan his wife, and their children. To the religious women dwelling without Aldgate, London; and to thoſe of the houſes of Shaftsbury, Romeſye, Wilton; the friars within Newgate, London; the friars preachers within Ludgate, London; the friars in Fleetſtreet; the friars Auguſtines within Biſhopsgate; the friars preachers of Wincheſter; the friars Mendicant of Wincheſter; the friars of Southampton; the friars preachers of Salisbury; the friars mendicant of Salisbury; the friars preachers of Briſtol; to each of them one hundred ſhillings. The reſt of her goods, &c. ſhe bequeaths to Thomas her ſon, requiring, where-ever ſhe dies, that her body ſhould be carried to the priory of Chriſt-church, and there buried at the firſt maſſ, with a taper of ſix pounds of wax ſtanding and burning at her head, and another at her feet; and conſtitutes Thomas her ſon ſole executor. Given and written in Cherlton, without Newgate, in the pariſh of St. Sepulchre's, London, the day and year aforeſaid. And deceaſed the ſame year, as by inquiſition, appears.

I now return to Thomas her ſon, who, ſucceeding his father, was in the wars^o of France in 11 Rich. II. and in 19 Rich. II. on the death of his mother, Alice, as aforeſaid, doing his^o homage, had livery of the lands which ſhe held in dower. In 22 Rich. II. being at that time a knight, and to go with Edmund Duke of Albermarle into^p Ireland, for the defence of that realm, he had the King's protection^o, dated 20 April, that year. He was ſummoned^r to parliament, among the barons of the realm in 2 and 5 Hen. IV. and by his will^s, dated 8 April, 1405 (6 Henry IV.) ordered his body to be laid in the new chapel, in the miſter of

a.R. Franc. 11 Rich. II. m. 9. o.R. Fin. 19 Rich. II. m. 19. p. Pat. 22 Rich. II. p. 3, m. 8. Rymer's Foed. tom. 8. p. 79. Clauſ. de epiſc. ann. in dori.
Ex Reg. Arundel, fol. 108, infr. Lambeth.

Christ-church-Twyneham monastery, bequeathing to the work of that church one hundred pounds; and another hundred to the treasury there, conditionally, that the canons of that priory, once in a year, keep solemnly the obit of Thomas his father, Alice his mother, and Joan his wife. He also bequeathed eighteen pounds, eighteen shillings, and four pence, for four thousand five hundred masses for his soul, to be said within half a year after his decease. Likewise to his daughter, Joan, one thousand pounds. He died on Easter day the same year; seized of the manors of Burton-Peverell, Okehangre, Winkton, Newton-Valence, Terstwode, and Hale, in com. Southampt. Hempston-Cantelupe, in com. Devon. Blackington, in com. Suffex; and Wolverton, Bere, and Newton Peverell, in com. Dorset.

By another inquisition, taken in 14 Henry IV. it was found that he also died seized of the manors of Bloxham, in Lincolnshire; Burstal, and Herdeby, in com. Leicest. and Synterfeild in com. Warw.

By ^v Joan his said wife, sister and heir to Thomas De la Warr, Lord and Baron De la Warr, and daughter of Roger Lord De la Warr, by Eleanor his 2d wife, daughter of John Lord Mowbray, son of John by Joan his wife, daughter of Henry Duke of Lancaster, grandson to King Henry III. and lineally descended from Roger De la Warr, summoned to parliament, as a baron^{*}; 8 June, 1294, 22 Ed. I. he had issue three sons: 1. Thomas; 2. Reginald; 3. John.

Thomas, his son and heir, was fourteen years old^w at his father's death; and in 7 H. IV. having married Ida, one of the daughters and coheirs of Almaric de St. Amand, and making proof of her age, had livery of the lands of her inheritance. In 8 Hen. IV. he was one of those peers in parliament who set their hands and seals, for settling the succession of the crown on Henry Prince of Wales, and the heirs of his body, with remainder to his brothers, Thomas, John, and Humphry, and the heirs male of their bodies, by which the female heirs were excluded. In 3 Henry V. he was in the Wars of ^x France, with that victorious King; and, whilst he was abroad, made his will, on the feast of St. Peter ad Vincula, 1415, dated ^r at Stone-bridge, beyond the seas; wherein he ordered that no more than forty pounds should be laid out in meat, drink, and tapers, upon the day of his funeral; and twenty four pounds given to two priests, to celebrate divine service for his soul, for two years after his decease, as also for the souls of his progenitors, and all the faithful deceased. The same ^z year, on 14 May, being then a

^a Efc. 7 Hen. IV. n. 26. ^t Bar. extinct. M.S. penes meips. p. 5. b. ^u Efc. 14 Hen. IV. n. 8. ^v Dugdale's Summons to Parliament, p. 6 and 7. ^w Chuf. 7 Hen. IV. m. 6. ^x R. Franc. 3. H. V. m 17. ^y Reg. Chicheley, p. 1. p. 297. ^z Rymer's Fœd. tom. 9. p. 351.

knight, he was appointed, with Thomas Earl of Salisbury, and Sir Thomas de Camoys, Knt. to array and muster all persons fit to bear arms, both hoblers and archers, in the counties of Southampton, Wiltshire, and Dorsetshire, to serve the king against the French and Genoese. Not long after which, viz. 30 September following, he departed this life ^a beyond the sea, being then in France ^b with the King; and died seized of the manors of Bloxham, in Kesteven, in com. Linc. Hempston-Cantelupe, in com. Devon. Snyterfield, in com. Warw. Burfall, and Herdeby, in com. Leic. Compton-Valence, Hynton-Martell, Bere, Newton near Sturmyster-Marshal, and Mapoudre, in Dorsetshire; Norton-Midfomer, in Somersetshire; Berton-Peverell, Okehangre, Newton-Valence, Terftwode, and Winketon, in com. Southamp. Stratford-Tony, and Newton-Tony, in Wiltshire; also of the manors of Iwheurst, Sutton-Peverell, Offington, Bletchington, and Rype ^c, and hon. of Aquila, in com. Suffex; leaving Reginald, his brother and heir, at that time twenty one years old.

Which Reginald, doing his homage soon after, had ^d livery of his lands; and before the end of that year ^e, (4 Henry V.) was in the French wars, and made governor of ^f St. Cloue, in Constantine, in Normandy, on the surrender thereof to the Duke of Gloucester. Also, in 7 Henry V. he was made captain ^g of the castle of la Mote, in Normandy; and in 9 Henry V. was again in the ^h French wars. In 5 Henry VI. on the death of Thomas Lord De la Warr, he had livery ⁱ of the lands of his mother's inheritance, she being sister and heir to the said Lord. And the same year having petitioned that he might have place and precedency among the barons in parliament as Lord De la Warr ^j, he had summons to parliament as Lord De la Warr, 5 Julii, 5 H. VI. and 13 July, 6 H. VI. In 8 Henry VI. he was again retained to serve ^k in France for one year with thirty men at arms and seventy archers; and went ^l thither accordingly. In 19 H. VI. being ^m beyond the seas, he intended a pilgrimage to the Holy Land; where it is probable he went: for I find no further mention of him till 25 Hen. VI. when he again procured a grant ⁿ, dated December 10, to go to Rome, and thence to the Holy Land, to pay his vows, (with allowance of twenty four servants in his retinue, and thirty horses) carrying with him no other gold or silver, in bullion or money, than what should be necessary to defray his expences, excepting a silver cup or two gilt; and he had the King's Letters ^o, directed to Theodore, archbishop of Cologne, and to all governors and commanders within his dominions; requesting, that he might have

^a Esc. 4. Hen. V. n. 28. ^b Lib. Geneal. p. 152. ^c Ex Chart. penes prae nobil. Duc. Novi-Castri. ^d Rot. Fin. 4 H. V. m. 7. ^e Rot. Franc. ejusd. ann. m. 4. ^f Hall's Chron. part. 1. p. 38. ^g Rot. Norm. 7 Hen. V. p. 1. m. 2. ^h Rot. Franc. 9 Hen. V. m. 15. ⁱ Rot. Fin. an. 5 Hen. VI. m. 4. ^j Cotton's Records, p. 586. ^k Autog. penes Cler. pel. ^l Rot. Franc. 8 Hen. VI. m. 19. ^m Ib. 19 Hen. VI. m. 6. ⁿ Rymer's Fed. Tom. 11. p. 143. ^o Rot. Franc. 25 Hen. VI. m. 7.

free passage through their territories, without payment of any tribute, opening of his letters, or search of what he carried. This I presume was his second journey thither. And, having been summoned to parliament, as Lord De la Warr, from 5 Henry VI. to 28 of that King's reign, inclusive^q, died 27 August, 29 Henry VI. seized of the manors of Burstall, and Herdeby, in com. Leicest. Bristellington, Shipton-Malet, and North Perot, in Somersetshire; Wolweton, Mapoudre, Hynton-Martell, Mayne-Martell, and Compton-Valence, in Dorsetshire; Bourne-hall, and Herteshourne, in com. Hertf. Offington, Sutton, Iwehurst near Henfield, Porteslade, Aldryngton, Blechington, Flechyng, Rype, Exceter, Fokynton, and Sapurton, Okehangre, Barton-Peverell, Newton-Valence, Tirstewode, and Wynketon, in com. Suffex; Alington, Newton-Tony, Swatcliffe, East-Hacche, Eston, Brodmere-Lucies, Charleton and Fountell, in Wiltshire; Wyke-Warr, in com. Glouc. Hempston-Cantelupe, in com. Devon; Fakenham-Aspes, in com. Suff. Swynesheved, Syxhill and Bloxham, in com. Linc. with the patronage of the abbey and parish church of Swynesheved aforesaid, and free chapel of Barthorp, and advowson of the church of Bloxham, in com. Linc. Leaving issue by Eleanor his wife, daughter of Henry Earl of Northumberland, by Eleanor his wife, daughter of Richard Lord Poynings, two sons, viz. Richard his heir, nineteen years of age at his decease; and John, of whom I find, in Glover's Visitation of Yorkshire, 1584, that having married Agnes, daughter and heir of William Iveson, of Waith, in that county, he resided there, and left issue Richard West his son and heir, of Stainborough, also of Waith, in com. Ebor. ancestor of Francis West, of Waith, Esq; living in 1584. The said Reginald had also four daughters, Margaret, married to Thomas Lord of Echingham, in Suffex; Anne, to Thomas Berkley, of Beverston, in com. Glouc. Mary, to Roger Leuknore, of the county of Suffex; and Catherine, to Roger Lord Hungerford.

Which Richard Lord De la Warr, being a stout assertor of the interest of the house of Lancaster, in the wars of that time against the house of York; and having with others entered the tower of London, and endured a siege; he had, in consideration of his singular services in 38 H. VI. a grant of forty pounds per ann. during life, payable out of the issues of the manor of Old Wotton, in Wiltshire, part of the possessions of Richard Duke of York, then attainted.

But, when the Scene changed, he chose not to live under the power of those to whom he had been an open adversary; which induced him, in 3 Edward IV. to obtain leave to go abroad, and accordingly it was granted him to go^w beyond the seas, with twelve servants, and as many horses, not exceeding the value of forty shillings each, and there to continue; however he did not

^p Rot. Claus. de iisd. ann. ^q Esc. 29 Hen. VI. n. 21. ^r Claus. ann. 29 H. VI. m. 8. ^s Ex Stemmate apud Sion. ^t Stow's Annals, p. 408. ^v Pat. 38 Hen. VI. p. 22. ^w Rot. Franc. 3 Ed. IV. m. 12.

long remain abroad, for he ^w had summons to parliament from 38 Hen. VI. to 12 Edw. IV. inclusive, and died * 10 March, 16 Edward IV. possessed of the manors of Hempston-Cantelupe, in com. Devon; Mapoudre, Wolverton, Cherleton, Compton-Valence, Hynton-Martell, Mayn-Martell and Newton-Peverell, in Dorsetshire; Burnhall and Herteshourne, in com. Hertford; Newton-Valence, Wynketon, Barton-Peverell, Okenhanger and Tirstwode, in com. Southamp. Midsomer-Norton, Brustlyngton, Shipton-Malet, Eston-Lucies, Swalclyffe, Est-Hacche, Aylngton, Bredmere, Wyke, with the park of Rounde, Sutton-Mandeville, Stratford-Tony, Hafildon and Upton, in Wiltshire. Leaving issue ^r, by Catherine his first wife, daughter of Robert Lord Hungerford, by Margaret Botreaux his wife, five sons, viz. 1. Thomas, who succeeded him in his honours; 2. John 3. Reginald; 4. Edward; 5. Richard, a Franciscan friar at Greenwich; also two daughters, Margaret^r, wife of Sir Nicholas Strelley, of Strelley, in com. Nott. (who died at London, 30 April, 1491, and was buried in the church of St. Andrew's Wardrobe, near Baynard's Castle) and Margery, a nun at Syon.

Which Thomas, in the life-time of his father, though not more than eighteen years old, was in that expedition into France^a in 14 Edward IV. on which account he received ninety-five pounds, eleven shillings, for a quarter's wages, for four men at arms, and thirty archers, which were of his retinue. He obtained a special ^b livery of his lands, 1 Sept. 1475, though at that time he was not of full age; and was in such favour with King Henry VII. whom he assisted in attaining the crown, that in the first year of his reign he gave him a grant^c, in special tail, of the castle, barony, honour, lordship, town and borough of Brembre, in Sussex; and of the manors of Kings-Bernes, West-Grinsted, Knapp, and Washington, of the towns and boroughs of Shoreham and Horsham, of the forest of St. Leonard, with the parks of Beaubush and Knap, of the hundreds of Braford, Stenyng, Greneftede, Berbeche and Wordham, with the half of the hundred of Esteworthe, and half of the hundred of Fishergate; late belonging to John Howard, Duke of Norfolk, slain at Bosworth-field, and the which came to the crown by his attainder.

In 5 Henry VII. he was made knight of the bath^d, at the creation of Arthur Prince of Wales; and in 7 Henry VII. was one^e of the chief-commanders in that army then sent into Flanders, in aid of the Emperor Maximilian against the French. Also^f in 12 Henry VII. had a chief command in those forces raised at that time for suppressing the Cornishmen. And, for his great services

w Rot. claus. de ejusd. ann. in dorf. x Esc. 16 Edw. IV. n. 62. y E Stem. præd. in bibl. Lambeth. z Thoroton's Not. p. 231. a Rymer, vol. 11. p. 8. 6. b Pat. 16 Ed. IV. p. 2. m. 6. c Ibid. 1 Hen. VII. p. 4. d Nom. Equit. sub. effig. Claud. c. 3. in bibl. Cotton. e Polyd. Virg. p. 584. n. 30. f lb. p. 600. n. 30.

was elected a knight of the garter^k in 2 Henry VIII. with the King of Portugal, and installed at Windsor 11 May, that year, and placed in the eleventh stall on the prince's side. In 3 Henry VIII. attending King Henry in his expedition^h to Therouene and Tournay, he was at the battle fought, 16 August, that year, between the King, (accompanied by Maximilian the Emperor) and the French who called it, 'La Journee des Esperons, from the use they made of their spurs, in riding away; and for his valour thereinⁱ he was made a knight banneret. In 6 Henry VIII. he^j attended on the Princess Mary, third daughter of Henry VII. and sister to the King, at her marriage with Lewis King of France, the XII. of that name, which was solemnized at Abbeville; having in his retinue^m thirty horsemen, well accoutred, and one pound, six shillings and eight pence, per day, was allowed him by the King, towards defraying his expenses. In 12 Henry VIII. he attended the King and Queenⁿ to Canterbury, Calais and Guisnes, to the long intended interview with the French King. On 8 June, 13 Hen. VIII. ^o he was present with the Earls of Essex, Wiltshire, Kent, and other knights companions of the order of the garter, at the degradation of Edward Duke of Bucks, from being a companion of that most noble order. In 14 Henry VIII. ^p on the second coming of the Emperor Charles V. into England, he, with the Marquis of Dorset, in the name of the King of England, received him at Gravelin, on 25 May, and, with all honour, brought his Imperial Majesty to Calais, and from thence to Dover, where the King met him, to consult about the affairs of Christendom in general, and to treat of a match betwixt himself and the princess Mary, the King's daughter.

This Thomas Lord la Warre, styling himself knight of the garter, ^q made his will 8 October, 17 Henry VIII. 1524, whereby he orders his body to be buried in the tomb of free-stone, within the chancel of the parish church of Broadwater, according to his honour; and bequeathed to the mother church of Chichester, twenty shillings; and to the church of Broadwater his mantle of blue velvet, of the garter, and his gown of crimson velvet, belonging thereto, for to make two altar-cloths; also to the church of Boxgrave, his gown of tawney velvet. He bequeaths to Thomas West, his son and heir, all his hangings and beddings within his great chamber of Offington, and the chapel-chamber there, as also the chapel, as it was then adorned, with altar-cloths of white sattin, embroidered with the garter, and a bed of tinsel sattin and crimson damask, embroidered with his arms,

g Antis's Reg. of Gart. v. 1. p. 274. h Herbert's Life of Hen. VIII. p. 36. i Hist. of Eng. v. 2. p. 16. k Jekyll's collect. of knights, M.S. p. 24. l Hall's Chron. fol. 48. m M.S. in bibl. John Antis, arm. nup. gart. reg. arm. not. G. xi. p. 197. n Ex M.S. nom. parium Angl. o Stow, p. 514. p Ibid. p. 517. q Ex Reg. vocat. Perth. qu. 2. in cur. prerog. Cant.

and the garter; likewise his crimson velvet gown furred with black. He makes Eleanor, his wife, sole executrix; and over-seers, Sir Richard Brook, Knt. Sir Thomas West, his son, and Sir Roger Copley, Knt. and died possessed of great estates in the counties of Suffex, Southampton, Wiltshire, Dorsetshire, Somersetshire, Gloucestershire, Devonshire, Hertfordshire, Warwickshire, Leicestershire, and counties of Lincoln, and Lancaster, which he settled, for the most part, on Sir Thomas West, his son and heir apparent, and his heirs-male; and, in default, to Owen West, his son, and his heirs-male; remainder to George, and Leonard West, his sons, and their heirs-male. The manors of Bradmere, Charleton, Fountell, and Swacliffe, with the appurtenances, in Wiltshire, were settled on Thomas his son, and Elizabeth his wife; as also Compton Valens and Maperton, in com. Dorset. and the manors of Testwood and Wynketon, in com. Southamp. were settled on Elizabeth, late wife of William, his son, deceased. And on Owen West, he settled his manors of Hinton-Martell, in com. Dorset. and Folkington, in com. Suffex, and in default of heirs-male, on Thomas his son and heir. On Leonard West, he settled his manors of Sutton-Maundeville and Hasilden, in Wiltshire, and Bradele, in com. Dorset. and to the heirs-male of his body, and in default on Thomas West, Knt. his son and heir. He bequeaths to his daughters, Mary, Catherine, and Barbara, to and for their marriages, five hundred marks each. It also appears by his will, that dame Elizabeth, his first wife, was buried in the church of the White-friars in London, on St. Peter's day, and that twenty-three years were since expired, from the date of the will, he having caused her obit to be commemorated, in the said church, for thirty years, as also for Richard West, late Lord la Warre, his father, and Catherine his wife, his mother; and appointed ten marks, to be paid yearly, for thirty years, as a salary for a priest, daily to say mass, in the church of Broadwaster, and to pray for the souls of him, the said Lord la Warre, Elizabeth, his late wife, Eleanor, his present wife, Richard West and Catherine, his father and mother, and all christian souls. He also mentions his daughter Dorothy Owen, and his daughter Anne St. Amonde. He likewise was bountiful to his servants; and a person of great honour and judgment, as his will shews; the probat whereof bears date 12 February, 1525, which shews he died soon after. He married two wives, whereof I shall first trace the issue he had by his first wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh, and sister and heir of Sir John Mortimer, of Mortimer's Hall, in com. Southamp. which were two sons, Thomas, who succeeded to his estates and honour, and William who died issueless; also four daughters, Dorothy, married to Sir Henry Owen, Knt. Elizabeth, to Charles Somerset, Earl of Worcester; Anne,

to Thomas Lord Clinton, from whence the present Earl of Lincoln is descended; and Eleanor, to Sir Edward Guldeford, of Hempsted-place, and Halden, in Kent, Knt. warden of the cinque-ports, and had issue, by her, Joan, wife of John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland.

Thomas West, Lord la Warre, son and heir to Thomas, last Lord la Warre, was, in 5 Henry VIII. with his father, at the sieges of Therouenne and Tournay, and the battle that ensued, when for his valour he was knighted; on the 14th of October at Lisle. After succeeding to the honour, he with other peers, in parliament, in 22 Henry VIII. subscribed the declaration to Pope Clement VII. intimating that his supremacy here would not be regarded, if he did not comply with Queen Catherine's divorce.

In 31 Henry VIII. on the dissolution of the greater monastries, he obtained a grant of the site and circuit of Wherwell-abbey, in com. Southamp. with the Lordships of Wherwell, Weston, Middleton, Totington, Bolington, Good alias Goodworth, Clatford and little Anne, thereto belonging, to hold to himself, and Elizabeth his wife, and his heirs, in exchange for the manors of Half-naked and Wallerton in Suffex, with their appurtenances, in Mendham, Byrdham, Westchychenor, Hunstall, Ivernull, Woodcote, Westerton, Strethampton, Boxgrave, Compton, Offham, and Yapton, in the said county; which manors the King, through the incitation of Cromwell and others, who were chiefs in the contrivance for the dissolution of the religious houses, got from him, to obviate the future restitution of those lands, to the uses they originally were intended.

He was knight banneret^w, and being elected knight of the garter^x, 1 December, 1547, 3 Edward VI. was installed the thirteenth of that month at Windsor. In the first year of Queen Mary^y, in consideration of his service against the Duke of Northumberland, he had a grant of 200 pounds per annum, for life. And having married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Sir John Bonville, Knt. left no issue by her, departing this life, 25 September, 1554, at Offington, and was buried near his father at Broadwater, in Suffex. October 12^z, with standards, banners of arms, &c. and many mourners, as recited in the account of his funeral; and that he was the best housekeeper in Suffex.

By inquisition^a taken at Cookefield, in Suffex, June 6, 1 & 2 Philip and Mary, after his decease, the jury found that he died 25 September, 1554, 1 & 2 Philip and Mary; and that Joan Dudley, Dutches of Northumberland, was his cousin and coheir, and at that time fifty years of age, being the daughter and heir of

r Hall's Chronicle, fol. 24. s Nom. Equit. præd. in bibl. Cott. t Rymer's Fœd. tom. 14. p. 205. v Pat. 31 Hen. VIII. m. 4. w Ex Coll. Aug. Vincent. x Antis's Reg. vol. 1. p. 445. y Rymer, tom. 15. p. 352. z Strype's Memor. vol. 3. p. 201. a Cole. Esc. lib. ii. p. 115, 116, not 61. A. 13. in bibl. Harl.

Eleanor, his eldest sister, the wife of Sir John Guildford, Knt. Also that the three daughters of his second sister, Dorothy, the wife of Sir Henry Owen, Knt. were coheirs, viz. Elizabeth, wife of Nicholas Deering, whose son Thomas was twenty-four years of age in 1554; Mary, wife of John Warnet, aged thirty-eight years on September 1, 1554; and Anne, aged thirty-six years, 1554, then the wife of James Gage. Also, that he died seized of the manor of Meyne-Martell, and the advowson of the church, in Dorsetshire; the manors of Hempston and Cantelowe in Devonshire; the manor of Wickwarre, and advowson of the church, in Gloucestershire; the manors of Shepton-Mallet, and advowson of the church, and Bristlington, in Somersetshire; the manor of Manchester, and advowson of the church, in Lancashire; the manors of Porteslade, Somptinge, Somptinge-Weld, Ewherst, with the park of Ewherst, Blackington, and advowson of the church, Knape, and park of Knape, Offington, with the park there, and Rype; and lands and tenements in the parishes of Shepeley, and Grinsted, in the county of Suffex; the manor of Swineshed in Lincolnshire; the manor of Newton-Valence; the scite, circuit, and precinct of the monastery of Wherwell, alias Wharwell, with the manors and demesnes of Wherwell; the manors of Westover, Middleton, Tokyngton, Bolingdon, Goodworth, Clatford, Little-Anne, and the prebendary of Good, alias Goodworth; and the manor of Chawton, with advowson of the church, in com. Southamp. the manor of Stratford-Tony in Wilts; and the scite, circuit, and precinct of the White-Fryers, near Fleet-street, London. All the said messuages and lands, &c. were, by act of parliament, 4 Nov. 3 Edw. VI. settled upon the said Thomas Lord de la Warr in tail, remainder to his brother, Sir Owen, in tail; remainder to the use of his own will or deed, during the life of William West, remainder to the said William, and the heirs male of his body.

After his decease, the Lord Morle, his friend, made the following epitaph^b on him:

Virtue, honesty, liberalitie, and grace,
And true religion, this sely grave doth holde:
I do wishe, that all our great men woulde
In good follow this noble Baron's trace,
That from his wise hart did always chafe
Envy and malice; and sought of young and olde
Love and favour, that passeth stone and golde;
Unto a worthy man a rich purchase,
These waies he used, and obtained thereby
Good fame of all men, as well farre of as nye;
And now is joyful in that celestial sphere,

^b Legh's Accidence of Armory, p. 51. b.

Where, with saintes, he sings uncessantly,
 Holy, honor, praise, and glory,
 Give to God; that gave him such might,
 To live so nobly, and come to that delight.

The same author recites: 'His badge, a crampet, or, was
 ' given to his ancestors, for taking the French King in the field,
 ' 30 Edw. III.'

I have before mentioned, that Thomas, father of the last Lord, had two wives; and I am now to treat of the issue he had by his second wife^c, Eleanor, daughter of Sir Roger Copley, of Gatton, in Surrey, Knt. which were three sons, viz. Sir Owen^d, Sir George, and Leonard; of which sons, Sir Owen, the eldest, married Mary, daughter of Sir George Guildford, Knt. And by his will, 17 July, 1551, 5 Edw. VI. being then sick, orders his body to be buried where he departs this life: To dame Mary West, his wife, he bequeaths the lordship of Hynton-Martyll, during her life, and after to his two daughters, Mary and Annie. He constitutes dame Mary, his wife, his sole executrix; and the Lord his brother, and his brother Guildford, supervisors; and bequeaths to each a gelding. The probate is dated 30 October, 1551, whereby it appears he did not recover. His daughter, Mary, was married first to Sir Adrian Poynings, Knt. and secondly to Sir Richard Rogers, Knt.

Leonard West, third and youngest son by the said second marriage, had, by the last will and testament of his father, Sir Thomas West, Knt. Lord la Warre, knight of the garter, bearing date 8 October, 17 Henry VIII. 1524^e, the manors of Sutton-Maundeville, and Hasilden, in Wiltshire; and the manor of Brodele in Dorsetshire; which were settled on him, and his heirs male; in default, on Sir Thomas West, Knt. his son and heir. And his father dying possessed of a very great estate, in the counties of Suffex, Southampton, and in Wiltshire, Dorsetshire, Somersetshire, Gloucestershire, Warwickshire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, and Lancashire, which he settled on Sir Thomas West, Knt. his son and heir, and his heirs male; and, in default thereof, entailed his said estate on Owen West, his son, remainder to George West, and the said Leonard West.

On the decease of his father he was in his youth; but was living in the reign of Queen Mary; and in the second parliament held in her reign, (which was summoned to meet at Oxford, April 2, 1554, but adjourned to Westminster, where it sat from April 5, to May 5, and was then dissolved^f) he was one of the members for the borough of Shoreham, in Suffex.

^c Ex Stemmate præd.
 Peth. in cur. Prærog. Cant.

^d Ex Collect. Aug. Vincent.

^e Ex Regist. voc.
^f Willis's Notitia Parliamentaria, p. 33. and 37.

He married Barbara, daughter of Sir William Gascoigne, Knt. by whom he had issue four sons; Thomas and Anthony, who died infants; William; and John, of whom I shall further treat: also, four daughters, Mary, St. Amand, Margaret, and Anne; whereof Mary was the wife of Ralph Vavasor, of Hazlewood, in com. Ebor. Esq; and Margaret, of Thomas Brown, of Westwood, in com. Lincoln. Esq.

I now return to John West, Esq; the only surviving son of the said Leonard West. He resided at Banbury, in Oxfordshire, and had to wife Mary, daughter of Throgmorton, by whom he had two sons; John, who died in his infancy; and Aholiab West, who married Elizabeth Preston, granddaughter of Thomas Preston, doctor of the civil law, and master of Trinity college, in the university of Cambridge; who, on Queen Elizabeth's being entertained at Oxford, in the beginning of September, 1564, was incorporated, on the sixth of the same month, master of arts of that university: the said Aholiab died at Favesley, in Northamptonshire, in 1628, leaving issue by the said Elizabeth, his wife, Richard West, Esq; who married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of James Hill, of Hillmorton, in Warwickshire, Esq; and by her had four sons, James, John, Richard, and Aholiab; who all died without issue, except Richard, the third son, of Priors-Marston, in Warwickshire. Which Richard West married Mary Russel, of the Russels of Strensham, in Worcestershire; and by her had issue James West, of Alscot, in Warwickshire, Esq; now living, who was chosen a member for St. Albans, in the parliament summoned to meet June 25, 1741, and has been elected for the same place in the last, and in this present parliament, 1754. In 1740, he was appointed secretary of the treasury; and is fellow of the royal society, and one of the vice-presidents of the antiquarian society. He married, in 1738, Sarah, daughter of Sir Thomas Steavens, of Eltham, in Kent; by whom he hath one son, James, and two daughters, Sarah, and Henrietta.

Sir George West, second son, married Elizabeth, eldest of the two daughters and coheirs of Sir Anthony Moreton, of Lechlade, in Gloucestershire; son of Thomas Moreton, of the same place, nephew to the famous John Moreton, of the privy-council to Henry VII. archbishop of Canterbury, chancellor of England, and chancellor of the university of Oxford; and had issue by her a daughter, Margaret, wife of Thomas Arundel, Esq; with two sons; William, of whom I shall further treat; and Sir Thomas West, of Seltwood, in com. Southamp. Knt. who died August 11, 1622, leaving Mary, his sole daughter

g Vincent's Baronage, MS. n. 20. in offit. arm. & MS. not. 82. l. 3. p. 53. in bibl. Harl. h Wood's Fasti Oxon. vol. 1. p. 726. i Brit. Parl. Regist. pp. 85.

and heir, the wife of Sir John Leigh, of Cewdray, in com. Southamp. The said Sir George West was buried in the church of Warburton, in Suffex, according to the order in his will, dated 7 Sept. 1538; the probate whereof bears date the 27th following, which shews he died in the same month and year.

Of William, his eldest son, it is recorded, in the rolls of parliament, 2 Edw. VI. that Thomas Lord de la Warr, his uncle, having no issue, bred him up in his own house; but, not content to stay for his said uncle's natural death, he prepared poison to dispatch him; which, being discovered, so highly incensed him, that, in 2 Edward VI. on complaint thereof in parliament, he was disabled to succeed his said uncle in honours or estate; but had an allowance of three hundred and fifty pounds per ann. Which William, in the fourth of Philip and Mary, served in the English army at the siege of St. Quintin in Picardy; and, being knighted at Hampton-court, 5 Feb. 1568, he, at the same time, obtained a new creation to the title of Lord de la Warr; and, by act of parliament passed March 12 following, had full restitution in blood. In 1572, 15 Eliz. he was one of the peers on the trial of Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, January 16, in Westminster-hall. And, scarce ten days after his execution, William Lord de la Warr, Sir Ralph Sadler, with Sir Thomas Wilson, were sent to the Queen of Scots, who was overcome with grief and mourning, to expostulate with her, by way of accusation, That she had usurped the title and arms of the crown of England, and had not renounced the same, as was agreed upon in the treaty of Edinburgh: That, for the full possessing herself thereof, she had treated of a marriage with the Duke of Norfolk, without acquainting the Queen therewith, &c. In 32 Eliz. he was one of the peers on the trial of Philip Howard, Earl of Arundel; and had place between Lord Buckhurst, and Lord Norris. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Strange, of Chester-ton, in com. Glouc. Esq; by whom he had issue, 1. Thomas, his son and heir; 2. Walsingham; 3. Francis; 4. John; and 5. Nathaniel: also, three daughters, Jane, first married to Thomas Waynman (son to Sir Richard Waynman, knt.) 2dly, to James Cressy, 3dly, to Sir Thomas Tasburgh, knt. and 4thly, to Ralph Sheldon, of Beoley, in com. Wigorn. Esq; Elizabeth, second daughter, was wedded to Richard Blount (brother to Sir Michael Blount, knt.) of Dodsham, in Suffex,

k. Vincent's Baronage, MS. in offic. armor. l. Regist. Cromwel. fol. 30.
m Rot. Parl. ann. 2 Edw. VI. n Hollinshed's Chron. p. 1133. b. n. 40.
o Catal. Milit. MS. penes meipf. p Journal of the House of Commons, 5
Eliz. p. 68. q Camden's Life of Q. Elizabeth, in Hist. of England, p. 437.
r Ibid. p. 442. s Ibid. p. 551, 552. t Vincent, ut supra. v Ibid.

Esq; and Mary, third daughter, died unmarried. By inquisition taken after his decease, at Winchester, 6 April, in 38 Eliz. it appears, that he died at Wherwell, Dec. 30, in 38 Eliz. and that Sir Thomas West, Knt. was his son and heir, and aged forty years.

Which Sir Thomas was knighted in 30 Eliz. and, by the title of Thomas Lord de la Warre, in 38 Eliz. was appointed one of the commissioners for putting in execution an act passed in the first year of her reign, intitled, 'An acte restoringe to the crowne the auncient jurisdiction over the state, ecclesiasticall and spirituall, and abolishing all foreigne power repugnant to the same.' Also, in 39 Eliz. the commission being renewed, he was again in it: and, in the same 39th year, exhibiting his petition to the Queen, in the parliament then held, to be restored to the place and precedency of his ancestors, he was thereupon placed between the Lord Willoughby of Eresby, and the Lord Berkeley. In 1601, 44 Eliz. he was one of the peers on the trials of the Earls of Essex and Southampton, February 19, in Westminster-hall; and when they were pronounced guilty, the Earl of Essex, before he left the Lords, asked pardon of the Lord de la Warr, and the Lord Morley, for bringing their sons into danger, who were unacquainted with the whole matter. He died on the 24th of March, in 44 Eliz. And by Anne, his wife, daughter of Sir Francis Knolles, knight of the garter, and treasurer of the household to Queen Elizabeth, had issue two sons^d; Sir Robert, who died in his life-time, without issue; and Thomas West, Lord de la Warr: also six daughters; Elizabeth, the eldest, married to Herbert Pelham, Esq; of Michlem, in Suffex; Lettice, second daughter, wedded to Henry Ludlow, Esq; Penelope, married to Herbert Pelham, Esq; son and heir of Herbert; Catherine, the fourth daughter, died unmarried; Eleanor, the wife of Sir William Savage, Knt. and Anne, married to John Pellett, Esq; son and heir of Sir Benjamin Pellett, of Bolne, in com. Suffex, Knt.

Which Thomas Lord de la Warr, in the life-time of his father, was knighted in 42 Eliz. and, on the death of the Queen, was one of the twenty-five Lords, privy-counsellors, who sent a letter, dated at the palace of Whitehall, March 8, 1603, to the Lord Eure, and the rest of the commissioners for the treaty of Breame; notifying to them the accession of King

^a u Cole's Esc. lib. i. p. 252. n. 61. A. 12. in bibl. Harley. ^w Jekyll's Cat. of Knights, M. S. penes meipf. ^x Rymer, tom. 16. p. 291. ^y Ibid. tom. 16. p. 324. ^z Journal of Parl. 39 Eliz. ^a Camden in hist. ut supra. p. 633. ^b Ibid. p. 636. ^c Vincent's Baronage, MS. p. 204. n. 20. in offic. armor. and Cole's Esc. lib. i. p. 252. in bibl. Harl. ^d Ibid. e Cat. of Knights, MS. penes meipf. ^f Rymer's Ford, tom. 16. p. 493. 494.

James to the throne, and ordering them to make the best conditions they could, in such points as they had in charge, with the imperial commissioners. In the first year of King James I. he was in commission ^k with John archbishop of Canterbury, Charles Earl of Nottingham, lord high admiral, Sir John Herbert, Knt. principal secretary of state, and others, to enquire and call before them all such persons as shall advisedly maintain or affirm, any doctrine repugnant to any of the articles of religion, which concern the confession of the true christian faith, and the doctrine of the sacraments, as agreed on by the archbishops and bishops of both provinces, and the whole clergy, in convocation, in 1562.

In the seventh year of King James I. 1609, he was constituted captain-general of all the colonies, then planted, or to be planted, in Virginia ^h; and went thither, the same year, with three ships, and one hundred and fifty men, most artificers. After his arrival, as my author saith ⁱ, he ordered all things in the best manner; and, with his forces, marched up into divers parts of the country, with full purpose to make further discoveries, build new towns and forts, and bring the savages to obedience. He also built two new towns, giving them the names of Henry, and Charles, in honour of the two sons of King James; which are now the two chief towns in Virginia. He likewise sent captain Argal to discover the north parts of the West-Indies. His great industry and extraordinary pains in providing for the settlement of that country caused him an extreme sickness, which prevented many of his designs, and forced him to depart in hopes of a cure; but at sea his sickness increased, which constrained him to bear up for the Azores islands, where he recovered some part of his strength; and, sailing from thence to England, again relapsed ^k, and died in his voyage. The inquisition, taken after his decease ^l, at Andover, in the county of Southampton, April 3, 17 Jac. I. recites, that, in 44 Eliz. he married Cecilie, daughter of Sir Thomas Shirley, of Whisson, in Suffex, Knt. and that he died, June 7, 1618; leaving Henry West, Lord de la Warr, his son and heir, aged fourteen years, eight months, and four days, on the death of his father: also six daughters, Jane, Elizabeth, Anne, Cecilie, Lucy, and Catherine; whereof Anne was married to Christopher Swale ^m, doctor in divinity, preceptor to Henry Prince of Wales, eldest son to King James I. and rector of Hurst-Pierpoint in Suffex above forty years, whence in 1645 he was ejected for his loyalty. Cecilie was the wife of Sir Francis

^g Rymer's Fed. tom. 16. p. 545 to 560.

^h How's Additions to Stow's

Annals, p. 492.

ⁱ Ibid.

^k M. S. in offic. armor. ut antea.

^l Cole's

Efc. lib. 3. p. 421. in bibl. Harl.

^m Inscript. Monument, in Eccles. de

Hurst-Pierpoint, in com. Suffex.

Binlofs, Knt. and mother to Sir Robert Binlofs, Bart. and was married secondly to Sir John Byron, knight of the bath, created Lord Byron by King Charles I. And Lucy was wedded to Sir Robert Byron, brother of the said Lord Byron.

The said Henry was "summoned to parliament as Lord de la Warr, 14 Nov. 19 Jac. I. He took to wife Isabella, eldest of the two daughters and coheirs of Sir Thomas Edmunds, Knt. treasurer of the household to King Charles I. and several times "ambassador in foreign courts. She was born at Brussels in Nov. 1607, and married in March, 1624-5; and by her his Lordship had issue Charles, his successor; also two daughters, Elizabeth, married to Francis Binlofs, Esq; and Mary, wedded to the rev. Mr. Orme. By inquisition taken after his decease ^p, 15 June, 4 Car. I. the jury found that he died on the first of June, 4 Car. I. seized of the hundred of Wherwell, with the manors and lordships thereunto belonging; the manors of Middleton, Tatkinson, alias Tufton, Bollington, Goodworth, Clatforde, Little-Anne, and rectory of Goodworth, all in the county of Southampton: and that Charles Lord de la Warr was his son and heir, and then aged two years and four months.

Of which Charles Lord de la Warr, I find, that he, with the Earl of Warwick, were named by the Lords, May 28, 1647, commissioners ⁹ to go to the army, and assist in the disbanding of the foot regiments; but the General and the officers refused to submit thereto. On the rising of Sir George Booth, in order to the restoration of King Charles II. his Lordship, with the Earl of Oxford, and the Lord Falkland, were apprehended, August 13, 1659, on suspicion of being assisting to him, and were sent to prison, as Whitlock recites, p. 683. He married Anne, daughter of John Wild, of Droitwich in Worcestershire, Esq; and serjeant at law; and, by her, who died December 24, 1677, had issue, 1. Charles, his son and heir, who married ———, daughter of ——— Hudleston, Esq; and, secondly, Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Sir Robert Pye, of Bradenham, in com. Bucks, Bart. but died without issue, June 22, 1684. 2. Horatio, who also died in the life-time of his father, at Barbadoes. 3. John, late Lord de la Warr: and a daughter, Cecilie, married to Dr. William Beaw, bishop of Llandaff; as also Anna-Sophia, who died unmarried. This Charles Lord de la Warr, departed this life, in the sixty-fifth year of his age, on Thursday the twenty-second of December, 1687, and was succeeded by John, his youngest son.

ⁿ Dugdale's Summons, p. 549.

between England and France, &c. p. 14.

in bibl. Harl.

^o Birch's Introduction to the Negotiations

p. Cole's Esc. lib. 1. n. 61. A. 12.

^q Whitlock's Memorials, p. 252, 253.

^r Journal Greg.

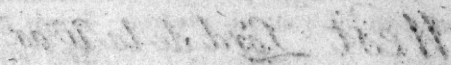
King. Lanc. Feical.

Which John Lord de la Warr, was in the reign of King William, made first gentleman of the bedchamber, and groom of the stole, to his royal highness Prince George of Denmark. And, in the year 1702, on a visit Queen Anne paid to the university of Oxford, he was created ^a doctor of laws. On September 25, 1708, he was sent by his royal highness to Portsmouth, to compliment the Queen of Portugal, on her arrival in Great-Britain. He was also one of the commissioners for the management of his revenue, and greatly in his favour to the time of his death; and attended at his royal ^a highness's funeral, as groom of the stole, alone. After which, on the decease of the Lord Fitz-Harding, in 1712, he succeeded him as treasurer of the chamber to Queen Anne. On the accession of our late sovereign to the throne, his Lordship, on November 7, 1714, was constituted one of the tellers of the exchequer; and afterwards treasurer of the excise. And, departing this life on the twenty-sixth of May, 1723, was buried in St. Margaret's church, Westminster; leaving issue, by Margaret, his wife, daughter and heir of John Freeman, of the city of London, merchant, John, the present Lord; and a daughter, Elizabeth; who, in August 1724, was married to Thomas Digges, of Chilham-castle, in the county of Kent, Esq. The said Margaret, his lady, surviving him, died January 31, 1737-8, and was buried, on the sixth of February, in St. Margaret's church, Westminster.

Which John, now Lord de la Warr, born April 4, 1693, was, on his return from his travels in 1712, made, by Queen Anne, standard-bearer to the band of gentlemen pensioners, and sworn in a clerk extraordinary of her Majesty's privy-council: Soon after the accession of his late Majesty King George, he resigned the post of standard-bearer, and was made guidon to the first troop of life-guards, then commanded by John Duke of Montagu. He was appointed a lord of the bedchamber to the late King, in 1725; and the same year was chosen a knight of the most honourable order of the bath, on the revival of that honour, and installed in King Henry VIIIth's chapel, June 25. In 1731, his Lordship was made treasurer of the household to his present Majesty, and sworn of his privy-council. In 1736, he was sent to Saxe-Gotha, to conclude a treaty of marriage between her royal highness the Princess Augusta, and his late royal highness Frederick Prince of Wales; and attended her into England. In 1737, he was appointed governor and captain-general of New-York; but resigned the same in September following, on his being made captain and colonel of the first troop of life-guards. On February 26, 1741-2, he was pro-

^a Gazette, no. 3840.^t Ibid. no. 4474.^u Ibid. no. 4488.

oted



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p. 41.



West Lord de la War

3.

moted to the rank of brigadier-general; and, in 1743, attended his present Majesty in his campaign in Germany, and was with him at the battle of Dettingen. On April 5, 1745, he was promoted to the rank of major-general; and, October 10, 1747, to the rank of lieutenant-general. In 1747, he was made governor of Tilbury fort; and, in June 1752, appointed governor of the island of Guernsey, &c.

His Lordship married, to his first wife, the right honourable the Lady Charlotte Maccarty, daughter to Donagh Earl of Clancarty, by Lady Mary Spencer, second daughter to Robert Earl of Sunderland, by the Lady Anne Digby, his wife, second daughter to George Earl of Bristol; by whom he had issue two sons, the hon. John West, and George West; and three daughters; Charlotte, the eldest, who died an infant; the hon. Henrietta-Cecilia West, and Diana West, now living. Which Charlotte Lady de la Warr died at Bath, February 7, 1734-5, and was buried in Westminster abbey. His Lordship took to his second wife Anne, relict of George Lord Bergavenny, and her ladyship deceased in July 1748.

TITLES.] John West, Lord de la War, colonel of the first troop of horse-guards, and governor of the island of Guernsey; one of the Lords of his Majesty's most honourable privy-council, and knight-companion of the most honourable order of the bath.

CREATIONS.] Baron de la War, by writ of summons to parliament, 8 June (1294) 22 Edw. I. and Baron West, 25 Feb. (1341) 16 Edw. III.

ARMS.] Quarterly, the 1st and 4th West: Argent, a fess dancette, sable; and 2 & 3, De la War, gules, a lion rampant, between 8 cross croissants fitche in orle, argent.

CREST.] In a ducal coronet, or, a griffon's head, azure, ears and beak of the first.

SUPPORTERS.] On the dexter side, a wolf coward, argent, his plain collar, or; on the sinister, a cockatrice, of the second, his wings displayed, gules and or.

MOTTO.] Jour De Ma Vie.

CHIEF SEAT.] Sheffield-place, near East-Grinstead, in Suffex.

LEA,

LEA, Lord DUDLEY.

V. THE present Lord Dudley, deriving his descent to the barony of Dudley, from the Lords Ward, I shall here treat of them.

William Ward, descended (as our genealogists agree) from the Wards of Norfolk, was jeweller to King Charles the First's Queen; and having a very ample fortune, Edward Sutton, Lord Dudley, bestowed Frances, his grand-daughter and heir, on Humble Ward, Esq; son and heir of the said William. She was the sole daughter and heir of Sir Ferdinando Sutton, knight of the bath, that died in the life-time of his father Edward, Lord Dudley, before-mentioned; who departing this life, June 23, 1643, the said Frances became Baroness of Dudley, an ancient barony. The said Edward Lord Dudley being a Baron by descent from John de Sutton, who, in the reign of King Edward II. married Margaret, eldest daughter of Roger de Someri, Baron of Dudley, and sister and coheir of John de Someri, Baron of Dudley, who died on the feast of St. Thomas the Martyr, in 15 Edward II. leaving her, the said Margaret, who was then thirty-two years of age, and Joan, the wife of Thomas Boteourt, twenty-nine years of age, his sisters and next heirs. On partition of his inheritance, Margaret had for her share an assignation of the castle of Dudley in Staffordshire; as also of the town of Dudley, in com. Wigorn. the manor of Seggesley, chase of Penshet, and manor of Swynford-Regis, in com. Staff. with divers other manors; all which descended to John, her son and heir, who, in 16 Edward III. was summoned to parliament as Baron Dudley, and died in 33 Edward III. seized of the castle of Dudley, and of the town of Dudley, in com. Wigorn. as parcel and member of the castle of Dudley, held by barony, as the inquisition sets forth. The said Roger, and John de Someri were lineally descended from John Baron de Someri, of the county of Cambridge, who took to wife Hawyse, sister and heir of Gervase Paganel, Baron of Dudley, in com. Staff. son of Ralph, son of Fulk Paganel, Baron of Dudley, who was possessed of Dudley, probably by marrying the daughter of William Fitz-Ausculph, to whom the Conqueror gave the barony of Dudley.

The aforesaid Frances, Baroness of Dudley, was with her husband, Humble Ward, Esq; in Oxford, when her grandfather, Edward Lord Dudley, died; and thereupon, the next day, he

was

was knighted by King Charles, viz. June 24, 1643; and, on the twenty-third of March next ensuing, advanced to the dignity of a Baron of this realm, by the title of Lord Ward of Birmingham, in com. Warwick. This Humble Lord Ward died on the fourth of October, 1670, and was buried at Himley, in com. Staff. his Lady surviving, who lived to be very aged, departing this life in the year 1701. They had issue three sons and four daughters; 1. Edward, who succeeded to the honour and estate; 2. John, who died an infant; 3. Will. Ward, of Willingworth, in the parish of Sedgeley, in com. Staff. Esq; grandfather to the present Lord Ward. The four daughters were, Anne, who died unmarried; Theodosia, wedded first to Sir Thomas Brereton, of Handford, in the county of Chester, and 2dly to Charles Brereton, Esq; Honora, wife to William Dilk, of Maxtock-castle, in the county of Warwick, Esq; and Frances, to Sir William Noel, of Kirkby-Mallory, in Leicestershire, Bart.

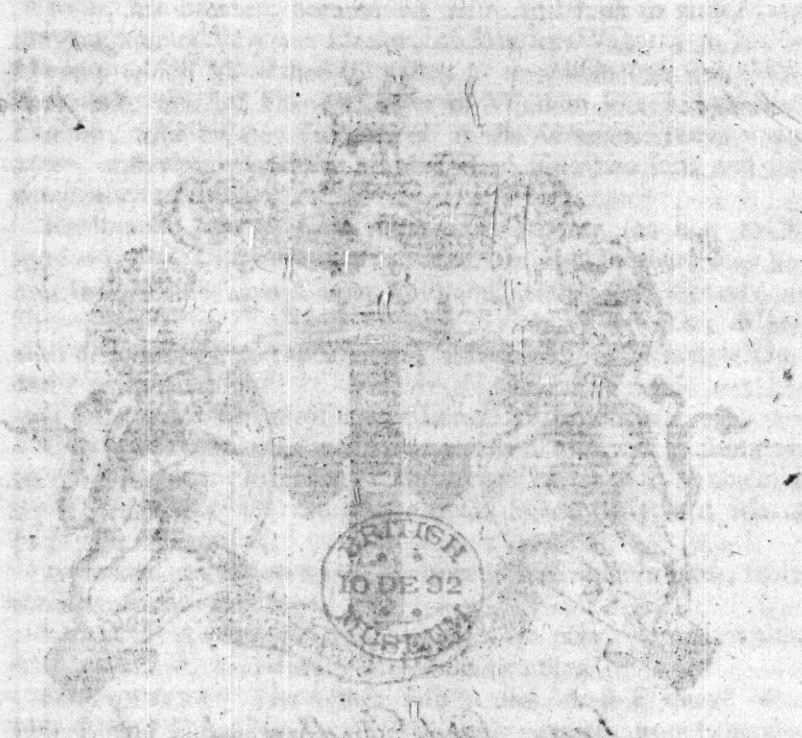
Edward Lord Ward, eldest son and heir of Humble Lord Ward, took his place in the house of peers, January 18, 1697; and, on the death of Frances, his mother, in 1701, succeeded to the barony of Dudley, and was buried at Himley, August 8, 1701. He married Frances, daughter of Sir William Brereton, of Handford, in com. Cest. Bart. and sister, and at length sole heir, to Sir Thomas Brereton; by whom he had three sons and three daughters; Catherine, married to John Gray, of Enfield-hall, in com. Staff. Esq; and Lettice, to Thomas Porter, Esq; the second daughter dying young. John, the eldest son, and Ferdinando Dudley, the youngest, died unmarried.

William, the second son, died in the life-time of his father, and was buried at Himley, May 16, 1692. He married Frances, daughter of Thomas Dilk, of Maxtock-castle, in com. Warwick. Esq; by Honora, his wife, before-mentioned; by whom he had three sons; Edward, Lord Dudley and Ward; John, who died an infant; and William, late Lord Dudley and Ward; also, a daughter, Frances, hereafter mentioned.

Edward Lord Dudley and Ward succeeded his grandfather in 1701; and, having taken to wife Diana, daughter of Thomas Howard, of Ashted, in com. Surry, Esq; departed this life on the twenty-eighth of March, 1704, in his minority; leaving his Lady (who died March 17, 1709) big with child of Edward, Lord Dudley and Ward; who deceasing on the sixth of September, 1731, unmarried, was buried at Ashted; and his honours and estate devolved on his uncle, William Lord Dudley and Ward, who died unmarried at his seat at Himley, in Staffordshire, in May 1740; whereby the title of Lord Dudley devolved on the issue of Frances, his sister.

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STOURTON, Lord STOURTON.

VI. **O**F this family, taking its name from the town of Stourton, in com. Wilts, was * Botolph Stourton, of Stourton; who, when William the Conqueror entered into the west, was among those who broke down the sea-walls of the Severn, and entered Glastonbury, guarding the pass by land, until the Conqueror granted what they required. He had issue Robert de Stourton, father of William de Stourton; whose son, Sir Michael, had issue John de Stourton; who, by Grace his wife, had a son, Eudo, who died in his father's life-time, leaving Ralph, his son, heir to his grandfather. This Ralph was a knight of the holy sepulchre, and had issue by Alice, his wife, daughter of Lord Berkeley, two sons, Eudo, who died young, and William.

Which William married Joan, daughter of Richard Vernon, of Horningham, in com. Wilts, and had issue John de Stourton, lord of the manor of Preston, in the aforesaid county; who, in 37 Edward III. was in the wars in Aquitain, and, on his death, was buried at Staverdale; and left issue by his second wife, Jane, daughter of Lord Bassett, five sons, viz. 1. William; 2. John; 3. Roger; 4. Richard; 5. Edmund; whereof the three last died without issue: also three daughters, viz. Editha, married to Sir John Beauchamp, of Bletino, in com. Bedf. and had issue Margaret, wife of John Beaufort, Duke of Somerset; and Margaret, and Anastasia, both nuns.

William, son and heir of John, aforesaid, was steward of the principality of Wales, in 1402, 3 Henry IV. And when some malicious persons in taverns and other publick places assembled, asserting that the King had forfeited his coronation-oath; this William was impowered, with others in the county of Dorset, to arrest and imprison all such persons as they shall find spreading such reports.

He married * Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Moigne, of Maddenton, in com. Wilts, and died ⁴ on Monday after the feast of St. Lambert, in 1 Henry V. and was buried with his wife in the church of the Carthusian monastery, in the parish of Witham, in Somersetshire; leaving issue a daughter, Margaret, wife of William Clarent; and John, their son and heir.

^a Glover's Pedigrees, of Nobility, MS. penes Tho. Wotton: ^b Rymer, tom.

2. p. 257. ^c Pat. 21. R. II. p. 3. m. 7. ^d Esc. 1 H. V. l. 49.

Which John, in 9 Henry V. ^e made proof of his age, and had livery of his lands. In 8 Henry VI. (being then a knight) he was retained by indenture to serve the King in his French wars. In ^e 12 and 16 of that King's reign, he was sheriff of Wilts; and in 14 Henry VI. again ⁿ retained to serve in the wars of France and Normandy; also, in 18 Henry VI. ⁱ was sheriff of Gloucestershire.

In 19 Henry VI. he was appointed one of the plenipotentiaries to treat at Calais with those of France about a peace, and releasing the Duke of Orleans, then a prisoner. And, the same year, had a grant for divers deer-leaps in Stourton park, and of free warren in all his demesne lands and woods there; as likewise for a fair there yearly. In 25 Henry VI. being then treasurer of the household ^e, he had a grant of the castle of Old Sarum, then ruinous, to be held by fealty, and the rent of 3s. 4d. per ann.

In 26 Henry VI. in consideration of his faithful services to the King and his predecessor, he was created Lord Stourton. In 28 Henry VI. he was in the commission ⁿ with James Butler, Earl of Ormond and Wilts, and others, for defending of Calais; and the next year was appointed ⁿ, with Ralph Lord Sudley, to conduct men at arms and archers thither. In 31 Henry VI. he, with ^e Richard Earl of Salisbury, John Earl of Shrewsbury, and James Earl of Wiltshire, were appointed by parliament to keep the seas, and to have, for three years, the tonnage and poundage granted in the last parliament. Also, April 15, in 32 Henry VI. it was agreed, ^e that, towards the furniture of the Lords aforesaid, there shall be a loan on certain cities and towns there named, and to be answered out of the customs.

He married Margery, daughter of Sir John Wadhams, of Merifield, in com. Somerset, Knt. and, departing this life ⁿ on St. Catherine's day, 1462, 2 Edward IV. left issue two sons and two daughters; William, Lord Stourton; and Reginald, who was a knight, (and had issue, by Margaret, his wife, widow of Alexander Hoddy, a daughter, wife of Oliver Carminow; and John and Nicholas, who died young:) the two daughters were, Margaret, wife of Sir George Darell; and Joan, married to Richard Warr, of Hestercomb, in com. Somerset, Esq.

Which William Lord Stourton, being thirty years of age at his father's death, had livery ⁿ of his lands soon after; and, before the expiration of that year, the Lancastrians having begun to make a considerable body in Northumberland, he attended King Edward in his army thither. He married ^e Margaret,

^e Claus. 9. H. V. m. 19. ^f Ex Autogr. penes Cler. Pell. ^g Rot. Fin. de iisd. ann. ^h Ex Autogr. penes Cler. Pell. ⁱ Rot. Fin. 18 H. VI. m. 21. ^k Pat. 25 H. VI. p. 1. m. 3. ^l Pat. 26 H. VI. p. 2. m. 26. ^m Rot. Franc. 28 H. VI. m. 8. ⁿ Ibid. 29 H. VI. m. 6. ^o Cotton's Records, p. 652. ^p Esc. 2 E. IV. p. 18. ^q Rot. Fin. 2 E. IV. m. 2. ^r Stow's Annals. ^s Claus. 28 H. VI. m. 6.

one of the daughters and coheirs of Sir John Chidiock, of the county of Somerset, Knt. and died 18 February, 17 Edward IV. leaving Sir John Stourton, Knt. his son and heir, twenty-four years of age, who had livery of his lands the next year: also a daughter, Margaret, wife of James Chudleigh, of Aiston, in Devon, Esq. And, by his will ^w, dated 8 August, 1484, 2 Richard III. he appointed his body to be buried in the chantry-chapel of the Virgin Mary, in the church of Mere, in com. Somerset. He married ^x Catherine, daughter of Sir Maurice Berkley, of Beverston, in com. Glouc. Knt. but, leaving no issue, was succeeded in honour and estate by William, his next brother and heir.

Which William Lord Stourton married Thomasin, daughter of Hugh Wrottesley; and by his testament, bearing date at Stourton, on Friday next ensuing Corpus-Christi day, ann. 1522, 14 Henry VIII. bequeathed his body to be buried in the chapel of the blessed Virgin, within the church of St. Peter, at Stourton; and, dying soon after (as appears from the probate of his will) without issue, the title ^z devolved on Edward, his brother and heir.

Which Edward, in 5 Henry VIII. ^a was nominated, by act of parliament, as one of the most discreet persons, justices of the peace (as the words of the act are) for assessing and collecting a subsidy of 163,000 pounds, by a poll-tax, &c. In 21 Henry VIII. he had summons to parliament among the peers ^b, by the title of Sir Edward Stourton, of Stourton, chivalier. In 22 Henry VIII. he subscribed ^c that declaration, sent to Pope Clement the VIIth, intimating, if he did not comply with King Henry's divorce from Queen Catherine, his supremacy in England would be no longer owned. By his will ^d, dated 26 Nov. 1535, 27 Henry VIII. he ordered his body to be buried in the north isle of Stourton church, and died soon after; leaving issue by Agnes, his wife, daughter of John Fauntleroy, of the county of Dorset, four sons; William, Roger, Peter; and Christopher, who married Elizabeth, daughter of ——— Denys, of the county of Kent, and had issue three sons, Thomas, Edmund, and Leonard.

William Stourton, the eldest son, in 28 Henry VIII. ^e was summoned to parliament; and had livery ^f of his lands, in 33 Henry VIII. He married two wives, first, Elizabeth, daughter of Edmund Dudley, Esq; father of John Duke of Northumberland; secondly, Anne Ryse, daughter to the Countess of Bridg-

^a Esc. 17 E. IV. n. 55. ^u Rot. Fin. 18 E. IV. m. 5. ^w Regist. Dogget. qu. 24. ^x Ex Vet. MS. de Famil. Nob. ^y Bodfield, qu. 17. ^z Ex Vet. MS. ut supra. ^a Rot. Parl. ann. 5 & 6 H. VIII. dorset 31. ^b Rymer, tom. 14, p. 303. ^c Ibid. p. 406. ^d Hogen, qu. 31. ^e Rymer, tom. 14, p. 564. ^f Pat. 33 H. VIII. p. 3.

water, by whom he had no issue; but by the first had Charles, his son and heir, Andrew, Arthur, John, Giles, and George. Arthur, the third son, married Anne, daughter of Henry Mack-williams, and had issue Philip Stourton, of Over-Moign, in com. Dorset, Esq; who, by Joan, his wife, daughter of ——— St. John, Esq; had two sons; 1. William Stourton, of Over-Moign, Esq; living in 1623, that married Margaret, daughter of George Croke, of Ashley, in com. Southamp. Esq; and by her left three sons; Philip, aged ten years; Charles, seven; and Thomas, two years old, at their father's decease. 2. Henry, who married Frances, daughter of John Best, of Allington-castle, in Kent, Esq; and had issue a son, Matthew, who, by his wife, Bridget, eighth daughter of Francis Blount, of Richards-castle, Esq; had five sons; Henry, Francis, Thomas; Matthew, killed at the battle of Luzzara, in Aug. 1702; and Charles, master of the orders of St. Maurice, and St. Lazarus, to which he was admitted February 3, 1711, and died in the city of Turin in 1721.

William Stourton, Knt. Lord Stourton, by his will^b, dated September 8, 1548, 2 Edward VI. wherein he writes himself deputy-general of Newhaven, and the marches of the same, being then sick, orders his body to be buried where it shall please God. He bequeaths to his daughter Clinton two silver pots, of the value of 20l.—To his daughter Brent, two others of the same value, with his arms and name on them.—To Mrs. Agnes Ryse, daughter to the Countess of Bridgwater, all his plate of silver, gilt, or parcel gilt, then remaining at Newhaven, and in her keeping; with all his beds, and other stuff of household, moveable or immoveable, in all places within his manor and lordship of Stourton, as well corn and hay, as other necessities.—He bequeaths the residue to Charles Stourton, his eldest son, whom he makes sole executor; and to bestow, for his soul's health, as conscience and reason shall require. He appoints overseers, the Lord William Howard, and Sir John Bridges, Knt. then deputy of Bulloign, and leaves to each 10l. for their trouble. And, by a codicil, September 10, 1548, wills to his servants, if they serve his son Charles, such wages he gave them, with meat and drink, during their lives; but if not, a whole year's wages, and depart when they please. The probate bears date July 15, 1557: and Agnes Stourton, widow of the deceased, administered.

Which Charles Lord Stourton^j, with the help of four of his own servants, committed a shameful murder on one Hargil, and his son, with whom he had been long at variance, and buried

^g Glover's Pedigrees of Nobility, MS. penes Tho. Wotton.
Wrasley, qu. 24, in cur. Prærog. Cant.

ⁱ Godw. p. 325.

^h Ex Regist.

their carcases fifty feet deep in the earth, thinking thereby to prevent the discovery: but afterwards, it coming to light, he had sentence of death passed on him, which he suffered at Salisbury, March 16, 1557, by an halter of silk in respect of his quality.

He married Anne, daughter to Edward Stanley, Earl of Derby, and by her left three sons, John, Edward, and Charles.

Which John, being ^k restored in blood by act of parliament, in 1575, the 18th of Elizabeth, was ^l one of the peers on the trial of Mary Queen of Scots. In the 22d year of Queen Elizabeth, he married Frances, daughter of William Lord Cobham, lord warden of the cinque ports; but dying without issue, Oct. 13, 1588, having ^m appointed his body to be buried in the chapel of his church at Stourton, and left Edward, his next brother, his heir.

Which Edward married ⁿ Frances, daughter to Sir Thomas Tresham, of Liveden, in the county of Northampton, Knt. and, dying at Clerkenwell, in the suburbs of London, May 7, 1632, was buried at Stourton aforesaid, leaving issue by her four sons and two daughters; Margaret, married to Sir Thomas Sulyard, of Wetherden, in the county of Suffolk, Knt. and Mary, to Walter Norton, Esq; and the sons were William, Thomas, Francis, and Edward.

William, the eldest, in 1616, was made knight of the bath at the creation of Charles Prince of Wales, and succeeded his father in the year 1632.

He married Frances, daughter to Sir Edward Moor, of Odyham, in the county of Southampton, Knt. And, being in Oxford, 5 May, 1646, sent, with other persons of figure, for passes to go out. But the general denied them all, except for treaty or parley. He had issue three sons and two daughters; of which, Mary was married to John Weld, of Lulworth-castle, in the county of Dorset; and Frances was a nun at Cambray. Their mother was buried in Darking church, in Surry, with the following inscription to her memory:

Here lyeth interred the body
of FRANCES Lady STOURTON, wife
unto WILLIAM Lord STOURTON.

She departed this life on the
5th day of January, an^o dⁿⁱ
1662, at Darking.

Of their sons, Edward, the eldest, faithfully adhered to King Charles I. in the time of the great rebellion, and died in 1644, in the garrison of Bristol, in his father's life-time; leaving issue

^k Journal of Parl.

^l Camd. Ann. of Q. Eliz.

^m Ex Regist. Leicester,

ⁿ I. M. S. in offic. arm. f. 37. a.

by Mary, his wife, daughter to Robert Lord Petre, William, who succeeded his grandfather.

This William Lord Stourton married Elizabeth, daughter to Sir John Preston, of Furness-abbey, in the county of Lancaster, Bart. and by her (who died in April 1688) left issue six sons, (three others dying young) viz. Edward, Thomas, Charles, Bortolph, William, and John.

Edward, the eldest, succeeded to the honour; and in the reign of Queen Anne sold to Sir Thomas Meres, Knt. the manor of Stourton, with the appurtenances; as also the advowson of the parish-church of Stourton, in com. Wilts, together with the manor of Stourton-Caundle, &c. in Dorsetshire, for the sum of 19,400 l. This Edward Lord Stourton died at Paris, in October 1720, having there married a daughter of Robert Buckingham, Esq; who followed the late King James into France; but, having no issue, Thomas, his brother, succeeded him, and was Lord Stourton. Charles, the next brother, married Catherine, daughter of Richard Frampton, of Bitton, in the county of Dorset, Esq; by whom he had three sons and four daughters; Charles, late Lord Stourton; William, the present Lord; James, yet living, and unmarried: Mary, married to Jordan Langdale, of Cliffe, in the east riding of the county of York, Esq; Catherine; Jane, wedded to Anthony Kemp, of Slyndon, in the county of Sussex, Esq; Elizabeth, who, with her sister Catherine, were both nuns in the English convent at Liege; and several other children, who died infants.

Which Thomas Lord Stourton, dying without issue, March 24, 1743, was succeeded by his nephew Charles, son and heir of Charles, his brother, who married, on April 2, 1733, Catherine, daughter of Bartholomew, and sister and sole heir of Francis Walmesley, of Dunkenhall, in Lancashire, Esq; relict of Robert Lord Petre; but, dying without issue, March 11, 1753, was succeeded by his brother William.

Which William, now Lord Stourton, on October 11, 1749, married Winifred, daughter of Philip Howard, of Buckenham, in Norfolk, Esq; (brother to his grace the present Duke of Norfolk) by Winifred, his first wife, daughter of Thomas Stonor, of Stonor and Watlington park in Oxfordshire; by whom he hath issue Charles-Philip, born August 22, 1752; Catherine, born August 16, 1750; and Charlotte-Mary, born September 16, 1751. Her Ladyship deceased July 15, 1754.

TITLES.] William Lord Stourton, Baron of Stourton.

CREATIONS.] Baron Stourton of Stourton, in com. Wilts, by letters patent, 13 May (1448) 14 Henry VI.

ARMS.] Sable, a bend or, between six fountains proper.

CREST.] On a wreath, a demi grey-fryar, habited in russet,

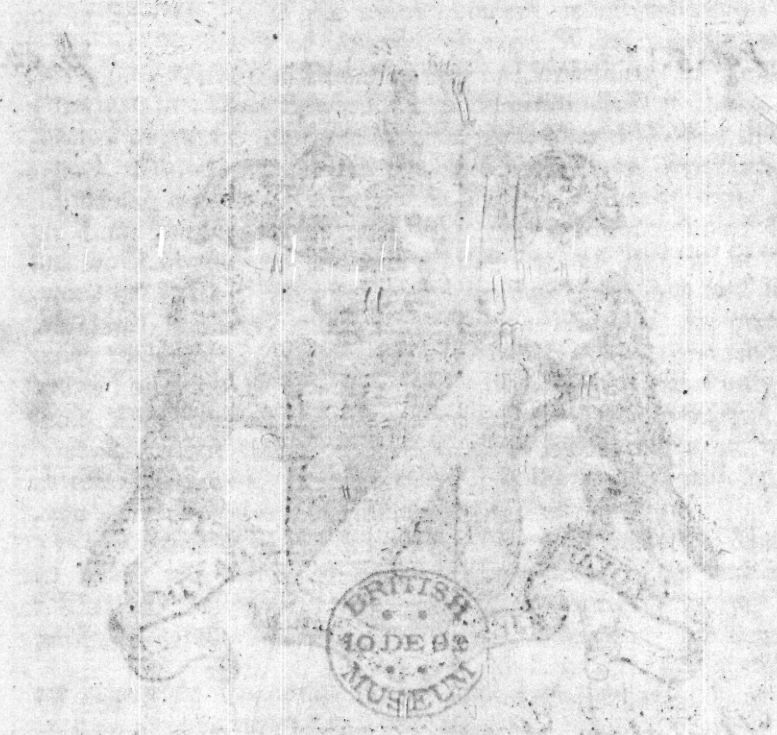
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BRITISH MUSEUM
LONDON
1850



BRITISH MUSEUM
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ruffet, girt or; holding a scourge of three lashes with knots, gules.

SUPPORTERS.] Two sea-dogs proper, scaled on their backs, and fin'd, or.

MOTTO.] Loyal Je Serai Durant Ma Vie.

VERNEY, *Lord Willoughby of Broke.*

VII. **T**HIS family is descended from ^a William de Vernai, who is mentioned to be living anno 1119, 19 Henry I. and anno 1148, 14 Stephen; whose son, Roger de Vernai, was living in the reign of King Henry II, and had issue Roger de Vernai, or Verney, seated at Bromshulfe, in com. Stafford.

Which Roger had issue Simon de Vernai, living in King Richard the First's days; and in that reign ^b gave to God and the monks of Hilton-abbey, in com. Staff. lands in Normanchote. He married Agnes ^c, daughter of William Bagot, of the Hide, in com. Staff. and sister ^d of Hervey Bagot, of that place (progenitor of the Barons of Stafford) and by her had issue Hervey de Verney, of Bromshulfe afore said, living in the reign of King Edward I. who had issue Richard, his son and heir.

This Richard de Verney lived at Madeley, in com. Hereford, in 7 Edward II. and had issue ^e Simon de Verney, of Madeley, in 21 Edward II. and he William de Verney, mentioned in 14 and 27 Edward III. who married Alice, sister and coheir to Thomas de Langley; after whose decease, she married to her second husband Gyles de Bassingburne, and to her third John Hemington.

The said William had issue by her ^f Simon de Verney, who died in 41 Edward III. and William de Verney, born in 20 Edward III. possessed of the lordship of Byfield cum Trafford, in com. Northamp. who was living in 51 Edward III. and by Elizabeth his wife had issue John de Verney, who lived in the reigns of Henry IV. and Henry V. and was ^g eschaetor of the county of Worcester, in 17 Henry VI. and by Alice his wife had issue Richard; and John Verney, rector of Breedon, in com. Worcester, ^h made dean of Litchfield in 1432, 10 Henry VI. and was also supervisor and receiver-general to Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick.

The said Richard de Verney, in ⁱ 20 Henry VI. was in pos-

^a Ex Collect. MS. T. Meller.
Antiq. of Warw. p. 435, 567.
^g Rot. Fin. 17 H. VI. m. 20.
ut antea.

^b Mon. Angl. tom. 2. p. 943.
^d Ex Collect. pred. ^e Ibid.
^h Leneve's Fasti Eccl. Angl. p. 127.

^c Dugd.
^f Ibid.
ⁱ Dugd.

session of the manor of Compton-Murdock, and built a noble manor-house there; wherein, besides his own arms, with matches of his ancestors, he then set up, in a fair canton-window towards the upper end of the hall, the arms of King Henry VI, Queen Margaret, Humphrey Earl of Stafford (afterwards created Duke of Buckingham) Henry Beauchamp, Duke of Warwick, and the Lord Zouch, with some others; by which it appeareth, that he was one of those that adhered to the house of Lancaster. In 21 Henry VI. he was in commission for conservation of the peace, and continued therein till 14 Edward IV. (except for the first six years of King Edward's reign) being also in 38 Henry VI. a commissioner for arraying all men able to bear arms in the county of Warwick; and the next year received the honour of knighthood. He departed this world in 5 Henry VII. leaving by Eleanor his wife, daughter and heir of John Loutham, of Northampton, Edmund, his son and heir, forty-nine years of age.

Which Edmund had special letters ^a of protection from Thomas Lord Stanley, steward of the household to King Edward IV. dated Nov. 3, 8 Edward IV. exempting him from being subject to any seizure on his corn, beeves, muttons, or any thing else, for the King's household provision, without payment of ready money for the same; and in 21 Edward IV. bore the office ^o of eschaetor of the counties of Warwick and Leicester.

In 2 Richard III. he was in ^p commission for arraying of men in the county of Warwick; and by his last will, bearing date 24 Feb. 1494, 10 Henry VII. bequeathed his body to be interred in the conventual church of the friars preachers at Warwick, betwixt the altar of our Lady and the altar of St. Dominick, on the north part; ordering that, by the care of his executors, a lamp should be continually maintained burning in the chancel of that church before the host; and ^r died within two days after, leaving by Elizabeth his wife, daughter to Sir William Fielding, Knt. ancestor to the present Earl of Denbigh ^s, three sons, Richard, Leonard, and Michael.

Which Richard was in such esteem with King Henry VIII. that, being informed of some infirmity in his head, he granted him a special licence ^t, bearing date at Greenwich, Jan. 2, in the eighth year of his reign, to wear his bonnet at all times and in all places, as well in the said King's presence, as elsewhere, according to his own pleasure, without the interruption of any man whatsoever. And by his last testament, dated October 2,

k Pat. de iisdem ann. l Pat. 38 H. VI. m Efc. anno 6 H. VII.
 n Ex Autog. penes Gr. Verney, anno 1648. o Fin. 21 E. IV. m. 6. p Pat.
 2 R. III. D m. 21. q Reg. Vox q. 21. in cur. Prærog. Cant. r Efc. 11
 H. VII. s Ex Collect. præd. t Ex Autog. penes præfat. G. Verney.

1529 (18 Henry VIII.) appointed his body to be buried in the new chapel on the north side of the church of Compton-Murdac, in com. Warw. and dying on Sept. 28, the next year, a^u monumental stone was placed over him, with the portraitures in brass of himself, his wife, and nine sons and five daughters, with the following inscription round the verge thereof:

Of your charitie pray for the soules of Richard Verney, Esquire, and Anne his wife; which Richard departed out of this present world the 28th day of this month of September, A. Dni 1527.

He had issue by the said Anne, daughter of William Danvers, Esq; (appointed one of the ^w justices of the court of common-pleas, in 3 Henry VII.) nine sons and five daughters, as is said before; of which daughters, Anne was married to Edward Odingfells, of Long-Ichington, in com. Warw. Esq; and was ^x buried in Compton church, under a stone, with her portraiture, and her arms, and the following inscription, all in brass, viz.

Off zeor charyte pray for the sole off Anne Odyngsale, the wife of mayster Edward Odyngsale of Ygyngeton, and dogter of Richard Verney, Esquyer, the whyche departyde the yere of o^r. Lord MCCCCXXIII; on whose sole Jhu have mcy.

His son and heir, Sir Thomas Verney, Knt. married ^y Alice, the eldest of the three sisters and coheirs of Sir Edmund Tame, of Fairford, in com. Glouc. Knt. by whom he had issue Sir Richard Verney, Knt. who married Frances, daughter of George Raleigh, of Farnborough, in com. Warw. Esq; by Joan his wife, daughter of Sir William Coningsby, Knt. and by her had issue four sons and two daughters. He died on 26 July, in 9 Eliz. ^z possessed; in Gloucestershire (as by inquisition taken at Gloucester after his decease) of the manor of Upton, and of two messuages, with the lands thereto belonging, in East-Leech; twelve messuages, with appurtenances, in Upton-Todbury, Charlton, Doughton, and Tedbury; fifty-one messuages in East-Leech, Turville, Willingstrup, and Colne-Alwyns; the manor of Nymysfield, with three messuages and appurtenances in Nymysfield:

^u Dugd. Antiq. of Warw. p. 436. ^w Dugd. Orig. Jurid. p. 74. ^x Dugd. Antiq. of Warw. p. 437. ^y Dugd. ibid. ^z Cole's Esc. lib. iii. n. 61, A 14. p. 218, in bibl. Harl.

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Which manor descended to the three sisters and coheirs of Sir Edmund Tame, whereof a third part descended to Sir Richard Verney by his mother; and he, with his father, purchased the other two parts, by indenture tripartite, dated February 26, in the first of Edward VI. as set forth in the said inquisition: To all which George Verney was found to be his son and heir, and aged twenty-two years.

Which George Verney, Esq; his eldest son, died ^a possessed of the said manors and lands, &c. on the 8th of April, in 16 Eliz. and was buried in Compton church before-mentioned, with the following inscription set over him, viz.

Heere lies George Verney of Compton, Esq;
sonne of Sir Richard Verney, Knight, and husband
of Jane the daughter of William Lucy of
Charlcot, Esq; by whome he had one sonne
and fower daughters. Hee died the eight day
of Aprill, Anno Dni 1574.

His son was Sir Richard Verney, Knt. born in 1563, who took to wife ^b Margaret, daughter of Sir Fulk Grevil, Knt. (by Elizabeth his wife, daughter and coheir to Edward Willoughby, Esq; eldest son to Robert Lord Willoughby of Broke) and at length heir to her brother Fulk Grevill, Lord Broke, of Beauchamps-court, in the county of Warwick, and died the 7th of August, 1630, aged sixty-seven years, and she the twenty-sixth of March following, aged seventy years; and were both buried in Compton church; for whom was erected in the chancel an altar-monument, their effigies in full proportion lying thereon, and on the verge this ^c inscription:

Hic Jacent Richardus Verney Miles qui obiit
vii^o die Aug^o A^o D^o MDCXXX et ætat
LXX. Et Domina Margareta uxor ejus quæ
obiit 26 Martij A^o Dom. 1631 et ætat 70.

On the sides of the said monument is also the following inscription:

^a Cole's Esc. lib. 1. p. 404. A. 2. n. 61^r in bibl. Harl.
præd. ^c Dugd. Antiq. of Warw. p. 437.

^b Ex Collect. Meller

Qui quidem Richardus Verney
Mil. fuit fil. et hæres Georgij
Verney Armig. et Janæ filiae
Gulielmi Lucy de Charlecot
Armig. et dicti Georgius fuit
fil. & hæres. Ric. Verney Mil.
Conditus sub hoc tumulo cum
Nepote et cum Francisca filia
Georg. Raleigh de Farnborough
Armig. qui quidem Ricus fuit
Fil. & her. Tho. Verney Mil.
et Aliciæ sorore et unius

Cohæred. Edm. Tame de
Fairford in
Com. Glouc. Mil. qui quidem
Tho. Verney fuit fil. & hæres.
Rici Verney Armig. et Annæ
Filiae Guliel. Danvers Mil.
Unius Justiciar. Dni Regis
H. VII de coi Banco qui
quidem Ricus Verney Armig.
ex æliis ejusd Cognom
Esquestr. Ordin. hujus manerii
de Compton Verney Dn
Oriundus hanc Capellam
Construxit sibi et hæred.
suis ob sepeliendi
locum

Qui quidem Ricus Verney et Margareta uxor ejus
Vitam Deo piam, Regibus fidelem Amicis benignam
Sibi & suis mutuo desideratum; Cum numerosa
Prole unanimi concordia, viribus ingenua non
Sine Dignitate, tranquillam degentes Valetudinarii
Tandem quam Ægrote, magis senio, jam
Maturescente, placide cedentes
Una fidelitate in Christo
Dormiunt.

This Sir Richard Verney^d was chosen one of the knights for
Warwickshire, in the parliament held in 31 Eliz. and in four
other parliaments, viz. in 35, 39, and 43 Eliz. as also in the
first year of King James I. He had issue four sons, Sir Grevile
Verney; John Verney, of the Middle-Temple, London, Esq;
Richard, who died unmarried; and George, who had to wife
Triphena, daughter of Edmund Sheffield, the first Earl of Mulgrave:

Quæ quidem D. Margareta
Verney fuit soror et hæres
Fulconis nuper Dni Brooke
Baronis Brooke de Beauchamps
Court fil. et hered. Fulcon.
Grevill de Beauchamps Court
prædicti. Mil. et Annæ filiae
Rudulphi Nevill Comitis
Westmerland et Catharinæ
filiae Edri Stafford Ducis
Buckingham qui quidem Fulco
Grevill fuit fil. & hæres
Fulcon Grevill
Mil et

Elizab. fil. et hæred. Edri
Willoughby Armig. et
Margaretæ filiae Dni Rici
Nevill Baronis Latimer
Qui quidem Edrus Willoughby
fuit fil. & hæres. Dni Robti
Willoughby Baron Brooke
de Brooke in Com. Wilton
et Elizab. unius filiae et
cohæred. Dni Rici Beauchamp
Baronis Beauchamp de
Powick in Com.
Wigorn.

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Also four daughters; Mary, married to Sir Ralph Samwell, of Upton, in com. Northamp. Anne, wife to John Bretton, of Norton, in the same county; Elizabeth, who died unmarried; and Margaret, wedded to ——— Shirley.

His eldest son, Sir Greville Verney, Knt. was aged forty years at the death of his father; of whom Sir William Dugdale gives this character: That he was 'a gentleman accomplished with singular endowments, and of a noble and courteous disposition.' He married, on May 13, 16 James I. Catherine, daughter of Sir Robert Southwell, of Woodrising, in com. Norf. Knt. by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Charles Earl of Nottingham; and had issue four sons and a daughter, viz. 1. Greville; 2. John Verney, who died an infant, Aug. 2, 1620; 3. Richard Verney, of Belton, of whom I shall further treat, being the first Lord Willoughby of this family; 4. George Verney, of London, Gent, who dying, Feb. 20, 1649, unmarried, in the twenty-fourth year of his age, had sepulture in Compton church, where a mural monument is erected in memory of him. The daughter Elizabeth, baptized October 10, 1622, was married to Edward Peyto, of Chesterton, in com. Warw. Which Sir Greville, dying May 12, 1642, aged fifty-six years, was buried in Compton church, where a mural monument is set up for him with the following inscription:

Doi Greville Verney
De Compton Verney Vervicensi Equitis Aurati, filii & Hæredis
Doi Ricardi Verney, Eq. Aur. & Margaretæ uxoris
Fulconis Grevilli
Baronis de Brooke Sororis unicæ & hæredis
Catherinæ
Doi Roberti Southwell de Woodrising in Com. Norf. Eq. Aur.
Filix Connubio juncti (quibus Proles quintiplex
Grevillus Johannes Ricardus Georgius
Et unica Elizabetha)
Exuvias hoc Marmor Obtegit
Anno
(Ætatis 56) (1642 Salutis)
qb. May 12,

His eldest son, Greville Verney, Esq; married Elizabeth, daughter to Richard Lord Viscount Wenman, of the kingdom of Ireland; and, departing this life on the ninth of December, 1648, was buried at Compton, where a monument is erected to his memory, with this inscription in capitals:

e Antiq. of Warw. p. 435.
Warw. p. 438.

f Ex Collect. Meller præd.

g Antiq. of

Memoriae Sacrum
 Inclyti viri Grevilli Verney Armigeri
 Grevilli Verney Militis Natu maximi qui
 Nono Decembris Anno Salutis 1648 (Heu
 Nimis prospere) florente Juventute, spiri-
 tum Creatori reddidit quem Elizabetha
 Uxor inestissima (ab Honorabili Wehmano-
 rum Profapia) vix per menses duos super-
 vivens cum Filium unigenitum (Amorum
 Pignus Familiae spem) Gratissimo Grevill-
 eum nomine Posthumum peperat Sponso
 Orba vita pertæsa spe revivendi quem
 Amiserat Cœlum etiam petijt
 Memoria Pij Æterna.

His son Greville, born Jan. 26, 1648, was made a knight of the bath at the coronation of King Charles II. and, having married Diana, daughter to William Russel, Earl of Bedford, died at London on the twenty-third of July, 1668, leaving issue William, his only child; who dying in France unmarried, Aug. 23, 1683, this branch of the family became extinct.

I shall therefore return to Richard Verney, of Belton, in the county of Rutland, before-mentioned. Of which Richard Sir William Dugdale^h gives this character, when he was not thirty years of age: 'That he was a person happily qualified with a most ingenious inclination, from whom he received much assistance for rectifying the map of the hundred of Kineton in Warwickshire, as also in delineation of divers monuments for adorning that work.' And James Wright, Esq; in his antiquities of the county of Rutland, p. 22, in treating of Belton, says, 'It was the seat of Richard Verney, Esq; a true lover of antiquities, and a worthy Mæcenas.' In 1682, he was sheriff of the county of Rutland; and the next year succeeding his nephew William Verney, Esq; in his estate in Warwickshire, was, in the first year of King James II. returned one of the knights for that county to the parliament then called; and was knighted on the first of April, 1685, on his presenting an address to his Majesty from the said county. He was also chosen one of the knights for Warwickshire, in the first parliament called by King William and Queen Mary; and being a descendant, thro' the heiress of Greville, from Robert Willoughby, Baron of Brook, as before is mentioned, he laid claim to that title, which was allowed him in parliament, Feb. 13, 1695, the eighth of William III. and accordingly on the twenty-fifth of that month, having had summons to the house of peers^k, took his place,

^h Wood's Athen. Oxon. p. 831.

ⁱ Antiq. of Warw. p. 435.

^k Journal

Dom. Procer.

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February 27, as the ancient Barons of Brook had it. He lived to a very great age, being born on the twenty-eighth of January, 1621, and died on the eighteenth of July, 1711; having seen many changes in government in his time: for, being born in the reign of King James I. he survived not only the usurpation that ensued, but five Princes his descendants and successors in the throne, dying in the reign of the late Queen Anne. He was buried in his own chapel at Compton-Verney in Warwickshire, in a vault there built for himself and family.

His Lordship married two wives; first, Mary, daughter to Sir John Prettyman, of Lodington, in the county of Leicester, Knt. and Bart. by whom he had issue three sons, John, George, and Thomas; and a daughter, Mary, married to Samuel Davenport, of Calverley, in the county of Chester, Esq; and by his second wife, Frances, daughter of Thomas Dove, of Upton, in the county of Northampton, Esq; had a son named Richard, who died a bachelor about the age of 21; and a daughter Diana, wife of Sir Charles Shuckburgh, of Shuckburgh, in the county of Warwick, Bart.

Of the sons by his first wife, Thomas, the youngest, born anno 1676, was bred a merchant, and died in Portugal; and John, the eldest, was elected one of the knights for Leicestershire in four parliaments, viz. in the 10th and 12th of King William, and 1st and 4th of Queen Anne; and having married Christian, daughter of — Britton, of Norton near Daventry, in the county of Northampton, Esq; had issue by her two sons, viz. John, who died at the age of fifteen years; and Greville, who died when he was sixteen; and departing this life 31 Oct. 1707, in his father's life-time, without surviving issue, George, his next brother, succeeded his father in the honour and estate.

Which George Lord Willoughby, born anno 1674, was fellow of New-College in Oxford, and doctor of divinity. On the 20th of December, 1701, he was ^m installed canon of Windsor, on the death of Thomas Doughtie, D. D. and after the promotion of Dr. John Robinson to the bishoprick of London, ann. 1713, he was ⁿ installed dean of Windsor, and was register of the most noble order of the garter, dean of Wolverhampton, and one of the society for propagating the gospel in foreign parts. His Lordship departed this life on December 26, 1728, and was buried at Compton-Verney. He married Margaret, daughter and heir to Sir John Heath, of Braysted in Kent, Knt. heir, by her mother, to Sir John Mennes, Knt. and by her grandmother to the Earl of Carrick in Scotland; and by her, who died on Oct. 18, 1729, had issue three sons, Thomas, Richard, and John;

^l Ex Collect. Brown Willis, Arm. p. 377.

^m Leneve's Fasti. p. 387.

ⁿ Ibid.

1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 3, 1862. It is a message of condolence to the people of the State of California, who have been afflicted by a severe drought. The President expresses his sympathy for the suffering and his hope that the Congress will take prompt action to relieve the distress.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 1, 1861. It is a message of peace and reconciliation, and is signed by James Buchanan.

SECRET

1892

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

[illegible]

1891

[Faint, illegible handwritten text]

1. General - This is a very good one. It is a good one.

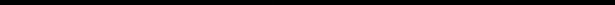
On a street, the hall of a man couple and a home proper, usually a woman.

SUBJECTS: Two envelopes signed by said person, dated 1967, and undated, etc.

CHIEF OF POLICE, ALBANY, NEW YORK

two miles from Kilmory, and at Port Clodan

10-11-1968



28. *Warrant Lord Willoughby of Broke.*

February 27, at the House of Commons. He was
 a very great and famous man in the reign of Henry
 8th, and died on the 14th of June, 1544. He was
 very distinguished in his office, and being born in the
 reign of King James, he lived to see the reign of King
 James, but he lived by his own merit and industry in the
 service of King Henry 8th, and the reign of King James.
 He was a very great and famous man in the reign of
 Henry 8th, and died on the 14th of June, 1544.

The following is a list of the names of the children of the
 first Lord Willoughby of Broke, who died in the year 1544.

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p. 59.



Vernery Lord Willoughby of Broke

7

He was born at the house of his father, Lord Willoughby of Broke, in the year 1709. He was educated at the University of Oxford, and was a member of the Society for propagating the gospel in foreign parts. He departed this life on December 26th, 1748, and was buried in the church of St. John the Baptist, in the city of London. He was married to Mary, daughter and heir to Sir John Hume, of Haysick in Kent, Bart. by his mother, to Sir John Mordaunt, Bart. and by her grandmother to the Earl of Cornbury in Scotland, and by her, who died in 1741, he had three sons, Thomas, Richard, and John.

and a daughter Margaret, wife of Anthony Duncomb, of Barford, in com. Wilts, Esq.

Of which sons, John, the youngest, was appointed, July 19, 1727, one of the King's council; and on the 13th of May, 1729, was made attorney-general to her late Majesty Queen Caroline. He was a member in the last parliament for Downton in com. Wilts; also vice-president of the corporation of the sons of the clergy, and one of his Majesty's justices for South-Wales; which, by reason of his ill state of health, he resigned, anno 1732. In Dec. 1733, he was appointed chief-justice of Chester; and on October 7, 1738, master ° of the rolls, also ° was sworn of the privy council the 12th of Oct. following; and died August 5, 1741. He married Abigail, only daughter to Edward Harley, of Eyewood, in com. Hereford, Esq; one of the auditors of the imprest, by whom he had a son, John-Peyto, born in 1738, now Lord Willoughby.

Thomas, the eldest son, married Eleanor, youngest daughter to Thomas Lord Leigh, of Stonleigh, in com. Warw. and died of the small-pox in May 1710, without issue male; leaving his Lady big with child, who was afterwards delivered of a daughter named Eleanor, married to George Bowes, Esq.

Whereupon Richard, his brother, succeeded his father in honour and estate, and took to wife Margaret, daughter of Mr. Nehemiah Walker, of the county of Monmouth, by whom he had issue one son, George, who died an infant. And his Lordship deceasing on the eleventh of August, 1752, was succeeded in the honour by his nephew, John-Peyto Verney, a minor, son of his brother John before-mentioned.

TITLES.] John-Peyto Verney, Baron Willoughby of Broke.

CREATIONS.] Baron Willoughby of Broke, com. Wilts, allowed in parliament, by a resolution upon the question, 13 Feb. (1695) 8 William III. by descent; and thereupon summoned by writ, dated the 25th of the said month. Originally, 12 Aug. (1492) 7 Henry VII.

ARMS.] Gules, three crosses recercele, or, a chief vair, ermine and ermines.

CREST.] On a wreath, the bust of a man coup'd and affronted proper, ducally crowned or.

SUPPORTERS.] Two antelopes argent, spotted gules, armed, crested, and unguled, or.

MOTTO.] Vertue Vaunceth.

CHIEF SEAT.] At Compton-Murdack, in the county of Warwick, two miles from Kyneton, and 63 from London.

[607]
NOEL, Lord Wentworth of Nettlested.

VIII. **T**HE barony of Wentworth had its rise by writ of summons to parliament, in 21 Henry VIII. in the person of Thomas Wentworth, lineally descended from William Wentworth, of Wentworth-Woodhouse, in com. Ebor. who by Isabel his wife, daughter and coheir of William Pollington, Esq; son and heir of Sir Thomas Pollington, of Pollington, in com. Ebor. Knt. left issue two sons; William Wentworth, of Wentworth-Woodhouse, direct ancestor to the present Earl of Strafford; and John Wentworth, seated at Elmsfall, in com. Ebor. who by Joan his wife, daughter of Richard Teys, was father of John Wentworth, of Elmsfall; who by Alice, daughter and heir of Roger Bisset, had issue another John Wentworth; whose wife was Agnes, daughter and heir of William Drouffield, of West-Bretton, in com. Ebor. and their son and heir, John Wentworth, of Elmsfall, having married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Richard Beaumont, of Whitby-hall, in com. Ebor. left issue three sons; John, ancestor to those of Elmsfall, and to those of Kirby, whose posterity are still remaining; Richard, second son, ancestor to the Wentworths of West-Bretton; and Roger, third son, whose descendants attained the honour of Earl of Cleveland, and Baron Wentworth of Nettlested.

The said Roger Wentworth was in such esteem with Henry Lord Scroop of Massam^b, that he had a legacy by the last will of that Lord, bearing date the 23d of June, 1415, 3 Henry V. and afterwards marrying Margery, daughter and heir of Sir Philip Spencer, of Nettlested, in com. Suff. by Elizabeth his wife, relict of William Scroop, Earl of Wiltshire, and daughter and coheir of Sir Robert Tiptoft, Knt. he became possessed of several lordships in Suffolk, Essex, and other counties. The said Sir Philip Spencer was grandson and heir of Sir Philip Spencer, a younger son of Hugh Earl of Gloucester; and Sir Robert Tiptoft was a younger brother of John Tiptoft, grandfather of John Earl of Worcester.

The before-mentioned Margery was a very young widow at the time of her marriage to the said Roger Wentworth; her first husband, John Lord Ross, being slain with the Duke of Clarence on Easter-Eve (22 Martii) 9 Hen. V. without having any issue by her. She had in dowry the castle of Helmesley, with the lord-

^a Dugdale's Visitation of Yorkshire, anno 1663.
^{p.} 272.

^c Barones Extincti, MS.

^b Rymer's Fœd, tom. 9.

^d Ibid.

^e Ex Stemmate de

Fam. Ross.

ship thereto belonging^f; as also the manors of Haugh and Lynton in the county of York; the manors of Chilham and Wulrynton in Kent; the manor of Braundeston, and the third part of the manor of Stoke-Danbury, in Northamptonshire; the manor of Preston-Beaufet, in com. Bucks; the manor of Barkeston, called Pellhouse-place, with two parts of the manor of Redmylde, in com. Leic. as also 63 l. 14 s. 4 d. annual rent, issuing out of the fee-farm rent of the city of York; and eight bovates of land in Eykering, within the county of Nottingham. She died on the 20th of April, 18. Edw. IV. having also survived her second husband, by whom she had issue two sons; Sir Philip Wentworth, of Nettlested, Knt. and Henry Wentworth, of Codham, in Essex, ancestor to Sir John Wentworth, of Gosfield, in the same county, Knt. who was created a Baronet at the first institution of that order; and, dying in 1631, left issue two daughters, his coheirs; Anne, wedded to William Lord Grey, of Werke; and Catherine, to Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Cleveland, lineally descended from the said Sir Philip Wentworth of Nettlested, eldest son of Roger before-mentioned.

Which Sir Philip, in 35 Henry VI. was a Knight; and in that year was^h commissioned with others to treat of a truce with the Scots; which was brought to a conclusion, and to last from the sixth of July, 1457, to the sixth of July, 1459. In 38 Henry VI. when certain rebels, adherents to Richard late Earl of Warwick, had entered the town of Sandwich, and done great damage there, and in some parts of Suffolk, he was, with the Duke of Norfolk, and others of distinction, of the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, commissioned to summon such of his liege people in the said counties, as they thought most fit to go against the said rebels to suppress them. This Sir Philip married Mary, daughter to John Lord Clifford, of Westmorland, by whom he had issue Sir Henry Wentworth, of Nettlested, his son and heir.

The said Henry Wentworth, in 14 Edw. IV. was in that expedition into France; on which account he^k received 81 l. 18 s. for himself, four men, and twenty-four archers. On 17 Jani (1477) 18 Edw. IV. he was made one of the knights of the bath, with others of distinction, at the marriage of Richard Duke of York, the King's second son, with the daughter and heir of John Moubray, Duke of Norfolk, and then but five years of age. In 4 Henry VII. he was commissioned to^l examine what numbers of archers, armed and arrayed, could be provided at the King's expence in the county of Suffolk, and to certify the number thereof; the King being about to send an

^f Claus. 9 H. V. m. 4.
vol. 11. p. 389.
p. 356.

^g Efc. 18 Ed. IV. n. 35.
ⁱ Ibid. p. 440.

^h Rymer's Fœd.
^k Ibid. p. 846.
^l Ibid. tom. 12.

army for the relief of Brittany. Also in 7 Henry VII. he was^m commissioned, with Thomas Earl of Surry and others, to confer with the King's subjects in the county of York about raising a supply for the maintenance of the fleet and army he was sending against the French. He married Anne, daughter to Sir John Say, Knt. by whom he had issue Sir Richard Wentworth, his son and heir; and three daughters, Dorothy, married to Sir Robert Broughton, Knt. Margaret, to Sir John Seymour, Knt. father by her of Edward Duke of Somerset, lord protector of King Edward VI. and the realm; and Elizabeth, to Sir Roger Darcy, of Danbury in Essex, Knt. and secondly to Sir Thomas Windham, Knt.

Which Sir Richard Wentworth was made one of the knights of the bath at the coronation of King Henry VIII. and wasⁿ sheriff of the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk in the first and eighth years of that reign. And in 12 Henry VIII.^o attended on the King and Queen to Canterbury, and from thence to the interview with the French King at Hardres. He married Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Tirrell, of Gipping in Suffolk, Knt. by whom he had issue Thomas, his son and heir; and three daughters, Dorothy, married to Lionel Talmash, of Helmingham in Suffolk, Esq; ancestor to the Earl of Dyfart; Margery, to Christopher Glemham, of Glemham, and Thomasin, to Richard Punder, of Ipswich, both in the county of Suffolk, Esqs.

Which Thomas Wentworth being in that expedition made into France in 15 Hen. VIII. and having valiantly behaved himself at the taking of Bray and Montdidier^p, received the honour of knighthood, with several other persons of distinction, in the chief church of Roy on Allhallows-day. After which, in consideration of his great merits, he was summoned to parliament by writ among the peers of the realm, Dec. 2, in 21 H. VIII. and the year following was among those Lords who subscribed that declaration sent to the Pope^q, representing, that if he did not confirm the divorce of King Henry VIII. from his Queen, he would endanger his supremacy in England. In 24 Henry VIII. he attended on the King to his interview with the French King at Bologn; and in 37 Henry VIII. was^r commissioned to array all men able to bear arms in the county of Suffolk.

In the reign of King Edward VI. he was lord chamberlain of the household, and one of the privy-council; and^s accompanied William Marquis of Northampton, in 2 Edw. VI. to suppress the Norfolk rebels, headed by Kett the tanner. The following year he obtained a grant from the King of the manors^t of Stepney and Hackney; which was confirmed, in 1 Eliz.

^m Rymer's Fœd. tom. 12. p. 464. ⁿ Fuller's Worthies in Norfolk, p. 270.
^o MS in bibl. Joh. Anstis Not. B. 5. ^p Hollinshed's Chron. p. 990. ^q Rymer's Fœd. vol. 14. p. 405. ^r Ibid. vol. 15. p. 72. ^s Life of K. Edw. VI. by Sir John Heyward, p. 71. ^t Strype's Memorials, vol. 2. p. 218.

to his son, Thomas Lord Wentworth, by act of parliament. And dying in his place of lord chamberlain, on the third of March, 1550, 5 Edw. VI. was ^a buried the seventh of the same month in Westminster-abbey. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir Adrian Fortescue, Knt. by Anne his wife, heir to Sir William Stonore, Knt. and having had issue eight sons and nine daughters, was succeeded in honour and estate by Thomas, his eldest son and heir.

This Thomas Lord Wentworth, in the life-time of his father, was in that expedition made into Scotland in 1 Edw. VI. when the Scottish army was defeated at Musselborough; in which battle having worthily behaved, he, a few days after, on the 28th of September ^u, received the honour of knighthood in the camp beside Roxborough. In 6 Edw. VI. he had summons to parliament among the peers of the realm; and being about the same time made deputy of Calais, was shortly after removed from that trust, by reason of his youth and inexperience, as Heyward writes ^u in his history of Edward VI.

Adhering to Queen Mary, he was on her accession sworn of the privy-council, and again made deputy of Calais; and so continued till the surrender thereof to the Duke of Guise, in the fifth year of that reign; for which he was (though a prisoner in France) indicted of high treason: but Queen Mary's death happening soon after, he, on the 22d of April, in the first year of Queen Elizabeth's reign, was ^v brought to his trial in Westminster-hall; and, being heard, was acquitted by his peers. After which, in 15 Eliz. he was one of the Lords who sat in judgment on trial of the Duke of Norfolk; also in 29 Eliz. on trial of the Queen of Scots: and departed this life in 33 Eliz. leaving issue by Anne his wife, daughter of Sir John Wentworth, of Gosfield in Essex, Knt. two sons, and a daughter, Elizabeth, married to William, son and heir to Sir Francis Hynde, of Madingley in Cambridgeshire, Knt.

William, his eldest son, married Elizabeth, daughter to William Lord Burleigh; but dying without issue in the life-time of his father, Henry, the youngest son, succeeded to the title and estate, which he enjoyed but a short time, dying in 36 Eliz. leaving issue by Anne his wife, daughter to Sir Owen Hopton, Knt. lieutenant of the Tower in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, widow of Sir William Pope, Knt. Thomas, his son and heir; Henry; and Jane, wife of Sir John Finnet, of Westkele, in com. Lincoln, Knt.

Thomas Lord Wentworth, his son and heir, was made knight of the bath at the creation of Henry Prince of Wales. And in the reign of King James behaved himself with such extraordi-

^u Strype's Memorials, vol. 2. p. 283.
^y Hollinshed, p. 1184.

^w Hollinshed, p. 991.

^x p. 162.

nary prudence, that he ^a gained the esteem of that monarch. He was among those Lords, who, in the year 1621, petitioned his Majesty concerning the ^a advancement of English gentlemen to be peers of Scotland or Ireland, in prejudice to the peers of England and their children; which though distasteful to the King, yet he so far complied, that he after made no new creation.

He was likewise greatly favoured by King Charles his successor, who advanced him, on the 5th of February, in the first year of his reign, to the title of Earl of Cleveland, in com. Ebor. And having served in the wars in the Low-countries, he commanded under the Duke of Buckingham, in his expedition into France; and afterwards was made captain of the band of pensioners; in which place, and other employments, he manifested his exemplary loyalty throughout the whole course of the civil wars, valiantly behaving himself in several encounters with the rebels; particularly at the defeat of Sir William Waller in 1644, at Cropredy, where he ^b routed his army, and took several prisoners: but on the 27th of October the same year, at the second battle of Newberry, having charged the left wing of the rebels horse, and forced them back in great confusion, and being immediately charged by another body, whom he also defeated, he ^c engaged himself so far, that by the badness of his horse, which fell under him, he was unfortunately taken prisoner, and so continued a considerable time; though it was ^d ordered by the parliament, on the 31st of March following, that he should be exchanged for colonel Jones: yet it appears he was a prisoner on the 9th of July, 1646; when it was ordered ^e that he should have liberty, on bail, to go into the country for three weeks for his health: at the expiration of which, he had his liberty ^f allowed him a month longer; and on the 3d of September was ^g released, on engaging his honour to the lieutenant of the Tower, to render himself again, if required by the parliament. Being afterwards remanded back into custody, he had again his liberty ^h allowed him for three months, by order of parliament, on the 6th of September, 1648, on engagement of his honour to surrender himself then, if required. This long imprisonment could not deter him from again espousing the royal cause; for I find he accompanied his Majesty into Scotland in the year 1650; where, soon after his arrival, he, with several other noble gentlemen, were ordered to depart the kingdom, for ⁱ refusing to take the covenant: but being to have money to ^k transport himself, which they neglected to furnish

^a Loyd's Worthies, p. 570.

^a Hist. of Engl. vol. 2. p. 747.

^b Walker's

Hist. Discourses, p. 32.

^c Ibid. p. 13.

^d Whitlock's Memorials, p. 134.

^e Ibid. p. 220.

^f Ibid. p. 224.

^g Ibid. p. 225.

^h Ibid. p. 330.

ⁱ Ibid. p. 458.

^k Walker's Hist. Disc. p. 161.

him with, he staid with his Majesty till the battle of Worcester, wherein he behaved with great gallantry; and, having rallied some scattered forces, ¹ charged the enemy as they were entering the town, which, though ineffectual, was the means to facilitate his Majesty's escape, who had otherwise been in danger of being taken in the town. After which, this courageous nobleman (though above sixty years of age) made his escape from Worcester; and having marched twenty-one days together upon a trotting horse, had the ill luck to be again ^a taken prisoner at Woodcot in Shropshire, from whence he was conveyed to the Tower of London. However, he lived to see the restoration of King Charles II. and ^a accompanied his Majesty in his triumphant entry through London, at the head of three hundred noblemen and gentlemen: And on the death of the Earl of Norwich, in the year 1662, he was again made captain of the band of pensioners; which place he enjoyed till his death, on the 25th of March, 1667, in the 76th year of his age, and was buried at Tuddington in Bedfordshire.

By Anne his first wife, daughter of Sir John Crofts, of Saxham, in Suffolk, Knt. who was buried at Tuddington on the 7th of January, 1637, he had issue three sons; Thomas, Lord Wentworth; William and Charles, who both died young: also three daughters; Anne, who died an infant; Mary, who died unmarried; and another Anne, married to John Lord Lovelace. His second lady was Catherine, daughter and coheir to Sir John Wentworth, of Gosfield in Essex, Bart. and by her, who was also buried at Tuddington on the 2d of December, 1651, he had an only daughter, Catharine, married to William Spencer, of Cople in Bedfordshire, but died without issue.

Thomas Lord Wentworth, his eldest son, was summoned to parliament in 16 Car. I. as Baron of Nettlested; and behaved himself with extraordinary bravery during the civil wars against the rebels; also, in the year 1652, was sent into Denmark to solicit assistance on his Majesty's behalf: but dying in the life-time of his father, on the 7th of March, 1664, without issue male, the titles of Earl of Cleveland, &c. became extinct; and the barony of Wentworth descended to his only daughter and heir Henrietta, who dying unmarried on the 23d of April, 1686, it devolved on Lady Anne, daughter to Thomas Earl of Cleveland, and wife to John Lord Lovelace, before-mentioned. Which Lady departed this life on the 7th of May, 1697, having had one son and three daughters; Margaret, married to Sir William Noel, Bart. Martha, to Mr. William Drax, of Barbadoes, merchant, and died without issue; and Anne, who died unmarried. John Lord Lovelace, her son and heir, died without issue male on the 26th of September, 1693; having married Martha, one of the daughters and coheirs of Sir Edward

¹ Hist. of King Charles the II^d's Preservation, p. 22, 23. in Ibid. p. 38

^a Loyd's Worthies, p. 571.

66 NOEL, *Lord Wentworth of Nettlested.*

Pye, of Bradenham, in com. Bucks, Bart. and by her had a son, John, who died an infant; and three daughters, whereof Anne and Catharine dying single; Martha, second daughter, being the sole heir of the said John Lord Lovelace, the barony of Wentworth devolved on her; who at the coronation of Queen Anne attended as Baronesse Wentworth of Nettlested; which title was adjudged to her in parliament by descent, and confirmed in 1702. She was married to Sir Henry Johnson, who died without issue by her, on the 29th of September, 1719; and she surviving him, died a widow aged about 85; July 18, 1745; whereby the barony became vested in the descendants of Sir William Noel, of Kirkby-Mallory, in com. Leicester, Bart. by Margaret his wife, eldest daughter of John Lord Lovelace, and of Anne his wife, daughter of Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Cleveland, and Baron Wentworth, of Nettlested.

Which Sir William Noel had by his said wife Margaret two sons, Sir Thomas Noel, Bart. who married Anne, daughter of William Whitlock, Esq; and, dying without issue by her, was succeeded in honour and estate by his brother and heir, Sir John Noel, Bart.

Which Sir John Noel, Bart. married Mary, daughter and coheir of Sir John Clobery, of Winchester, Knt. and by her had issue a daughter Anne, married to Francis Monday of Markheaton, in com. Leicester, Esq; also Sir Cleobery Noel, Bart. and William Noel, Esq; one of the King's council, and member in two parliaments for Stamford in Lincolnshire, and recorder of that corporation: In the last and present parliament, he was chosen for Westflow in Cornwall; and in 1750 was made chief justice of Chester. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Trollope, of Cawwick, in Lincolnshire, Bart. by whom he hath issue, Mary, married to Thomas Hill, of Cleveland-court, St. James's, Esq; Anne, Frances, and Elizabeth, unmarried.

Sir Clobery Noel, Bart. was elected one of the knights of the shire for the county of Leicester in the first parliament of King George II. and married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Rowney, of Oxford, Esq; who represented that city in several parliaments; and dying July 30, 1733, left issue six sons, and a daughter Mary; Edward, now Lord Wentworth, the Rev. Clobery Noel, Thomas Noel, captain of one his Majesty's men of war, the Rev. John Noel, William-James, who died under age, and the Rev. Rowney Noel.

The eldest son, Sir Edward Noel, Bart. succeeded to the barony of Wentworth of Nettlested, in 1745. His Lordship married Judith, daughter of William Lamb, of Farndish, in com. Northampton, Esq; and has issue Thomas, his son and heir, born November 18, 1744, and a daughter Judith.

[TITLES.]

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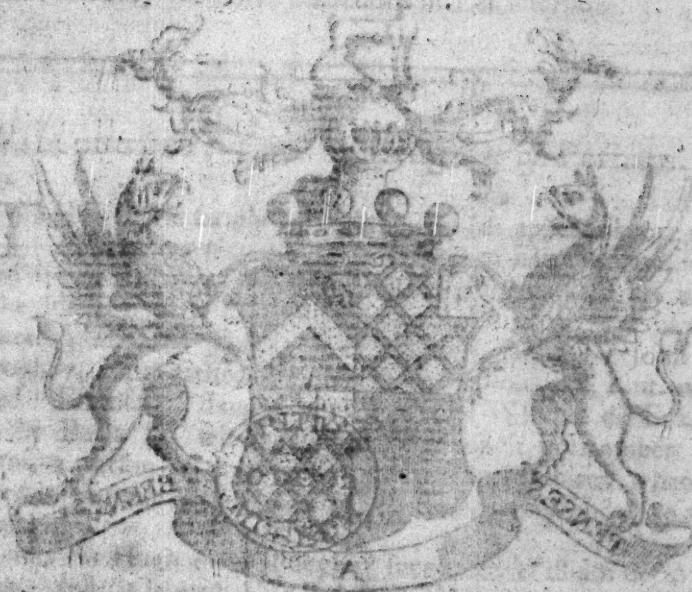
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Noel Lord Wentworth of Nettlestead.

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WILLOUGHBY, *L. Willoughby of Parham.* 67

TITLES.] Edward Noel, Lord Wentworth of Nettlested and Baronet.

CREATIONS.] Lord and Baron Wentworth of Nettlested, 2 December, 21 Hen. VIII. Baronet, July 6, 1660, 12 Car. II.

ARMS.] Quarterly, 1 and 4, or, fretty gules, a canton ermin, for Noel; 2, a cheveron between three leopards faces, or for Wentworth; 3, Gules, on a chief indented sable, three martlets argent, for Lovelace.

CREST.] On a wreath, a buck at gaze argent, armed or.

SUPPORTERS.] Two griffons argent.

CHIEF SEAT.] At Kirkby-Mallory in Leicestershire.

WILLOUGHBY, *Lord Willoughby of Parham.*

IX. **T**HE noble family of Willoughby (as appears by a pedigree drawn in the reign of Queen Elizabeth) is descended from Sir John de Willoughby, a Norman Knight, who had the lordship of Willoughby in Lincolnshire, by gift of the Conqueror; and left issue a son of his own name, Sir John de Willoughby, Knt. father of Sir Hugh de Willoughby, Knt. who married ^b Frethsfand, daughter and coheir of William de Cokerinton, by Berta his wife, daughter and coheir of Lambert de Scotenai, a person of great possessions in Lincolnshire; whereof Cumberworth, and Thorp, of his inheritance, descended to the Willoughbys.

To this Sir Hugh de Willoughby succeeded William de Willoughby; and (it is probable) Ralph de Willoughby was also his son, who was seated at Willoughby, near Alford, in com. Linc. ^c and about the end of King John's reign, having his lands seized for his adherence to the rebellious Barons; he had, in 1 Henry III. the King's precept to the sheriff of that county for restitution of them.

The before-mentioned William de Willoughby, in 44 Henry III. on the death of Frethsfand his mother, had livery of ^d the lands of her inheritance.

Sir William Dugdale, in his Baronage, vol. i. p. 83. presumes, 'that the said William de Willoughby had no issue which continued, for Robert his uncle enjoyed the estate.' But he quotes no authority for it; and, in point of time, that Robert is more likely to be his son than his uncle, it being evident, that, in 48 Henry III. (which he cites himself) Robert de Willoughby took

^a Descents of Nobil. MS. b. 20. p. 39. in Bibl. J. Anstis, Arm.
R. Gl. Somers, a Cod. Nigro de Eresby. ^c Claus. 1 H. III. m. 9.

^b Ex Coll.
^d Rot. Pip.

44 H. III, Linc.

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part with the rebellious Barons; and, for some time after, was so powerful in Yorkshire, that (as the ^e record specifies) the sheriff could not execute his office there for the King.

Sir William Dugdale makes this Robert to leave issue, by the heir of — Orreby, William, his son and heir; and I also find that ^f Sir Robert Willoughby, Lord of Willoughby, married —, daughter and heir of John Orreby, and by her had issue Sir William Willoughby, Knt.

Which Sir William, in 54 Henry III. ^g was signed with the cross, together with many others, who then accompanied Prince Edward into the Holy Land. He married Alice, daughter of John Lord Beke of Eresby, and sister and coheir of Walter Lord Beke of Eresby, in com. Linc. who had that and other possessions in Lincolnshire from Sir Walter Bec, who ^h possessed divers lordships by gift of William the Conqueror, coming over with him to England, though he had a fair inheritance in Flanders. This Walter married ⁱ Agnes, daughter and heir of Hugh, son of Pinthon, who also came into England with the Conqueror ^k; and with Eudo (his sworn brother in war, tho' otherwise not allied) had of his gift the lordship of Tathall, with the hamlet of Thorpe, and town of Kirkeby, in com. Linc. to be equally shared between them; Eudo to hold his of the King, and Pinthon his of the bishoprick of Durham. And the said Hugh, his son, was surnamed Steward ^l, by performing that office to the bishop of Durham for the barony of Eresby.

That Sir William de Willoughby married Alice, heir to the barony of Eresby, is also evident from the will of Sir John Beke, Lord Beke of Eresby, dated at Eresby on Wednesday preceding the feast of St. Margaret, 29 Edw. I. wherein he ^m calls him his son-in-law, and constitutes him one of his executors, together with his son, Sir Robert de Willoughby.

Which Sir Robert de Willoughby in 25 Edw. I. was ⁿ in that expedition then made into Gascoin; and in 28 Edw. I. ^o in the wars of Scotland. In 33 Edw. I. he obtained ^p a charter for free warren in all his demesne lands in Eresby, and Willoughby, in com. Linc. and was in those expeditions against the Scots in ^q 34 Edw. I. and 4 Edw. II. In this last year he was, on the inquisition taken after the death of that great prelate, Anthony Bec, bishop of Durham and patriarch of Jerusalem ^r, found to be one of his cousins and next heirs, viz. son of Alice, daughter of John, brother to the bishop; and at that time forty years of age. Having been very serviceable to the King, and

^e Claus. 54 H. III. m. 12. ^f Descents of Nobil. MS. ut sup. p. 2, 4. ^g Pat. 54 H. III. m. 11. ^h Regist. de Alvingh. in Bibl. Bodl. f. 119. ⁱ Desc. of Nobil. præd. ^k Ex Cod. Nigro de Eresby, f. 27. a. ^l Desc. of Nobil. m Ex Cod. Nigro de Eresby, f. 57. b. ⁿ Rot. Vasc. 25 E. I. m. 7. ^o Rot. Scoe. 28 E. I. m. 12. ^p Cart. 33 E. I. n. 16. ^q Rot. Scoe. de iisd. Ann. r Efc. 4 E. II. n. 45.

possessing so ample an estate, by the accession of those lands which came to him by descent, as well from his grandmother, as the bishop, he had summons^r to parliament among the Barons of this realm in 7 Edward II. and the year after had command^a to be at Newcastle upon Tyne, to restrain the incursions of the Scots. Heⁱ died in 10 Edward II. leaving issue by^v Margaret his wife, daughter of William de Ferrers, Earl of Derby, John, his son and heir, at that time fourteen years of age.

Which Margaret had for her dowry^w an assignation of the manor of Willoughby, with certain lands in Ulseby and Dierthorp; as also the manor of Wyspington, and certain lands in Wythalle, and Scryvelby, Langton, Thymelby, Foletby, Leve-thon, Boston, and Braytoft, all in com. Linc.

John de Willoughby, their son, in 20 Edward II. ^x received the honour of knighthood by bathing, &c. having all his accoutrements, relating to that solemnity, allowed out of the King's wardrobe: and in 1 Edward III. making proof of his age, had livery^v of his lands. In 7 Edward III. this John was^a in the Scottish wars. So likewise in^a 8, 9, 10, and 11 Edward III. also in^b 12 Edward III. was in that expedition made into Flanders; as likewise in^c 13 Edward III. In 19 Edward III. being again in those wars, and of the retinue with^d Robert de Ufford, Earl of Suffolk, he attended the King to relieve Aguylon; and^e was in that famous battle of Cressy in 20 Edward III. where the English obtained a glorious victory.

In 22 Edward III. being then called John de Willoughby the elder, he obtained licence^f to give the advowson of the churches of Over-Toynton, Kirkeby, and Eresby, with the chapel of Spil-lesby, annexed to the church of Eresby, for a master and twelve priests to celebrate divine service, in honour of the blessed virgin, in the said chapel, for the good estate of himself, his wife, and children, during this life; and afterwards for the health of their souls. And having been summon'd to^g parliament, from 6 Edward III. until the 23d of that king's reign inclusive, departed this life^h the same year; leaving issue byⁱ Joan his wife, sister and coheir of Sir Thomas Rosceline, Kt. Sir John Willoughby, Knt. his son and heir, 20 years old; who, making proof of his age, the next ensuing year, had livery^k of his lands.

The said Sir John Willoughby served under King Edward III. in his wars with France, from the 29th year of his reign to the

^r Claus. 7 E. II. in dorf. ^s Rot. Scoc. 8 E. II. in dorf. m. 9. ^t Efc. 10 E. II. n. 78, ^u Ex Stem. ^w Claus. 10 E. II. m. 5. ^x Comp. Tho. de Ufford Provif. Magn. Garderobæ ^y Rot. Fin. 1. E. III. m. 29. ^z Rot. Scoc. 7 E. III. m. 20. ^a Rot. Scoc. de iisd. Ann. ^b Rot. Aleman. 12 E. III. p. 1. m. 6. ^c Rot. Alem. 13 E. III. m. 3. ^d Rot. Franc. 19 E. III. m. 11. ^e Froiss. f. 59. b. ^f Pat. 22 E. III. p. 1. m. 40. ^g Claus. de iisd. Ann. in dorf. ^h Efc. 23. E. III. n. 59 ⁱ Ex Stemmate. ^k Efc. 24. E. III. p. 1. m. 22.

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43d, and was ¹ in the famous battle of Poitiers, where the King of France was taken prisoner. And having been summoned to parliament ^m from 24 Edward III. departed this life in ⁿ 46 Edward III. being then seized of the manor of Eresby, with its members, viz. Spillesby, Grebby, Ingoldmells, Flyxburgh, Tonelby, Friskney, Bishopthorp, Askeby, Kirkeby super Bayne, Tatterfall, and Thorpe; all which he held of the Bishop of Durham, by the service of one knight's fee, and of being bailiff to the bishop for the time being, for all his lands in the county of Lincoln of his fee, viz. to hold his courts, &c. also, by the service of being steward to him and his successors, and to carry the messes of meat to the table on the day of their consecration; as also at Christmas and Whitsuntide; or his eldest son, if he was a knight, or some other fitting knight thereunto deputed by letters patent. He likewise died seized of the manors of Willoughby, Oreby, Scrivelby, Stikford, and 37 other manors, all in the county of Lincoln; leaving (by Cecilie his wife) Robert, his son and heir, then 23 years of age.

Which Cecilie ^o was daughter of Robert Ufford, Earl of Suffolk, and of Margaret his wife, sole daughter and heir of Sir John Norwich, Knt. and by the death of William Ufford Earl of Suffolk, her brother, she was one of his coheirs; and brought to this family the lordship of Barbican in London, and the lordships of Ufford, Parham, and Orford, &c. in Suffolk; being also heir to the families of Norwich, Valens, Glanvil, and Blond.

The said Robert, her son and heir, being retained by indenture in 47 Edward III. ^p to serve with 30 men at arms, and 30 archers, arrived ^q with the duke of Lancaster at Calais, and was in that expedition ^r then made into Flanders. In the 5th of Richard II. on the death of William de Ufford, Earl of Suffolk, he was found ^s to be one of his coheirs; and, in the 9th of Richard II. ^t accompanied John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, into Spain, for the recovery of Castile; being the year following ^v retain'd to serve the king in defence of the realm. He had ^w summons to parliament from the 40th of Edward III. to the 19th of Richard II. inclusive, and died ^x on the 9th of August the year following, leaving issue by Alice ^y his wife, daughter of Sir Walter Skipwith, Knt. William, his son and heir, Robert, Thomas, (ancestor to the Lord Willoughby of Brook) John and Bryan; and a daughter, Catharine, wife of William Lord Asley.

Which William was ^z one of those peers in the parliament of the 22d of Richard II. when that king made a formal resignation of his dignity. In the 2d of Henry IV. he was retained ^a to attend the King in his expedition then made into Scotland; and had sum-

¹ Frois. f. 80. b. ^m Claus. de iisd. Ann. in dorf. ⁿ Efc. 46. E. III. n. 78.
^o Ex Stem. ^p Ex Autogr. penes Cler. Pell. ^q Frois. f. 89. 190. a. ^r Rot. Alem. 47. E. III. m. 11. ^s Claus. 5 R. II. m. 7. ^t Frois. f. 64 b. ^v Ex Autogr. penes Cler. Pell.
^w Claus. de iisd. Ann. in dorf. ^x Efc. 20. R. II. n. 54.
^y Lilly's Pedig. of the Nobil. ^z Walf. 396. n. 20. ^a Ex Autogr. penes Cler. Pell.

mons to parliament from the 20th of Richard II. to the 11th of Hen. y IV. and died that year, leaving issue by his first wife, Lucy^c, daughter to Roger Lord Strange of Knokyn, Robert, his son and heir; also another son, Thomas, ancestor to the Lord Willoughby of Parham, of whom hereafter, being first to treat of Robert;

Which Robert, in the 12th of Henry IV. obtain'd^d from that King a confirmation of King Henry the Second's charter, made to Hugh, the son of Pinchon (his ancestor) some time steward to the bishop of Durham, of all the lands which the said Pinchon held of him, viz. Eresby, with its members. And, being of an active and heroick spirit, was one of the greatest worthies in the age. In 3 Henry V. he^e attended that warlike prince, when he took Hareflew, and became victorious in that memorable battle of Agincourt. The year following he was^e retained again for those wars; and in the interim, upon the death of Isabel, widow of William de Ufford, Earl of Suffolk, had livery^h of the castle and town of Orford, with the manor of Ufford, and a considerable portion of other lands. In 5 Hen. V. heⁱ was in another expedition made into France, and was one of the chief commanders^k at the siege of Caen in Normandy, and obtained, in consideration of his signal services, a grant of 300 l. per ann. In 6 Henry V. he^j continued still in those wars, and^m was at the siege of Roan; when being oneⁿ of the Knights of the most noble order of the Garter, and with the King asserting his right in Normandy, he was excused from attending at a chapter held on the feast of St. George that year at Windsor by the Duke of Bedford. The next year, being again with the King in France, he was also excused from attending at a chapter held at Windsor, by Humphry, Duke of Gloucester. In 9 Henry V. he^p obtained leave to travel; but in the same year being at London^q, when King Henry the 5th himself held a chapter of the garter, at Windsor on the 3d of May, he was taken ill on the point of his coming to the feast then held, and thereupon was likewise excused. In 11st Henry VI. he was^r, by indenture, retained to serve the King in his wars of France; and, with Thomas de Poinings, employ'd^s to conduct a supply of forces to John Duke of Bedford, the King's uncle, then regent of France, whom the next year he accompanied^t at the taking of Yvrie; and in the great battle of Vernoil, where the English obtained a signal victory. In 3 H. VI. he was^u sent with Sir John Falstaff to prevent the

b Claus. de iisd. Ann. in dorſ. c Ex Stem. d Pat. 12 H. IV. p. 1. m. 6
e Rot. Franc. 3. H. V. m. 15. f Stow's Ann. & Holinsh. p. 553. g Ex
Autogr. penes Cler. Pell. h Rot. Fin. 4 H. V. m. 10. i Rot. Franc.
5 H. V. m. 15. k Wallf. p. 445. l Rot. Franc. 6 H. V. m. 10. m Lel.
Coll. V. 1. p. 703. n Anstis's Reg. of Garter, v. 1. p. 65, 66. o Ib. p. 70.
p Rot. Franc. 9 H. V. m. 13. q Anstis's Reg. of Garter, v. 1. p. 73, 74.
r Ex Autogr. penes Cler. Pell. s Rot. Franc. 1 & 2 H. VI. m. 5. t Hol-
lingh. p. 588, 589. u Ibid. p. 589.

surprize of Alençon by the French; and defeated the party under Charles de Villers, sent to that purpose. Soon after which, he was, ^w with the Earls of Salisbury and Warwick, at the siege of Mauns in Campagne, which was then taken, with other towns and castles, to the number of 36. In 7 H. VI. he ^x accompanied the great cardinal Beaufort in his journey to Bohemia; and in 10 H. VI. besieg'd ^y and took the castle of St. Selerine; at what time it appears ^z, that John, Duke of Bedford, gave him the titles of Earl of Vandosme, and of Beaumont, Lord Willoughby of Monblay, and Beaumesguil. The next year he was ^a sent to recover St. Valeries, which, after a short siege, was surrendered; and about the same time gave battle to the French in Burgundy, where being victorious, he ^b took Liéviers in his return. And on the insurrection of the Normans, marched ^c with the Earl of Arundel, and vanquished them, having then the command ^d of 6000 archers and 1300 horse. In 12 H. VI. ^e on the death of Joan Dutcheß of York, widow of Sir Henry Bromflete, being then in the wars of France, he had livery of the lands she held in dower from William Lord Willoughby, his father, whose second wife she had been. And the next year, augmenting his retinue, he joined ^f with the Lords Talbot and Scales, in taking the towns of St. Dennis and Pontoise. After the death of the Duke of Bedford, the Dukes of Somerset and York being made generals of the English army, and the French recovering strength ^g, he was sent to Paris for the defence of that city (by the assistance of the Duke of Burgundy) then besieged; and, wanting supplies, was obliged to surrender it, after it had been 15 years in the hands of the English, and thence marched to Roan. In 20 H. VI. he gave battle ^h to the French near Amiens, and, being victorious, returned with great booty to Roan; in which year he was ⁱ made master of the King's hart-hounds, and ^k sent by Richard Duke of York, then regent of France, into Anjou, where he made great spoil. This Robert Lord Willoughby, whose name is recorded amongst the greatest soldiers of that time, took to wife ^l Maud, cousin and coheir to Ralph Lord Cromwell; and, having been summoned to ^m parliament from 12 H. IV. to 29 H. VI. ⁿ died the year following, leaving issue by her an only daughter and heir, Joan, wife of Sir Richard Wells, Kt.

The principal branch of this noble family being thus extinct in the male line, I now return to Sir Thomas Willoughby of Parham, Knt. second son of William Lord Willoughby of Eresby, by Lucy, daughter of Roger, Lord Strange of Knocking, in com.

w Lel. Coll. V. 1. 705. x Rot. Franc. 7 H. VI. m. 2. y Pol. Virg. p. 478. & Hollinsh. p. 607. z Ex Coll. R. Gl. Somers. a Polyd. Virg. p. 482. b Stow's Ann. c Pol. Virg. p. 483. d Hollinsh. p. 609. e Rot. Fin. 12 H. VI. m. 6. f Hollinsh. p. 611. g Pol. Virg. 486. h Ib. p. 490. i Ex Coll. R. Gl. S. k Hollinsh. p. 619. l Ex Stem. m Claus. de lisd. ann. in dorf. n Esc. 30 H. VI. n. 18.

Salop, as I have already observed. Which Sir Thomas was with King Henry V. at the battle of Agincourt, and left issue^o by Joan his wife, daughter and heir to Sir Richard Fitz-Alan, Knt. (son of John Fitz-Alan, Lord Maltravers, second son of Sir Richard Fitz-Alan; third Earl of Arundel) Sir Robert Willoughby, Knt. who^p died 30th May, 5 Edward IV. leaving by Cecilia his wife, daughter of Leo Lord Wells, and eldest sister and coheir of Richard Lord Wells, two sons, Sir Robert Willoughby, and Sir Christopher Willoughby.

Sir Robert enjoyed the inheritance but a short time^q, dying 23d March, in 7 E. IV. within age, leaving Christopher, his brother and heir, 14 years old.

Which Christopher, in 14 E. IV. making proof of his age, had livery^r of his lands; and was^s made one of the knights of the Bath at the coronation of King Richard III. In 2 H. VII. he brought^t forces to the aid of the King, against the Earl of Lincoln, Lambert Simnel, and their adherents, and was in the battle of Stoke, near Newark upon Trent, June 16, when they were defeated, and the Earl of Lincoln slain. By his last will^u, bearing date 1 Nov. 1498, 14 H. VII. (the probate whereof is on 13 July following) he ordered his body to be buried in the church of the nuns at Campsey in com. Suff. before the high altar, where his father lay interred; bequeathing to the prioress there 20l. also 10 marks for making another tomb for Robert, late Lord Willoughby (his uncle) at Metyngham; and to William Willoughby, his eldest son, or to him who, after his death, should be his heir, half his plate and jewels. He married^v Margery, daughter of Sir William Jennens, of Knotshall in com. Suff. by whom he left issue five sons, William before-mentioned, Christopher, (father of William, who was created Lord Willoughby of Parham) John, George, and Thomas, (ancestor to the present Lord Middleton :) also three daughters, Dorothy, wife of John Neville, Lord Latymer; Catherine, wife of Sir John Heydon, of Baconthorp, in com. Norf. Knt. and Elizabeth, married to William Lord Ewers.

William, the eldest son, had the title of Lord Willoughby, in 14 H. VII. on failure of the issue male of John, Lord Wells^x, and became possessed of the manors of Grimsby and Grimesthorp, together with the greatest part of the estate of the said Lord Wells, who had considerable possessions anciently belonging to the family of Willoughby, by the marriage of Joan, daughter and heir of Robert Lord Willoughby, with Sir Richard Wells, Knt. as before-mentioned.

The said William Lord Willoughby was^y made one of the

^o Ex Stem.
14 E. IV. n. 18.
ⁿ Horne, qu. 35.
Cat. of Knts,

^p Esc. 5 E. IV. n. 35.
^s Jekyl's Cat. of Knts.
^w Ex Stem,

^q Esc. 7 E. IV. n. 37.
^t Polyd. Virg. p. 573, n. 20.
^x Pat. 24 H. VII. p. 1.

^r Claus.
^y Jekyl's

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knights of the Bath, at the coronation of King Henry VIII. and in 3 H. VIII. a war being then designed with France on the behalf of Ferdinand King of Arragon^a, accompanied Thomas Grey, Marquis of Dorset, General of the English army, in order to invade Guyen. Also, in 5 H. VIII. being with the king at the siege of Tournay, he was one^a appointed, on the surrender thereof, to take possession of it, having been joined^b with Charles Brandon, Viscount Lisle, in defence of the ordnance. He^c departed this life in 17 H. VIII. and was buried at Mettingham in Suffolk, leaving issue^d by the Lady Mary Salines, his wife, (a Spaniard, who had been Maid of Honour to Queen Catherine, first wife of King Henry VIII.) one sole daughter, his heir, named Catharine, whose wardship^e, in 20 H. VIII. Charles Brandon, then Duke of Suffolk, obtained. Which Catharine, making proof of her age, in 26 H. VIII. had livery^f of the lands of her inheritance, and afterwards became the fourth wife of that great Duke, whom she survived, and was secondly married to Richard Bertie, Esq; ancestor to the present Duke of Ancafter, as I have already shewn.

I am now, therefore, to treat of Christopher, next brother to the said William Lord Willoughby.

Which Christopher, in 5 H. VIII. was nominated^g by act of parliament, as one of the most discreet persons, justices of the peace, (as the words of the act are) for assessing and collecting a subsidy of 163,000 l. by a poll-tax, &c. And being the same year with the King in his expedition against the French, he was knighted for his valiant behaviour at the sieges of Teroven and Tournay. By Elizabeth^h his wife, sister and heir of Gilbert Lord Talbois, of Kimein com. Lincoln, he had issue William, his son and heir, and three daughters; Dorothy, wife of Ralph Hopton, of the county of Somerset, Esq; Elizabeth, married to Sir John Breuse, of Wenham in Suffolk; and Anne, wedded to Robert Hall, of Gratford in com. Leicester, Esq;

His only son William Willoughby was knighted by King Henry VIII. who furtherⁱ designed him the honour of a baron of this realm; but, that monarch dying before his creation, he was^k advanced to the title of Lord Willoughby of Parham, against the coronation of King Edward VI. viz. 20 Feb. 1 E. VI. And having distinguished himself in the wars in the reign of King Henry VIII. he was in 4 E. VI. made^l lieutenant of Calais, and the marches adjacent, where he resided during the remainder of that reign; and ou a feud between him and Sir Andrew Dudley, captain of Guisnes, son of the Duke of Northumberland, Sir

^a Herb. Hist. H. VIII. p. 20.

^a Stew's Ann.

^b Hollinsh. p. 824.

^c l. 11. in Offic. Arm. 113. b.

^d Ex Stem.

^e Pat 20 H. VIII. p. 1.

^f Efc. 26 H. VIII. n. 101.

^g Rot. Parl. An. 5 & 6 H. VIII. dor. 31.

^h Ex Stem.

ⁱ Hayward's Life of E. VI. p. 6.

^k Pat. 1 E. VI. p. 6. m. 19.

^l Pat. 4 E. VI. p. 8.

Andrew was sent for in the last year of that king, to prevent any mischief that might ensue.

In the reign of Queen Mary, he was removed from the government of Calais; and in 12 Eliz. ^m, on that insurrection in the North by the Earls of Northumberland and Westmorland, marched with the Earl of Suffex against them, having under his command a great charge of footmen, as Stow in his Annals relates. His last will ⁿ bears date at Doncaster in Yorkshire, 10 Dec. 1569, 16 Eliz. wherein he bequeathed his body to be buried at Parham; and died in ann. 1574 (as may seem by the probate thereof) leaving Margaret, his second wife, surviving, who was the widow of Richard Devereux, Viscount Hereford, father of Walter Earl of Essex.

His first wife was Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Heneage, Knt. and on her decease, 22 Aug. in 1 Q. Mary, was then 35 years of age, and the wife of the said William Lord Willoughby, and heir to the following manors and lands of the said Sir Thomas Heneage ^o, as is evident from the inquisition taken after his decease at the castle of Lincoln, 27 Jan. that year, viz. the house, scite, and monastery of Topholme, the manors of Topholme-Rawdby, and Knaith, and mansion of Knaith, with the advowson of the church, eighty-four messuages, 112 bovats of meadow and pasture, with 11l. 17 s. 5 d. rent of assize in Stow, Newton, Laughterton, Brampton, Fenton, Upton, Kexby, Knaith, and Hevenings, parcel of the manor of Stow, Littleborough-ferry, the rectories of Upton and Kexby, and the glebe lands, tythes, and 7l. 9s. 4d. rent, with the advowson and vicarage of Upton and Kexby, all in the county of Lincoln: also in the said county, the scite and monastery of Bardney, and all houses, edifices, with appurtenances in Bardney, and Laughton, and 100 acres of wood in Horsley-wood and South-wood, the manor of North-Reston, and house and scite of the priory of Hennings, alias Hevenings, and the church and fields, villages and all lands thereto belonging; which Sir Thomas had by patent, 17 Aug. 2 E. VI. in exchange for other lands in Yorkshire. By his wife he had issue Charles, his son and heir, and a daughter Mary.

Which Charles, succeeding him in his lands and honour, took to wife Margaret, daughter of Edward Clinton, Earl of Lincoln, by whom he had issue six sons, William, who died in his lifetime, Sir Ambrose Willoughby, Knt. Edward, Charles, Thomas, and Francis; also three daughters, Catherine, married to Sir John Savile, of Howley, in com. Ebor, Knt. Margaret, to ——— Erle, of Corpsey, Esq; and Anne, wife of Sir William Pelham, of Brokelsby, in com. Linc. Knt.

^m Camden's Annals.

ⁿ 61. A. 14. in Bibl. Harl.

ⁿ Martin, qu. 25.

^p Cat. of Nob. by R. B.

^o Cole's Esc. l. 3. p 30.

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Which William, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heir of Sir Christopher Hilliard, Knt. had issue five sons, William, Charles, Sir Thomas Willoughby, Knt. ancestor to the present Lord Willoughby, Edmund, and Christopher; also six daughters, Elizabeth wife of Sir William Hickman, of Gainsborough in com. Lincoln; Catherine, married to Joseph Godfrey, of Thorock in com. Lincoln, Esq; who after 27 years, 1 month, and 21 days his widow, died Aug. 15, 1658, aged about 75 years, leaving Willoughby Godfrey, of Ederthorpe, her second son, ^a who erected a monument to her memory in Dorfield church in Yorkshire. Mary, second daughter, was married to Sir William Booth, of Killingholm, in the same county. Of Honora, Priscilla, and Ursula, I find no other mention.

William, the eldest son, succeeding his grandfather in his honour, made his will 26 Aug. ^r and died two days after in 15 Jac. 1. as the inquisition shews, taken after his decease, 14 Oct. that year, at the castle of Lincoln; when the jury found, that he died seized of the manors of Bradney and Southbrey, rectories of Upton and Kekby, the scite of the monastery of Bardney, and the lands thereto belonging in Bardney and Langton, the manor of Bucknal, called Stixwood manor, and Crowland manor, and advowson of the church of Bucknal, the manor of Munting, alias Thorley park in Munting, the manor of Stow and hundred of Stow, the manors of Abierton and Orbye, the monastery of Tuxholm, and manors of Tuxholm and Knaith, and advowsons of the churches, with the scite, and lands, and monastery of Heavenings, all in the county of Lincoln; and the manor of Parham in Suffolk: to all which Henry Lord Willoughby was found to be his son and heir, and then of the age of four years and eleven months, by his wife Frances, daughter of John Earl of Rutland, by whom he had also issue two other sons, Francis and William; also two daughters, Frances, married to Sir Bulstrode Whitlock, of Chilton in com. Wilts, Knt. and Elizabeth, who died unmarried. The said Henry Lord Willoughby, dying in his infancy, was succeeded by Francis, his brother and heir.

Which Francis Lord Willoughby married Elizabeth, one of the daughters and coheirs to Sir Edward Cecil, Knt. Viscount Wimpleton; and by her had issue one son, William, who died young; and three daughters, Diana, married to Heneage Earl of Winchelsea; Frances, to William Lord Brereton, of Laghlin in Ireland; and Elizabeth, to Roger Jones, Viscount Ranelagh, in that realm.

To whom succeeded in his honour William his brother, who was governor of the Caribbee islands, and lost his life in a hurricane near Martinico, in July 1666. He married Anne, daugh-

^a Le Neve's Mon. Anl. from 1650 to 1679. p. 62.
220, 221. n. 61. A. 13. in Bibl. Harley.

r Cole's Esc. lib. 2. p.

ter of Sir Philip Carey, Knt. by whom he had issue seven sons, George, his successor in the honour, Henry, William, James, and Carey, who died unmarried, John, and Charles, successively Lords Willoughby; also five daughters, Frances, married to Sir John Harpur, of Swarkeston in com. Derby, Knt. 2dly, to Henry Kirkhoven, Baron Wotton, (English honour) and Earl of Bellamont in Ireland; 3dly, to Henry Heveningham, Esq; lieutenant of the band of pensioners; Elizabeth died unmarried; Anne wedded to Sir John Harpur, of Calke in com. Derby, Bart. Mary died unmarried; and Catherine wedded to Charles Cockain, Viscount Cullen, of the kingdom of Ireland.

George Lord Willoughby, his eldest son, on 9 Oct. 1666, married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir to Henry Fienes, alias Clinton, Esq; and departing this life at Naith, in 1674, was there buried, leaving issue by her John, his only son, who succeeded him in honour and estate, born July 16, 1669, who died ann. 1678 unmarried, and was buried at Stanwell, in com. Middlesex; also two daughters, Anne, who died young, and Eliz. born April 29, 1673, who was married Jan. 5, 1691-2, to the honourable James Bertie, second son to James, Earl of Abingdon.

Whereupon John, uncle to the last John Lord Willoughby, viz. son to William Lord Willoughby, succeeded in the honour, and married Anne Bolterton, a Bermudas woman, but died without issue, in September 1678.

To whom succeeded Charles, his youngest brother and heir, who married Mary, daughter of Sir Beaumont Dixie, of Market Bosworth, in com. Leicestershire, Bart. but died likewise without issue, 9 Dec. 1678, leaving all his estate to Elizabeth his niece, only daughter of George Lord Willoughby, and married to the honourable James Bertie before-mentioned.

Whereupon the honour devolved on Thomas, son of Sir Thomas Willoughby, Knt. brother of William Lord Willoughby, son of Charles, son of William, the first Lord Willoughby of Parham.

Which Thomas Lord Willoughby, so succeeding, took his seat in the house of Peers, Oct. 25, 1680, and died on the last day of February 1691, aged 89 years, having married Eleanor, daughter of Hugh Whittle, of Horwath, in com. Lancaster, Gent. by whom he had issue seven sons and four daughters, whereof Hugh, Francis, and Jonathan, Mary, married to Samuel Greenhalgh, of Adlington, in com. Lanc. Gent. Sarah, and Abigail, survived him.

He was succeeded in honour and estate by his eldest son, Hugh. The said Hugh Lord Willoughby, married two wives, 1st, Anne, daughter of Lawrence Halliwell, of Tockholes, in com. Lanc.

78 WILLOUGHBY, L. Willoughby, of Parham.

by whom he had a son, Thomas, who died young, ann. 1682; 2dly, in Dec. 1692, he married Honora, daughter of Sir Thomas Leigh, son and heir of Thomas Lord Leigh of Stoneley, and widow of Sir William Egerton, Knight of the Bath, but died without issue, in August 1712, and was succeeded by Edward his nephew, son of Francis aforesaid.

Which Francis Willoughby had issue by his wife Eleanor, daughter of ——— Rothwell, of Hay, in com. Lanc. four sons and seven daughters; Thomas, born 4 March, 1674, who died unmarried; Edward, born 12 April 1676, who succeeded his uncle in the title of Lord Willoughby of Parham; Charles, born 25 Dec. 1681; Hugh, born 27 July 1685; Eleanor, born 16 May 1669; Alice, born 6 Nov. 1671; Margaret, born 10 Aug. 1673; Hannah, born 15 Oct. 1675; Mary, born 17 May, 1683; Sarah, born 25 March 1687; Rebecca, born 25 Jan. 1690.

The said Edward Lord Willoughby, when the honour descended to him, was abroad in the confederate army under the Duke of Marlborough, but did not long enjoy the honour, dying in April 13, 1713; to whom succeeded Charles his next brother, late Lord Willoughby of Parham, who married Hester, the youngest daughter of Henry Davenport, of Darcy-Lever, in com. Lanc. Esq; by whom he had issue a son and a daughter, Hugh, and Hellen. And departing this life on the 12th of June 1715, was succeeded by Hugh, his son and heir, now Lord Willoughby of Parham; who on Nov. 30, 1752, was elected vice-president of the Royal Society, and on July 26, 1754, he signified his acceptance of the presidentship of the Society of Antiquaries, to which he had been elected on the decease of Martin Folkes, Esq;

TITLES.] Hugh Willoughby, Lord Willoughby of Parham.

CREATIONS.] Baron Willoughby of Parham in com. Suff. by letters patent, 16 February (1546) 1 Edward VI.

ARMS.] Or, fretty, azure.

CREST.] On a wreath, the head and bust of a saracen coup'd, and affronte proper, crown'd ducally or.

SUPPORTERS.] On the dexter side, an ostrich argent, beak'd and member'd or, and in its beak an horse-shoe or. On the sinister, a savage wreath'd about the temples and loins with wild ivy, proper.

CHIEF SEATS.] At Shaw-Place, and Worsley in the county of Lancaster.

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Willoughby Lord Willoughby of Parham,

For the year following, he, among the rest of the judges in France, were being employed as a commission by the members of the Duke of Orleans, the King's favorite, and his faction, delivered it as his opinion, in a council assembled by the King of Navarre, and few that persons, that the actions of the last parliament were numerous and illegal, and thereupon the Duke of Orleans, and several of the noble society, who had been the promoters of those proceedings, were intended to be called in

C A R E Y, Lord HUNSDON.

XI. **T**HE name of this family, in old records, was written Karry, as appears by Sir William Pool's collections, the best antiquary of Devonshire. Adam de Karry, Lord of Castle-Karry in Somersetshire, married Anne, daughter of William Trevet, and had issue John Carey, who, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter to Sir Richard Stapleton, of Annery in com. Devon, had issue William, his son and heir, who at his decease in 31 E. I. ^b was found to hold the manor of West-Polworth in Devonshire, by the 10th part of a knight's fee; and Alice his widow, daughter to Sir William Beaumont, of Yolston, held Paveston and Karry, of the honour of Tavistock, by the 7th part of a knight's fee. They had issue Sir William Karry, who had to wife a daughter of Sir John Archdeacon, by whom he had two sons, Sir John Carey, and Sir William Carey.

Sir William Carey was elected one of the knights for Devonshire ^c in 36 and ^d 42 E. III. his brother, Sir John Carey, being chosen with him, and first returned. This Sir William died without issue, and in 11 Richard II. ^e by licence from the King, and apostolical authority, converted the parish church of Cloveley in Devonshire (which was of his own advowson) into a collegiate church, to endure for ever, to consist of seven chaplains, whereof one to be warden; and built them houses in the rectory for their abode, and granted them the advowson of the said church.

His brother, Sir John Carey, served in parliament as one of the knights for Devonshire, in 36 and 42 E. III. He was the first who seated himself at Cockington; and in 6 R. II. ^f having been called to the degree of serjeant at law, was four years after (5 Nov. 10 R. II.) constituted ^g one of the barons of the exchequer. But the year following, he, among the rest of the judges, (the major part being terrified into a compliance by the menaces of the Duke of Ireland, the King's favourite, and his faction) ^h delivered it as his opinion, in a council assembled by the King at Nottingham for that purpose, that the actions of the last parliament were traiterous and illegal: and thereupon the Duke of Gloucester, and several of the prime nobility, who had been the promoters of those proceedings, were intended to be called in

^a Ex Collect. Gul. Poole, Bart. ^b Ibid. ^c Prynne's 4th part of a brief Reg. p. 254. ^d Prynne's Brev. Parl. p. 110. ^e Mon. Angl. vol. 3. p. 109. ^f Pat. 20 R. II. p. 1. m. 5. ^g Complete Hist. of Engl. vol. 1. p. 258, 259, and 263.

question for the same; but they, standing upon their defence, raised an army, and, defeating the Duke of Ireland, obliged the King to assemble a new parliament, which, on the first day of their meeting, arrested all the judges then sitting in Westminster-hall, except Sir William Skipwith, and sent them to the tower. The judges alledged nothing in excuse, but their fears of the Duke of Ireland, who threatened their ruin; so that they were condemned ^h to be executed as traitors, and to forfeit their estates 'to the King:' however, on the intercession of the bishops, the first part of that sentence was remitted, and this Sir John Carey escaped with the loss of his estate, and banishment to Waterford in Ireland; where he died anno 1404, 6 H. IV. He had to wife, 1st, Agnes, daughter to the Lord Stafford; and 2dly, Margaret, daughter and heir of William Holwell, of Holwell in Devonshire, and relict of Sir Guy de Brian, by whom he had issue Robert, his son and heir, and John Carey, elected bishop of Exeter, anno 1419.

The said Robert Carey was so noted for his valour, fortitude, and skill in arms, that an Arragonian knight *, who in divers countries had performed many worthy enterprizes, visiting England, and challenging any man of his rank to make trial of his skill in arms, he accepted of the challenge, and, overthrowing him in the combat in Smithfield, he was knighted by that King, and restored to part of his inheritance; also, in memory of the combat, assumed the arms of the said Arragonian knight, viz. three roses on a bend. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir Philip Courtney of Powderham in com. Devon, and had issue Philip Carey of Cockington, living in 1 Hen. VI. who married Christian, daughter to Richard Orchard, Esq; but, dying before her, she was afterwards married to James Portman, Esq;

The said Philip and Christian had issue Sir William Carey of Cockington, Knt. who ^k siding with Henry VI. at the battle of Tewksbury (anno 1471) against Edward IV. was beheaded, notwithstanding promise of pardon.

He married, first, Anne, daughter to Sir William Pawlet, of Hinton St. George in com. Somerset, and had issue Robert, from whom, by Joan his first wife, daughter of Sir Nicholas Carew, Lord Carew, descended the Careys of Cockington; and by his second wife, Mary, daughter to William Folkroy, those of Cloveley.

The said Sir William, by his second wife Alice, daughter of Baldwin Fulford, of Fulford in com. Devon, had issue Thomas, who married Margaret, daughter and coheir to Sir Robert Spencer, of Spencer-Combe in com. Devon, by Eleanor, sister and

^h Rot. Parl. 11 R. II.
^k Stow's Annals.

ⁱ Ex Stemmate.

^{*} Risdon's Survey of Devon.

coheir to Henry Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, and had issue Sir John Carey of Plashey, made a knight of the carpet, 22 Feb. 1 Edward VI. who, by Joyce his wife, daughter of Edward Denny, of Cheshunt in Hertfordshire, Esq; and sister to Sir Anthony Denny, had issue Sir Edward Carey, Knt. of Berkhamstead in com. Hertford, master of the jewel-office to King James I. and, dying 16 July 1618, left issue Sir Henry Carey, Viscount Falkland, who had issue by his wife Elizabeth, daughter and heir to Sir Laurence Tanfield, of Putford Priory in com. Oxon, Knt. lord chief baron of the exchequer, the renowned Lucius Viscount Faulkland, principal secretary of state to King Charles I. a good counsellor, a knowing statesman, and a compleat scholar. He was slain at Newbury fight, 20 Sept. 1643, by a grazing ball; dying admired by his enemies, and lamented by his friends, to the King's great grief, who well understood his excelling parts. My Lord Clarendon gives him this character: ——— "He was wonderfully beloved by all who knew him, as a man of excellent parts, of a wit so sharp, and a nature so sincere, that nothing could be more lovely."

William Carey, second son of Thomas and Margaret Spencer, was highly in favour with King Henry VIII. to whom he was an esquire of the body, and one of the gentlemen of the privy-chamber; and having married the Lady Mary, daughter and coheir to Thomas Bullen, Earl of Wilts and Ormond, son of Sir William Bullen, Knt. by Margaret his wife, daughter and coheir to Thomas Butler, Earl of Ormond, left issue Henry, his heir, and Catherine, married to Sir Francis Knolles, knight of the garter, ancestor by her to the Earl of Banbury.

This William Carey was brother-in-law to the Lady Anne Bullen, the second wife of King Henry VIII. and mother of Queen Elizabeth; but he died, before he saw his sister's advancement, of the sweating-sickness, which raged throughout the realm, May 1528, 20 H. VIII. being then of the bed-chamber to the King.

His only son, Henry Carey, Esq; being so nearly allied to Queen Elizabeth, as her sister's son, was advanced by her to the ^m dignity of Baron of Hunsdon in Hertfordshire, on 13 Jan. in the first year of her reign, who also bestowed on him the said house, with 4000 l. a year, according to the valuation in that age; which was rather restitution than liberality in her Majesty, he having spent as great an estate, left him by his father, in her relief and service, during her persecution under Queen Mary. On May 18, ⁿ in 3 Eliz. he was installed a knight of the garter. In 5 Eliz. he was ^o sent with the order of the garter to the King of France,

¹ Herb. Hist. of H. VIII. p. 215. ^m Pat. 1 Eliz. p. 4. m. 13. ⁿ Anstis's Reg. Gart. V. 2. p. 269. ^o Hollinsh. p. 1216.

then at Lyons, ; and, in 10 Elizabeth, was made ° governor of the town and castle of Berwick. In 12 Eliz. he ^p accompanied the Earl of Suffex, to suppress the insurrection of the Earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland. And soon after, when Leonard Dacres, ^q second son of William Lord Dacres of Gilleland, had formed a design of rescuing the Queen of Scots from her imprisonment, seizing on Naworth and Graistock castles, and raising a body of 3000 men; the Lord Hunsdon, with the garrison troops of Berwick, marched against them, and, after an obstinate fight, quelled that rebellion, and retook the castles. For his services on this occasion, the Queen returned to him this memorable letter of thanks :

By the QUEEN.

“ Right trusty and welbeloved cousin, we greet you well.
 “ And right glad we are that it hath pleased God to assist you
 “ in this your late service against that cankered subtil traytor Leo-
 “ nard Dacres, whose force, being far greater in number than
 “ yours, we perceive you have overthrown, and how he there-
 “ upon was the first that fled, having (as it seemeth) a heart
 “ readier to shew his unloyal falshood and malice, than to abide
 “ the fight. And though the best we could have desired, was
 “ to have him taken; yet we thank God that he is in this sort
 “ overthrown, and forced to fly our realm, to his like company
 “ of rebels, whom no doubt God of his favourable justice will
 “ confound with such ends as are meet for them. We will not
 “ by words expresse how inwardly glad we are, that you have
 “ such success; whereby both your courage in such an unequall
 “ match, your faithfulness towards us, and your wisdom is seen
 “ to the world; this your act being the very first that ever was
 “ executed by fight in field, in our time, against any rebell.
 “ But we mean also in deed, by just reward, to let the world see
 “ how much we esteem and can consider such a service as this
 “ is: and so we would have yourself also thank God heartily, as
 “ we doubt not but you do, from whom all victories do proceed,
 “ and comfort yourself with the assurance of our most favourable
 “ acceptation. We have also herewith sent our letter of thanks
 “ to Sir John Foster, and would have you namely thank our good
 “ faithful soldiers of Berwick, in whose worthy service we do
 “ repose no small trust. 26th of February, 1569.

Thus far was written by the secretary of state, but the ensuing postscript was all by the Queen's own hand :

o Pat. 10 Eliz. p. 4.

p Complete Hist. of Eng. v. 2. p. 422.

q Ibid. 423.

" I doubt much, my Harry, whether that the victory given
 " me more joyed me, or that you were by God appointed the
 " instrument of my glory; and I assure you for my countries good
 " the first might suffice, but for my heart's contentation the second
 " more pleaseth me; it likes me not a little, that, with a good
 " testimony of your faith, there is seen a stout courage of your
 " mind, that more trusted to the goodnesse of your quarrell, than
 " to the weakness of your number. Well, I can say no more;
 " *Beatus est ille servus, quem, cum dominus venerit, inveniet faci-*
 " *entem sua mandata.* And that you may not think that you
 " have done nothing for your profit (though you have done much
 " for your honour) I intend to make this journey somewhat to
 " increase your livelyhood, that you may not say to yourself,
 " *perditur quod factum est ingrato.*

" Your loving

" Kinswoman,

" Elizabeth Regina."

In 13 Elizabeth, he accompanied the Earl of Suffex (lieutenant-general of the North) in making divers inroads into Scotland. Also about two years after (being still governor of Berwick) having, by promise of money to some of the Scots, got the Earl of Northumberland into his hands, he sent him to York, where he was shortly after beheaded. In 25 Elizabeth, Francis, Duke of Alanson, heir apparent of France, having been in England as a suitor to the Queen, he accompanied him to Sandwich with 150 in his train, and embarked with him for Flushing, where the Prince of Orange and divers of the States met them: and from thence to Antwerp, where he was present at the solemnity of that Duke's being created Duke of Anjou, and Prince of the Low-Countries, &c.

In 1584, 27 Elizabeth, on an insurrection in Scotland, several of the Scots fled into England; and Walsingham, favouring them, sent his letters to the Lord Hunsdon, warden of the east marches, to admit them into Lindisfarne, or the Holy Isle; which he refused to do, being, as Camden writes, of all men the greatest friend to the King of Scots: whereupon a dispute arose between them, which was determined against the secretary; the Lord Hunsdon alledging, that the isle, being a place so strongly fortified, ought not to be put into the possession of those Scots, who might possibly prove enemies. But, the Queen thinking it for her service to countenance those fugitives, his lordship was commissioned by her to hold a conference on the borders with the Earl of Arran, then in high trust and favour with the King of Scotland, to endeavour that they might not be proscribed in the

1 Compl. Hist. of Eng. V. 2. p. 426.

2 Compl. Hist. of Engl. V. 2. p. 496.

3 Ibid. p. 446.

4 Ibid. p. 500.

5 Stew's Ann. p. 689.

parliament of Scotland, nor the King's mind alienated from the friendship of the English.

He was before this of the privy-council to the Queen, who, being so nearly related to him, reposed a great confidence in him; and on the death of Edward Clinton, Earl of Lincoln, her Majesty^a conferred on him his place of lord chamberlain of her household, viz. on the 4th of July, 1582, (29 Eliz.) also, the same year^z, constituted him general warden of the marches towards Scotland.

He was^a one of the commissioners for the trial of the Queen of Scots, but did not sit in judgment on that Princess; being so much in her favour, that in a letter she wrote to the Queen in 1582, making some complaints, she thus expresses herself^b: 'For though Carey (I think) would undertake nothing unbecoming himself and his honour; yet I can promise myself no good of Huntington, by reason of his bad behaviour towards me.' And in 30 Eliz. on putting that Queen to death in England, he was^c sent unto King James her son, to pacify him therein.

In 1588, the memorable year of the Spanish invasion, he had^d the charge of her Majesty's person in the camp of Tilbury, and the forces under his command consisted of 1912 horse, and 34050 foot. In 34 Eliz. he was commissioned^e with the lord treasurer Burleigh, and the lord admiral, to manage the contract with the French King, for sending over forces to his aid into Brittany. And the same year, on the death of the lord chancellor Hatton, the great seal^f was lodged in the hands of the lord treasurer, the Lord Hunsdon, the Lord Cobham, and the Lord Buckhurst, till the delivery of it to Sir John Puckering, with the title of lord keeper. In 35 Eliz. on the charge laid to Sir Thomas Perrot, deputy of Ireland, he was^g one of the commissioners assigned to consider thereof. He was elected^h a knight of the most noble order of the garter on the 24th of April, and installed on the 16th of May, 1561, in the 4th year of Queen Eliz. And was also captain of the band of pensioners. 'He was three times in election (as Fuller, in his Worthies of England, writes) to be Earl of Wiltshire; a title, which in some sort belonged unto him in the right of Mary his mother, but still some intervening accident retarded it. When he lay on his death-bed, the Queen gave him a gracious visit, causing his patent for the said earldom to be drawn, his robes to be made, and both to be laid down upon his bed; but this lord (who could dissemble neither well nor sick) replied, 'Madam, seeing

^x Compl. Hist. of Eng. V. 2. p. 510. ^y Stow's Annals, p. 708. ^z Pat. 29 Eliz. p. 2. ^a Complete Hist. ut ant. p. 519. ^b Ibid. p. 490.
 ^c Ibid. p. 539. ^d Stow's Annals, p. 749. ^e Complete Hist. ut ant. p. 561.
 ^f Ib. p. 566. ^g Ib. p. 567. ^h Ex Collect. T. Meller, Gen.

“ you counted me not worthy of this honour whilst I was living,
 “ I count myself unworthy of it now I am dying.”

Sir Robert Naunton, a privy-counsellor, in his *Fragmenta Regalia*, gives him this character: ‘ My Lord of Hunfdon was of the Queen’s nearest kindred, and on the decease of Suffex, both he and his son took the place of lord chamberlain; he was a fast man to his prince, and firm to his friends and servants; and though he might speak big, and therein would be born out, yet was he not the more dreadful, but less harmful, and far from the practice of my Lord of Leicester’s instructions, for he was downright: and I have heard those that both knew him well, and had interest in him, say merrily of him, that his latin and his dissimulation were both alike; and that his custom of swearing, and obscenity in speaking, made him seem a worse christian than he was, and a better knight of the carpet than he should be: As he lived in a ruffling time, so he loved sword-and-bucklermen, and such as our fathers were wont to call men of their hands; of which sort he had many brave gentlemen that followed him, yet not taken for a popular and dangerous person. And this is one that stood amongst the Togati, of an honest stout heart, and such a one as (upon occasion) would have fought for his Prince and his country; for he had the charge of the Queen’s person, both in the court, and the camp at Tilbury.”

He departed this life at Somerset-house, on the 23d of July, 1596, 38 Eliz. aged 71, and was buried in the chapel of St. John Baptist, within the collegiate church at Westminster, where a noble and costly monument is erected to his memory, with this inscription:

In domino hic obdormit Henricus Carey, Baro de Hunfdon; villæ Berwici, limitisque, tam orientalis quam medii, versus Scotiam, olim præfectus; pensionariorum generosorum Capitaneus; Forestarum cis Trentam Justiciarius summus; Garteriani ordinis eques auratus; Dominae Reginae Camerarius; a sacris Consiliis, eidemque consobrinus. Una cum illo conditur uxor charissima, filia Thomæ Morgan equitis aurati; quæ plures illi liberos peperit; e quibus sunt superstites, Georgius, Johannes, Edmundus, Robertus, equites aurati: Catherina Comitissa Nottinghamiæ; Philadelphia Baronissa Scrope; et Margareta domina Hoby. Obiit 23 Julii 1596. *Ætatis LXXI.*

Patri optimo, Georgius Carey filius, Baro de Hunſdon, ordinis Garterii ſocius; Vectæ Inſulæ præſectus, Reginæ Elizabethæ Camerarius, et a ſacris Conſiliis. Maritæque chariſſimo Anna uxor Honoris et Memoriz ergo: ſibi et ſuis mortalitatis memores poſuerunt.

Of the younger ſons, Sir Edmund Carey, the third, is anceſſor to the preſent Lord Hunſdon; and Sir Robert Carey, the fourth, in conſideration of his great merits, was created Lord Carey of Lepington in com. Ebor. by King James the Firſt, and by King Charles the Firſt, Earl of Monmouth; which honour is now in the preſent Earl of Peterborough, whoſe father married Elizabeth, one of the daughters and coheirs of Thomas Carey, ſecond ſon to the ſaid Earl of Monmouth. Henry, the eldeſt, who ſucceeded to the title of Earl of Monmouth, died without male iſſue, anno 1661.

George Carey, the eldeſt ſon of Henry Lord Hunſdon, was trained up to the publick ſervice from his youth. In 13 Eliz. he was in that expedition into Scotland, and, for his valour, was then * knighted by the Earl of Suffex, the general. After which, Sir William Drury being diſpatched to take the caſtle of Dunbreton¹, and the Lord Fleming, the governor, dealing diſhonourably with Sir William, Sir George Carey ſent him a challenge to fight him, when, where, or how he dared; concluding in theſe words: ‘ Otherwiſe I will baſſal your good name, ſound with the trumpet your diſhonour, and paint your picture with the heels upward, and bear it in deſpite of yourſelf. In the mean time I attend your answer. From Glaſcow the 22d of Maie 1570.’

Whereupon the Lord Fleming reſuſing the challenge, and ſending him an unhandſome letter, he replied to him, ending thus:

‘ Finallie, whereas you let me wit, that you have gentlemen of honour, ſervant ſouldiers unto you, that maie be my ſel-lowes, which ſhould defend the chalenge that touched ſo neere your ſelfe, as with honor you ſhould not have reſuſed it: Firſt I thinke ſcorne to be anie waies inferior to you, though but a ſouldier, too honourable a name for you, being better in birth, and unſtein’d with reproch as you have beene. Secondly, I have more, and as good gentlemen under my conduct, as your ſelfe have under your charge, which ſhall answer as many as you can bring, if with number ye mean to combat, and will put them to that which you dare not doo your ſelfe. But aſſure you my quarrell ſhall remain, except the prooſe of your own perſon againſt mine maie end it: and when you

* Complete Hiſt. ut ant. p. 426.

¹ Hollinſh. Chron.

‘ ſhall

shall dare come out of your crowes-nest, I will be redie to ride an hundred Scottish miles to meet with you in anie indifferent place. And until that time I shall account you devoid of honestie and honor, unworthie to march upon ground, or keepe companie with men. From Hamilton the 29 of Maie 1570."

In 16 Eliz. he was ^m again with Sir William Drury in Scotland, when the castle of Edinburgh was besieged and taken; and was afterwards made governor of the Isle of Wight. On the decease of his father, he succeeded him as captain of the band of pensioners; and, on the Lord Cobham's death, he was also made lord chamberlain of the household to the Queen; being also installed ⁿ one of the knights of the garter, on the 24th of May, 1597; at which time he held both those places, as also the government of the Isle of Wight, and was of the privy-council. He departed this life on the 9th of September, 1603, (1 Jac. I.) leaving issue by Elizabeth his wife, daughter to Sir John Spenser, of Althorpe, in com. Northampt. Knt. ancestor to the Duke of Marlborough, his only daughter and heir Elizabeth, who became the wife of Sir Thomas Berkeley, Knt. son and heir to Henry Lord Berkeley, and ancestor to the present Earl.

Whereupon John, his next brother and heir male, succeeded him in the honour.

Which John, in 16 Eliz. went ^o into Ireland with Walter Devereux, Earl of Essex, who then conferred the honour of knighthood on him. In 1593, he was made marshal of Berwick, and captain of Norham; and in 43 Eliz. was ^p constituted warden of the east marches towards Scotland. By his will, dated the last of March 1617, 15 Jac. I. ^q he orders his body to be buried in Hunsdon church, according to his degree and calling, in the isle there by him lately new made. He bequeaths to the Lady Mary, his dear and right well-beloved wife, his house, with the appurtenances, situate in the parish of St. Bennet Huda, at or near Paul's wharf, within the city of London, known by the name of the house or chamber of Diana, otherwise called Rosamundi, and all other his messuages, houses, &c. lying in the city of London: likewise his castle, manor, and lordship of West Harlesey, with the appurtenances, in the city of York: also the manors of Daletown and Ayslaby in the said county: the manor of Eckington, with the appurtenances, in the county of Derby, for her life; remainder to Charles Carey, his youngest son, his executors, &c. He bequeaths to Sir Henry Carey, Knt. his son, all the hangings, furniture, &c. in the chamber in Hunsdon-House in the county of Hertford, called the Queen's Chamber, and much other furniture, particularly mentioned. To his daughter Anne, Lady Lovel, 100 angels of gold, to buy her a jewel, in re-

^m Stow's Annals, p. 675.

Hist. ut ant. p. 450.

Cant.

ⁿ Ex Collect. T. Meller, Gen.

^p Pat. 43 Eliz. p. 7.

^o Compl.

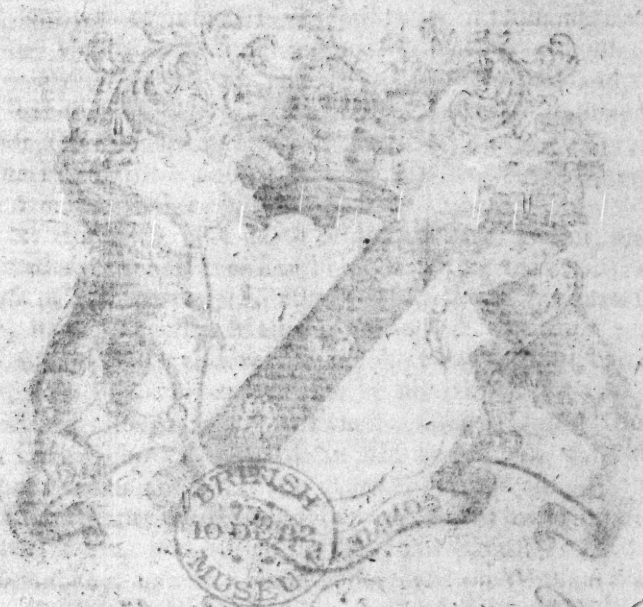
^q Ex Regist. in Cur. Prærog.

membrance of him. To his daughter Blanch, Lady Woodhouse, 100 angels to do the like. He bequeaths to his loving brother, Sir Edmund Carey, and Sir Robert Carey, Knt. and to his kind and loving sifter, the Lady Scrope, 40 l. each, to make them rings with a diamond, to wear in remembrance of him. He acknowledged a recognizance, dated 24 Jan. 5 Jac. I. wherein he was bound to Sir Thomas Pelham of Laughton, by the name of Thomas Pelham, Esq; in 5000 l. He bequeaths to the poor of Hunsdon 40 l. and makes his wife sole executrix, and bequeaths to her the residue of his goods, chattels, &c. The probat bears date April 16, 1617. And departing this life in April 1617, (15 Jac. I.) was buried at Hunsdon in Hertfordshire, where a fair monument is erected to his memory. He left issue by Mary his wife, daughter to Leonard Hyde, of Throkyn in com. Hertford, Esq; and relict of Richard Peyton of Little Chesterford, in Essex, Esq; two sons, Henry and Charles; and two daughters; Anne, married to Sir Francis Lovel, of East Harling in com. Norf. Knt. and Blanch, to Sir Thomas Woodhouse, of Kymberley in the same county, Knt. and, by her, ancestor to the present baronet of that family.

Which Henry, succeeding as Lord Hunsdon, was advanced to the dignity of Viscount Rochford, 6 Julii, 19 Jac. I. likewise to the title of Earl of Dover, 8 Martii, 3 Car. I. and having married Judith, the daughter of Sir Thomas Pelham, of Laughton in com. Suffex, Bart. had issue three sons; John, who succeeded him; Pelham, who died without issue; and George: also three daughters, Mary, married to Sir Thomas Wharton, knight of the bath, brother to the Lord Wharton; Judith, who died unmarried; and Philadelphia. He departed this life Anno 1668.

To whom succeeded John, his son and heir, who was made knight of the bath at the coronation of King Charles the First, and died 26 May, 1677. He first married Dorothy, daughter to Oliver Earl of Bolingbroke, but by her had no issue; and secondly Abigal, daughter of Sir William Cokaine, Knt. alderman of the city of London, by whom he had issue an only daughter and heir, Mary, married to William Heveningham, of Heveningham in com. Suff. Esq; who had issue by her Sir William Heveningham, and a daughter, Abigal, married to John Newton, Esq; son and heir of Sir John Newton, Bart. of Hasler in Lincolnshire: she was his first wife, and had issue only one daughter, Carey, wife to Edward Coke, of Holkham in Norfolk, Esq; and father to the present Earl of Leicester.

The issue of the two eldest sons of Henry Lord Hunsdon failing in the male line, I now return to Sir Edmund Carey, Knt. the third son.



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Carey Lord Hunsdon

10

Which Sir Edmund was knighted by the Earl of Leicester for his valour in the wars in the Netherlands, anno 1587, and married two wives; first, Mary, daughter and heir of Christopher Cocker, of Croft, in com. Lincoln, Esq; and secondly, Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of John Lord Latimer, and widow of Sir John Danvers, of Dauntsey, in com. Wilts, Knt. (whose eldest son, Sir Henry, by this lady, was created Earl of Danby by King Charles I. and was knight of the garter, and founder of the physic-garden at Oxford) but Sir Edmund had issue only by the first wife, three sons, and two daughters, Robert, Thomas, and Ferdinand.

Robert, the eldest son, had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him, and was captain of a troop of horse in Holland, under Horatio Lord Vere of Tilbury. He married Alletta, daughter of — Hogenhove, secretary to the States General of Holland, by whom he had issue three sons, Horatio, Ernestus, and Ferdinand.

His eldest son, Horatio, was a colonel of horse in the service of King Charles the First, and by Petronella his wife, daughter of Robert Conyers, had issue Sir Robert Carey, Knt.

Which Sir Robert, on the death of John Earl of Dover, anno 1667, succeeded to the title of Lord Hunsdon, and took his seat in the house of peers, May 28, 1677, and died in France in the year 1692, having married Margaret, daughter of Sir Gervase Clifton, Knt. and Bart. widow of Sir John South, of the county of Lincoln, Knt. but, leaving no issue by her, the title descended to Robert Carey, son and heir of Ernestus Carey, second son of Sir Robert Carey, son and heir of Sir Edmund Carey, third son of Henry Lord Hunsdon.

Which Robert Lord Hunsdon, dying unmarried on the 11th of September, 1702, was buried in St. John Baptist's chapel in Westminster-abbey, and the Honour devolved on William-Ferdinand Carey, now Lord Hunsdon, as son and heir of William Carey, son and heir of Ferdinand Carey, third son of Sir Edmund Carey, before-mentioned: which Ferdinand was a colonel in the service of the States-General, and was killed at Maestricht.

His grandson, William-Ferdinand Carey, on the death of Robert Lord Hunsdon, in 1702, succeeded to the title; but, being resident in Holland, did not take his seat in the house of peers till the 1st of March, 1707-8. His lordship, in Jan. 1717-18, married Grace, daughter to Sir Edward Waldo, of the city of London, Knt. and widow of Sir Nicholas Wolstenholme, of Four Tree-Hall in Enfield in Middlesex, Bart. but by her who died on the 9th of May, 1729, in the 46th year of her age, had no issue.

TITLE.] William-Ferdinand Carey, Baron of Hunsdon.

CREATION.] Baron of Hunsdon, in com. Hertford, by letters patent, 13 Jan. (1558) 1 Elizabeth.

ARMS.] Argent, on a bend, sable, three roses of the field, barb'd and seeded, proper.

u Journal Dom. Procegr.

w Ibid.

CREST.]

90 BARRETT-LENNARD, *Lord Dacre.*

CREST.] On a wreath, a swan with wings expanded, argent, beak'd and member'd sable.

SUPPORTERS.] On the dexter side, a ram, argent, spotted gules and azure, arm'd, ducally gorg'd and chain'd, or. On the sinister, a male griffon of the first, his beak, fore legs, plain collar, chain and rays, or.

MOTTO.] COMME JE TROUVE.

BARRETT-LENNARD, *Lord Dacre.*

[Which should be next to Lord Delawar, but by mistake was omitted.]

THE family of Lennard, which for many generations held rank among those of the first note in Kent, was long resident at Chevening in that county: and we find George Lennard living there three hundred years ago, in the reign of King Henry the Sixth; who, by Maud his wife, had issue John Lennard, who married Anne, daughter and heir of Thomas Bird, of Middlesex; (another branch of which family, as it seems by their arms, which are the same, was seated at Littlebury in Essex, in the reigns of H. VIII. Eliz. &c. and thereof was that eminent civilian Sir William Bird, Knt. dean of the arches, and judge of the prerogative court, temp. Jac. I.) By which Anne he had John, his eldest son and heir, who took to wife Catharine, daughter of Thomas Weston, of Chepsted in Kent; and lies buried under an altar-tomb of black marble in Chevening church, on which, in brass, are the arms of Lennard, or, on a fess gules, three fleurs de lis of the first, quartering those of Bird, viz. quarterly, argent and sable, in the first a spread eagle of the second; and underneath, 'Hic jacet Johannes Lennard, generosus, qui obiit mense Julii, annis regnorum Regis et Reginae Philippi et Mariae secundo et tertio, ætatis 76.' He left issue two sons, John and William^b.

John, the eldest, (after a learned education) applied himself to the study of the laws: under the care of his uncle Mr. Weston, one of the prothonotaries of the common pleas; wherein he so profited, that in the 25th year of his age, in 27 H. VIII. he was made prothonotary of the nine shires in Wales, and clerk of the crown there; about which time he was admitted of Lincoln's Inn; and called to the bar. In 37 H. VIII. he obtained the office of second prothonotary of the common pleas; and King Edward VI. granted him a standing fee for the execution of his offices in North-Wales; also enlarged his letters patent of the same. Queen Mary, in consideration of his faithful services, gave him a grant of the manor of Brasted in Kent; and in the 4th of Queen

^a Philpot's Stemmatæ, fol. 88, in Offic. Arm. and Lilly's Pedigrees of Nobility, MS. penes Joh. Com. Egmont. ^b Who had issue Sampson, who made himself known by some translations from the Latin and French; which were well approved of. ^c Vita Joh. Lennard, MS. penes Tho. Lord Dacre, written soon after the said John's death.

Eliz. he obtained the office of *custos brevium* of the common pleas, to which divers of great reputation before him had been advanced; in particular the ^a Lord Burleigh, who had it in the reigns of Edward VI. and Q. Mary; and is now held by the Earl of Litchfield: likewise, in the third year of the reign of that Queen, he obtained a grant for three lives of the manor of Knoll in Kent, where he afterwards much resided; and in 13 Eliz. was sheriff of Kent. In the execution of his offices ^c he was most upright and indefatigable. He married Elizabeth, daughter of William Harman, of Crayford in Kent, a family of consideration in those parts; by whom he had issue two sons, Sampson, and Samuel; and five daughters: 1. Mary, wife of Gilford Walsingham, son of Sir Thomas Walsingham, of Scadbury in Kent; and was secondly married to Sir Thomas Grèsham, of Titsey in Surry. 2. Elizabeth, married to Sir Francis Eure, Knt. second son to William Lord Eure. 3. Rachael, wife of Edward Nevil, Lord Abergavenny. 4. Anne, married to Sir Marmaduke Darrell, cofferer to King James I. and Timothea, to Sir Walter Covert, of Slaugham in Suffex. He died in the 82d year of his age; possessed (as appears by his will) of the manors of Chevening, Chepsted, Apuldefeld, Northsted, Wickhurst, and Bracksted; with other lands and tenements in the parish of Sundrich, Sevenoak, Heaver, Shoram, Chalsfield, Down, and Coudham, in Kent; and of the manors of Little-Carlton, Colbile-Weston, Moines-Weston, Leverers, and Gatewards, with other lands and tenements in the parishes of Carlton-Weston, Colbile, Willingham, Wickham, Brinkley, Borough, Baborougham, Balsbam, and Pannesworth, in the county of Cambridge; and of the manor of Horton in Yorkshire, the manor of Broadmarston in Somersetshire, and Staunton-Gunton in Wiltshire: all which he bequeathed to his eldest son; and besides this, 500 marks per ann. to his younger son, Samuel Lennard, who was afterwards knighted, and settled himself at West-Wickham in Kent, which he purchased about the latter end of Queen Elizabeth's reign, and was ancestor of the Lennards of that place, Baronets. This John Lennard lies buried under a fine tomb in Chevening church, on which are the effigies, in full proportion, of himself and his wife; and underneath, the following inscription:

Huc secessit Johannes Lennard armiger una cum Elizabetha uxore sua; hæc mortem obiit 26 Octobris, 1583; ille quatuor regum diplomatibus ad varia reipublicæ munera designatus quum in illis exequendis summam diligentiam paremque preudentiam fidemque præstiteret, tandem octogesimo secundo ætatis anno ineunte moritur custos brevium de Banco, relictis duobus filiis et quinque filiabus 12mo Martii, 1590.

Sampson Lennard, his eldest son, married Margaret, daughter

^a Vide Peck's *Desiderata Curiosa*, p. 6,

^c Life of John Lennard, *abovesaid*.

of Thomas, and sister and heir of Gregory Fines, Lord Dacre, who brought to him a very ample fortune; for by the death of the said Gregory Lord Dacre, who died at Chelsea, Sept. 25, 36 Eliz. without issue, she inherited from him, as appears by the inquisition taken after his decease at Seyenoake in Kent, (the said Margaret being then of the age of 40 years, and Lady and Baroness Dacre^g;) the manors of Horshmonceaux, alias Herstmonceaux, the manor of Old Court, the manors of Gotham, Ingrams, Buckshoulte, Ewehurst, and Hailesham, all in Suffex; and the manors of Horsforde, and Hawtboyes in Norfolk; the manor of Holbeche in Lincolnshire; the manors of Stavely, Scorton, Thyrne, Mapleton, and Nether Calcots in Yorkshire; the hundred of Bnrham, and manor of Burham; and manor of Cowdham in Kent; also the manor of Nasehall in Essex. Besides which, she had the reversion of divers manors in Cumberland, &c. in case of failure of issue male in the family of the Lords Dacre of the North: which * happening in the time of King Charles the First, Francis Lennard, Lord Dacre, her great-grandson, hereby recovered the manors of Dacre, Kirkoswald, and other lands.

Which Margaret laying claim to the barony of Dacre, it was declared and adjudged by the lords commissioners for executing the office of earl-marshal, in the second of James I. that the said Margaret ought to have and enjoy the name, degree, and precedence of the Barons Dacre, to hold to her and her issue, in as full and ample manner as any of her ancestors enjoyed the same. Concerning which barony it is necessary to give some account. It was originally in the family of Vaux, whereof three brothers settled in England on the Norman conquest, wherein they assisted, viz. Hubert, Ranulph, and Robert. Of these, Hubert^h had the whole barony of Gilleland, a tract very large in extent, and of great command, granted to him by Ranulph de Meschynes, (who was his kinsman) on whom King William the Conqueror bestowed the whole county of Cumberland; and was succeeded therein by Robert, his son and heir, who obtained from King Henry II. divers privileges throughout all those his lordships in Cumberland, which he enjoyed as heir to Hubert his father, viz. Soc, Sac, Tol, Theam, and Infangtheof, and freed him from the payment of the common tax called Neutgeld. This Robert founded^k the priory of Lanercost in Cumberland, for the health of the soul of Hubert his father, Gracia his mother, his own, with all his ancestors and successors souls. And in 5 Steph. gave^l a fine to

^f Ex evident penes Tho. Lord Dacre. ^g Cole's Etsatr. lib. 5. p. 69. in Bibl. Harley. * Viz. By the death of Mr. Ranulph Dacre, son of Francis, brother of Leonard Dacre; which Leonard, though he was certainly heir to the title, is not reckoned by historians amongst the Lords Dacre of the North, as he so immediately broke into rebellion (as may be seen in the histories of Q. Eliz.) after the Lord George his nephew's death: Nor, for the same reason, is the said Francis, his brother; who was likewise attainted for treason not long after him, and survived him. ^h Monast. Ang. vol. 1. p. 400. n. 18. ⁱ Cart. antiq. D D. n. 20. ^k Monast. Ang. vol. 2. p. 30. b. n. 10. ^l Rot. Pip. 5 Steph. Norf. & Suff. the

the King of 53l. 6 s. 8d. for livery of the manor of Hoston, &c. in Norfolk, which was of his wife's inheritance. In 15 Henry II. he ^m paid two marks for two knights fees (whereby he held Gilleland) upon levying the aid for the marriage of the King's daughter. And in 18 Hen. II. ⁿ was amerced forty shillings for scutage of those knights fees he held, in regard he was not in that expedition then made into Ireland. In 21 H. II. he was sheriff of Cumberland ^o; also in the same year governor of Carlisle, and held out a tedious siege against William King of Scotland; but at length wanting provision, he was necessitated to come to this conclusion, viz. that if King Henry did not relieve him before Michaelmas, he should then render it. And dying without issue, all his estates went to Ranulph his brother, who had a son named Robert, to whom, ^p in the 17th of King John, the custody of the county of Cumberland and castle of Carlisle were committed. He had issue Hubert, who ^q left an only daughter named Maud, married to Thomas de Multon, in the reign of King Henry III. whereby the barony came into that family; which was of great note in Lincolnshire and Cumberland; of which last they were hereditary foresters by descent from the Morvils, who enjoyed it from the Engains, by marrying the heir of that family. This Thomas de Moulton received summons ^r to march into Scotland with the Northern lords in 42 H. III. and ^s dying in 55. H. III. had issue Thomas his son and heir ^t, who died in the life-time of his mother, and left issue Thomas de Multon, whose son Thomas was in the Scottish wars in the service of Ed. I. and II. and was ^u summoned to parliament among the barons of this realm, from 25 E. I. till 7 E. II. inclusive; and left issue an only daughter and heir, Margaret, married to Ranulph de Dacre, one of the most eminent persons in those parts, descended from William de Dacre, sheriff of Cumberland, and governor of Carlisle, in the time of Henry III. The said Ranulph, performing his fealty to the King in 11 E. III. ^x (Margaret his wife then making proof of her age) had livery of her lands; and dying ^y in 13 E. III. left four sons; of which William, Thomas, and Ranulph, died without issue; so that the honour, in 49 E. III. descended to Hugh, the youngest son, who was 40 years of age, on the death of Ranulph his brother. He was summoned to parliament from ^z 50 E. III. to 5 R. II. inclusive; and was several times in the commission for guarding the West marches, and frequently in the French wars. He ^a died in 7 R. II. leaving William his son and heir, who ^b married Joan, daughter of William Earl Douglass, and had issue Thomas, who, in 8 H. V. was ^c made chief forester of Inglewood in Cumber-

^m Ibid. 15 Hen. II. Carleol.

ⁿ Ibid. 28 H. II.

^o R. Hoved. 303. a.

^p & Jorval Coll. 1091. n. 10.

^q Pat. 17 Joh. m. 18.

^r Chiting MS. in

Famil. de Vaux.

^s Rot. Fin. 6 H. III. m. 7. & Rot. Pip. 36 Hen. III. Cumb.

^t Esc. 55 H. III. m. 10.

^u Clauf. 42 H. III. in dorf. m. 12.

^x Esc. 55 H. III. m. 10.

^y Chiting

in Famil. de Multon.

^z Clauf. de iisd. ann. in dorf.

^a Clauf. 11 Edw. II.

m. 19.

^b Esc. 13 Edw. II. n. 35.

^c Clauf. de iisd. ann.

^d Esc. 7 R. II.

n. 30.

^e Chiting præd.

^f Pat. 8 H. V. p. 2.

land; and in 2 H. VI. was ^d one of those lords that were appointed commissioners to treat with James I. King of Scotland, for a lasting peace. He had summons to parliament among the barons, from 14 H. IV. to 36 H. VI. and ^e died Jan. 15, in 39 H. VI. He had issue by Philippa, his wife, daughter of Ralph Nevil, Earl of Westmoreland, three sons, Thomas, Ranulph (who died soon after his father) and Humphry. Thomas, the elder brother, was a knight; and among the evidences of the manor of Horsford in Norfolk, ^f there is still remaining a curious seal of his arms, appendant to an old deed, dated 29 H. VI. in which there is this remarkable, that it being quarterly of two coats, the arms of the old Barons Vaux are in the first and fourth quarters, as the chief coat, and those of the Dacres only in the second and third. This Thomas, dying in his father's life-time, left issue by Elizabeth his wife, daughter ^g and heir of Sir William ^h Bowet, Knt. an only daughter Joan, married to Sir Richard Fynes, ⁱ chamberlain to King Edw. IV. who, upon her grandfather's death, was in her right declared and accepted ^k as a Baron in 37 H. VI. This Sir Richard, and the Lady Joan, had great contests and disputes with Sir Humphry Dacre, the uncle and heir male, concerning the lordships, manors, and castles, that belonged to the late Lord Dacre ^l: at length they mutually agreed to leave all their differences to the judgment and arbitration of King Edw. IV. who, in the 13th year of his reign, having heard the cause (laid before him and his lords assembled in parliament) confirmed to Sir Richard Fynes and the Lady Joan, and the heirs of her body, the same place and precedence in parliament that her grandfather had and enjoyed; and also decreed to them divers of the manors and castles in dispute: but Gillsland was (amongst other lands) adjudged to Sir Humphry Dacre, for it appearing ^m in the course of the cause, that about nineteen years before, viz. in the 31st of Hen. VI. Thomas Lord Dacre, and Philippa his wife, had levied a fine (amongst other manors) of ⁿ Gillsland: by force of which fine they acknowledged the said lordship to be the right of William Marshal, clerk, John Schaffer, and Robert Lowthane; and, in consequence thereof, that the said William, John, and Robert, had regranted the said lordship to the said Thomas Lord Dacre, and Philippa his wife, for term of life, with remainder to their heirs male. The said fine, &c. was allowed to be effective in bar of the heir at law. And thus was Gillsland (the principal seat of the Vaux's, and of their descendants) separated from the barony. At the same time the aforesaid Sir Hum-

^d Rot. Scot. 2 H. VI. m. 5 ^e Esc. 37 H. VI. n. 33. ^f Penes Tho. Lord Dacre. ^g Chiting, ut antea. ^h Claus. de lif. ann.. ⁱ Monast. Ang. p. 415. ^k Pat. 37 H. VI. p. 1. m. 20. ^l Ex Autog. penes Tho. Lord Dacre. ^m Vide Charta in Turr. Lond. intitulata, Parlement 22 Ed. IV. ⁿ The record calls it Irthyngton, but this is the same as Gillsland; and to this purpose Camden speaks in his Britannia, who calls Irthyngton *The capital manor of Gillsland*, all the other members being appendant thereunto.

phry Dacre was created a Baron, with limitation to his heirs male, with place next beneath Sir Richard Fynes, and the Lady Joan; and stiled Lord Dacre of Gilliland, as Sir Richard Fynes was stiled the Lord Dacre: For albeit the Barons of old were called by their own plain surnames, without any addition; it was now grown a general custom to annex certain fixed appellations to the baronies: and thus the name of Dacre was continued by Sir Richard Fynes, and used as a title, and as such transmitted to posterity. From henceforward, as the descendants of Sir Richard Fynes lived chiefly at Herftmonceaux in Suffex, we often find them called Lords Dacres of the South; and the posterity of Sir Humphry Dacre, Lords Dacre of the North, as they resided mostly in Cumberland.

This Sir Richard Fynes was sprung from an antient and noble family, whose ancestors, from the conquest to the time of King^m John, were hereditary constables of Dover castle, then accounted the strongest fortress in England, and the key of the kingdom: in exchange for which office, King John gave William Fynes the manor of Wendover, in com. Bucks. This William was son of Ingelram de Fynes, who was slain at the siege of Acon, in the time of Rich. I. and had married Sibyll, who was a daughter and sole heir of Pharamus de Bologne, son of William, son of Galfrid, son of Eustace Earl of Bologne; from whom descended Sir John Fynes, who, in right of Maud de Monceux his wife, daughter and heir of Sir John de Monceux, was possessed of the manor of Herft-monceaux, in com. Suffex. He died in 25 E. III. and his great-grandson was Sir Roger Fynes, treasurer of the household to King Henry VI. who had a licence in 1 H. VI. to embattle his house at Herft-monceaux, which he rebuilt in a magnificent manner. His younger brother, Sir James Fynes, being created Lord Say and Seal; and the present Viscount Say and Seal descends from him. This Sir Roger was father of Sir Richard Fynes, husband of Joan Dacre aforementioned, summoned to parliament in right of his wife: he was constable of the tower of London, and died in 2 Rich. III. leaving Thomas, his grandson, his next heir, (viz. son of Sir Thomas Fynes, Knt. his eldest son, and Alice, eldest of the two daughters and coheirs of Henry Lord Fitzhugh) who married Anne, daughter of Sir Humphry Bouchier, Knt. son of John Lord Bouchier of Berners; by whom he had Sir Thomas Fynes, Knt. who married Jane, daughter of Edward Sutton, Lord Dudley, and died in his father's life-time: which Thomas Lord Dacre, in 10 H. VII. was made a knight of the bath, on the creation of Henry (second son of King Henry VII.) Duke of York. In 8 H. VII. he appeared in arms against the Cornish men; shortly after which,

^m Ex Stemmate penes Tho. Lord Dacre, sub manu Gul. Cambden. et Ric. St. George, Norroy.

ⁿ Vide the said Charters of the said Pharamus and Sibylla in Dugdale's Monasticon.

when the Scots besieged Norham castle, he marched with the Earl of Surrey, and obliged them to raise the siege: and having been summoned to parliament from 11 H. VII. to 21 H. VIII. died in 26 H. VIII. leaving Thomas Fynes, his grandson, his next heir, (son of Sir Thomas Fynes aforesaid, and Jane his wife) which Thomas, with the Duke of Norfolk and the Lord Mountjoy, upon the Lady Anne^e of Cleve's arrival in England, met her with a numerous company of knights and gentlemen upon Kirkham-down beyond Canterbury, and conducted her to Rochester; and the day after to Blackheath, when the King first saw her. But the year following, 33 H. VIII. going one night to chase the deer in Sir Nicholas Pelham's park with other persons, in a frolick (usual enough amongst the young people in that age) it happened that a fray ensued between some of them who went out with him and the park-keepers, in which one of the latter was killed; and though this Thomas was not present, and knew nothing thereof, * but in another part of the park, (for they had separated themselves at their first coming there) yet he was found guilty of the murder, (it being construed, according to strictness of law, that he was nevertheless an accessory) and suffered death for it. However, our^r Historians agree, that there never was more reason for tempering the rigour of the law with mercy, than in his case; especially as he was esteemed a young nobleman of a most hopeful^r and promising disposition: but it was his estate that caused his destruction; the courtiers, who coveted it, rather exaggerating than mitigating the offence to the King, of himself prone to severity. He was but 24 years of age when he suffered death, and left issue by Mary his wife, daughter of George Nevile, Lord Abergavenny, two sons; Thomas, who died young, and Gregory: also one daughter, Margaret, who were restored in blood and honours by act of parliament, in 1 Eliz. Which Gregory Lord Dacre was with Lord Lincoln in his embassy into France, 14 Eliz. and married Anne^s, sister to Thomas Lord Buckhurst; but dying without issue in the 36th of Eliz. Margaret his sister became his sole heir, who (as before is mentioned) was married to Sampson Lennard, Esq; and laying claim to the barony upon her brother's death, Queen Elizabeth referred the matter to the Lords Burleigh and Howard, to examine and enquire if her claim was good; which they both allowed it to be, after mature consideration. But this affair not being quite finished before her Majesty's death, it was again laid before commissioners appointed in the succeeding reign; and she was then, in 2 Jac. I. allowed and declared Baroness Dacre; as is evident from the following extract of the commissioners determination:

a Hollinsh. Chron. * Hale's Pleas of the Crown, vol. 1. p. 439. p Dugdale, Camden, Stow, Hollinshed, Godwin. r Hollinshed, &c. s Who died the 37th of Eliz. and by her will (expressing that it was what her lord and she had intended to do, had they lived longer) ordered her executors to erect and endow an hospital in Westminster for decayed housekeepers; which she very amply provided for.

Whereas

Whereas at the humble suit, by petition, exhibited unto his most excellent Majesty, by Margaret, sole sister and heir of Gregory, late Lord Dacre, and wife of Sampson Lennard, of Herstmonceux in Suffex, for and in behalf of her interest, right, &c. to the barony of Dacre, upon the death of her said brother; it pleased his most excellent Majesty to command and commit the hearing and determining thereof to us, Thomas Earl of Dorset, lord high treasurer of England; Lodowick Duke of Lenox; Charles Earl of Nottingham, lord high admiral of England; Thomas Earl of Suffolk, lord chamberlain; Edward Earl of Worcester, master of his Majesty's horse; Henry Earl of Northampton, lord warden of the cinque ports: And we, according to his Majesty's command, and our duties, having seriously, and with all requisite diligence, examined the pedigrees and descent of the said barony; and finding that one Hubert de Vaux, being an ancient baron of this realm, had issue Maud, his daughter and sole heir, married to Thomas de Moulton, to whom, and her posterity by him, the said dignity and honour descended, and was accordingly enjoyed; from whom lineally issued another Thomas de Moulton, who had one only daughter and heir, Margaret, married to Ranulph de Dacre; in which name the said barony, &c. continued, until the same fell upon Joan, the sole grandchild and heir of Thomas Lord Dacre, being married to Sir Richard Fynes, Knt. in whose time, as well as by letters patent from King Henry the Sixth, as by an award made by King Edward the Fourth, the said honour and dignity was established and confirmed to the said Joan, and the heirs of her body; after whose decease, the same title, honour, and dignity, continued by divers descents in her issue, and is now lawfully descended to the said Margaret, the said petitioner, by the death of Gregory late Lord Dacre, without issue of his body, as sole sister and heir of the said Gregory, and cousin and sole heir of the body of the said Joan; do, by the privity and assent of his royal Majesty, publish, declare, and adjudge, that the said Margaret ought to bear, have, and enjoy the name, state, degree, &c. of the said barony, to have and to hold to her, and to the heirs of her body, in as full and ample a manner, to all intents and purposes, as any of her ancestors enjoyed the same; and that the children of the said Margaret may, and shall have, take, and enjoy the place and precedence respectively, as the children of her ancestors Barons Dacre have formerly had and enjoyed. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names, and put our seals, the eighth of December, in the second year of the reign of our sovereign lord James, &c.

The which lady, by Sampson Lennard, Esq; her husband, had issue three sons, Henry, Gregory, and Thomas; and five daughters; Anne, wife of Herbert Morley, of Glynde in Suffex; Mary, married to Sir Ralph Bosville, of Sevenoaks in Kent; Margaret,

to Sir Thomas Waller, of Groombridge in Suffex, by whom he had Sir William Waller, the parliament's general in the time of King Charles the First; Elizabeth, to Sir Francis Barnham; and Frances, to Sir Robert More, son and heir of Sir George More, of Lothesley in Surry. Margaret, Lady Dacre, died in the year 1611; but had she lived a little longer, Sampson her husband would have been called up to the house of lords as Baron Dacre, in right of his wife, as appears from the King's own testimony in the following patent^p; whereby he granted him, during his life, the place and precedence of a Baron's son, which Henry, then Lord Dacre, had held during the life of Margaret Lady Dacre.

‘ JAMES, by the grace of God, &c.

‘ Whereas our trusty and well-beloved subject and servant, Sampson Lennard, formerly married Margaret, sister and sole heir to Gregory late Lord Dacre, by whose death without issue, the said Margaret, and her heirs, &c. And whereas the said Sampson Lennard, pretending title to the same barony, in right of his said wife, as having issue by her, by his petition unto us, humbly desired, that we would be pleased graciously to refer the consideration of his said right to the lords in commission for marshal causes, whereunto we are pleased to condescend: and for that the said lords, upon due and mature examination of his said title, did find baronies upon the like right conferred upon the husband in several families; and in this particular barony of Dacre, three several precedents; whereby it plainly appeareth, the husbands in like cases were dignified with the title of Baron; and for that, upon relation thereof by the said lords, we were purposed to have granted him the same measure of justice, that others in like cases have formerly received from our noble progenitors. Which our gracious determination being, by the death of the said Lady Dacre, and by the immediate descent of the said barony upon her son, made frustrate; and our meaning in that behalf prevented: We, out of our gracious consideration of his said former right, as also of his affectionate and dutiful desire in all things, from time to time, to advance our services, do by these presents, out of our certain knowledge and meer motion, give, grant, and confirm to him the said Sampson, for the term of his life, the like place and precedence, that the eldest son of the late Lord Dacre of the South hath formerly had and enjoyed: and our will and pleasure is, that in all places and assemblies he shall be ranked and marshalled above the eldest son of all barons, except of such barons, as, by reason of their antiquity have place and precedence above the Lord Dacre of the South; and that he shall have precedence accordingly as aforesaid, and above all other of inferior degree and quality whatsoever; and that he shall, after his death, be buried as the eldest son of a Baron. And further our will and pleasure is, that this our grant, or any thing therein contained, shall

not be taken for precedent by any, to make suit for the like grace hereafter, this being grounded upon the particular reasons aforesaid. In witness whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patents. Witness ourself at Westminster, April the second, in the tenth year of our reign.

This Sampson Lennard was sheriff of Kent, in the 33d of Queen Elizabeth, also a member in most of the parliaments in that reign, and is mentioned with much regard by Mr. Camden, in his *Britannia*, as a person of great worth and politeness. He died, aged 71, anno 1615; and is buried in Chevening church, with the Lady Dacre, his wife, under a fair monument, on which are both their effigies in full proportion, with their children kneeling round; and underneath, the following inscriptions:

Gloriosum Domini nostri Jesu Christi adventum expectans hic requiescit Sampson Lennard armiger, una cum charissima uxore Margareta Baronissa Dacre (Sorore et proximo hærede Gregorij Fienes Militis Baronis Dacre de le South) cui 47 annos 4 menses et supernumerarios aliquot dies conjugali vinculo ligatus suavitè et beate vixit: Suscepitque ex eadem 7 filios, Henricum Baronem Dacre, Gregorium et Thomam superstites, reliquis quatuor in infantia extinctis, et 6 filias, quarum una perijt Infantula, quinque supersunt; Pietatis, Comitatis, Hospitalitatis, Laude celebris et in commune bonus, præproperâ nobilissimæ uxoris morte ampliorem Regis gratiam anticipante, honore primogeniti filij Baronis Dacre de le South, diplomate illustrissimi Regis Jacobi decoratus, anno ætatis 71, ineunte Salutis 1615, Sept. 20. ex hac Vita migravit.

On the other side the inscription sets forth her descent, &c.

Margaretæ Fynes Baronissæ Dacre, filiæ Thomæ Baronis Dacre, filij Thomæ Fienes Militis, filij Thomæ Baronis Dacre, et Annæ uxoris ejus, filiæ Humfredi Bouchier Militis, filij Johannis Baronis Bouchier de Berners, filij Gulielmi Bouchier Comitissæ Essexiæ et Ewe, et Annæ uxoris ejus, filiæ Thomæ de Woodstock, Ducis Glocestriæ; ex materna stirpe filiæ Mariæ, filiæ Georgij Nevile Baronis de Bergavenny, filij Edwardi Nevile Baronis de Bergavenny, filij Radulphi Nevile Comitissæ Westmorlandiæ, et Johannæ uxoris ejus, filiæ Johannis de Gaunt Ducis Lancastriæ. Amoris et Honoris ergo posuit Charissimus idemque mœstissimus Coniux, quem cum felici prole beasset, exemplarque pietatis in Deum, obsequij in maritum, charitatis in pauperes, humanitatis in omnes, supra Sexum exhibuisset; tandem die Martij 10^{mo} anno salutis 1611, ætatis 70, cum summo bonorum omnium desiderio, supremum Spiritum libens lubensque Patri Spirituum exhalavit.

Henry Lennard, their son and heir, on the death of his mother in 1611, was Lord Dacre, who in the year 1596 had been with the Earl of Essex in Spain, at the taking of Cales, and there knighted. In 13 Jac. I. he was one of those lords that sat on the trial of Robert Carr, Earl of Somerset, King James's favourite.

rite. On which I shall observe, that the peers were not then tried, as now, by their whole body, but by a certain number appointed by the lord high steward. He married Chryfogona, daughter of Sir Richard Baker, of Sissingherst in Kent, by whom he had three sons, Richard, Edward, and Fynes; and four daughters; Margaret, married to Sir Annesley Wildgoos, of Eridge-Court in Suffex; Penelope, to Sir William Brooke, knight of the bath; Philadelphia, to Sir Thomas Parker, of Ratton in Suffex; and Barbara, to Sir Philip Stapleton, Knt. This Henry^d died August 10, 1616; and was succeeded by Richard, his eldest son.

Which Richard Lord Dacre married first Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Sir Arthur Throckmorton, of Pauler's Perry in Northamptonshire (son of Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, a very considerable person in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, being much in her favour, and several times by her sent ambassador to foreign courts.) By this wife he had issue four sons; Francis, his successor, Richard, Thomas, and Henry; which three last died without children. His second wife was Dorothy, daughter of Dudley Lord North; and by her he had a son named Richard, who afterwards took the surname of Barrett, of whom I shall treat hereafter; and a daughter, Catharine, wife of Chaloner Chute, of the Vine in Hampshire. This Richard Lord Dacre rebuilt his seat at Chevening on a plan of Inigo Jones's; and died^d 18 August, 1630, at Herstmonceaux, and was buried in the parish church there. His last will and testament is remarkable for the spirit, good sense, and religion; in a few words expressed there. He was succeeded by Francis, his eldest son, then a minor: which Francis Lord Dacre, when those unhappy misunderstandings arose between King Charles the First and the parliament, sided with the latter, and was a person much considered by that party; as may be gathered from the weighty businesses he had an especial share in, and the matters of consequence he was thought fit to be entrusted[†] with: being in particular one of those that the parliament in 1641 chose out, and recommended to the King, to be lords lieutenants and curators of the several counties in England; Herefordshire being allotted to him: but in the end, finding that the power was (by various accidents) transferred into hands who were running every thing into confusion and anarchy, he would by no means be brought to act with them, but opposed their measures; and at length, when he found it was impossible to do any good there, he absented himself from the house of lords (as did several others of the peers) till the ordinance for trying the King was brought in, when he again appeared there, in order to give his publick testimony against it; being one of those few peers, who (as the author of

^a Camden's Annals of King James.

^s Ibid.

[†] Vide Rapin, Clarendon, &c.

^r I. 2. in Offic. Arm. fol. 29. b.

he Parliamentary History expresses it) had the courage in that dangerous time to meet and make the said resolution. He married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Paul Viscount Bayning of Sudbury, by whom he had issue three sons, and three daughters; Philadelphia, married to Daniel Obrien, Viscount Clare; Elizabeth, to John Brabafon, Earl of Meath; and Margaret, who died unmarried. His three sons were, Thomas his successor, Francis-Lennard, who died a batchelor, and Henry, who left issue three daughters. This Francis Lord Dacre died in 1662, and was buried at Chevening in Kent; Elizabeth his wife surviving him, who was afterwards created Countess of Sheppey during her life, by letters patent, dated September 6, 1680.

Thomas Lord Dacre, his son and heir, married the Lady Anne Palmer, alias Fitzroy, daughter of Barbara Dutcheffs of Cleveland, and born before the said Barbara, and Roger Palmer, Earl of Castlemain, her husband, were separated; but acknowledged or adopted by King Charles II. as his natural daughter, to whom he assigned the royal arms with a baton sinister*. This Thomas Lord Dacre was, by letters patents bearing date 5 October, 26 Charles II. created Earl of Suffex. But coming very young to court, and being lord of the bedchamber to his Majesty, he fell (as it was natural to do at his age) into the expensive way of living he found then in fashion there; and thro' this, and by great losses at play, he was at length so much entangled in his affairs, that he was obliged to sell several of his estates; and, some years before he died, his seat at Herstmonceaux, and lands in Suffex; by which he much diminished his fortune, tho' he had still a good one left. As the first part of his life was spent in the bustle of a court, the latter part of it was dedicated to retirement; living almost entirely at his house at Chevening in Kent; in which parts he always preserved a great interest and influence, and was much beloved on account of that sweetness of temper and affability, for which he was ever remarkable.

He died in 1715 at Chevening, and was buried in the parish church there, leaving Anne his Countess surviving, by whom he had issue two sons, Charles and Henry, who died in their infancies; and two daughters, Barbara and Anne, who were his heirs. Lady Barbara was married to Charles Skelton, lieutenant-general in the French service, and Grand croix of St. Louis; but dying at Paris without issue in 1741, Lady Anne, her sister, became at length sole heir to her father, and, as such, Baroness Dacre (the barony being till then in ~~abeyance~~ abeyance between the two sisters.) She was first married to Richard son of Dacre Barrett-Lennard, Esq; secondly to Henry Roper, Lord Teynham (being his third wife) by whom she had two sons, and a daughter Anne. Charles, the eldest son, was a captain of dragoons, and died in 1754; leaving issue by Gertrude his wife, sister and coheir of

* Earl Marshal's Book in Off. Arm.

† Ex Inform. Tho. Lord Dacre.

John Trevor, of Glynd in Suffex, Esq; two sons, Charles-Trevor and Henry, and one daughter: Henry, the second son, is now rector of Clones in Ireland. She was thirdly married to the Hon. Robert More, Esq; a younger son of Henry Earl of Drogheda, by whom she had one son, Henry; and died June 26, 1755, in the seventy-second year of her age. This Lady Anne, joining with her sister, sold Chevening, and Dacre-castle; [†]with other estates in Kent and Cumberiand, soon after the death of her first husband Richard Barrett-Lennard: which, had he lived longer (by his father's concurrence) he could have preserved in the family; but through some misunderstandings after his decease, his plan was not pursued.

Which Richard was grandson of Richard Lennard, son of Richard Lord Dacre, by his second wife, Dorothy, daughter of Dudley Lord North; of which branch of the family I now come to give an account.

This Richard Lennard had for his patrimony the manor of Horsford in Norfolk, settled on him by the Lord Dacre his father; and afterwards took the name of Barrett, in consideration of the manor of Belhouse, in the parish of Aveley, and other lands in Essex, bequeathed to him by Sir Edward Barrett, Lord Newburgh, and chancellor of the dutchy of Lancaster, a * man (according to the testimony of all writers who speak of him) of a most respectable and amiable character, who dying in 1644 without issue (and being the last of his name) left it to him, being his kinsman, upon condition that he used the name and arms of Barrett, viz. party per pale, barry of four, counter-changed, argent and gules.

This family of Barrett had been seated at Belhouse ^w aforesaid ever since the reign of King Henry the Fourth, when John Barrett, of Hawkherst, Esq; transplanting himself out of Kent, married Alice, daughter of Sir Thomas, and sister and heir of John Belhouse, of Belhouse aforesaid; their descendants in the male line matching with the Pointz's of Northokenden, the Knolles's, Braytofts; and with the Dineleys (descended by heirs female from the old Barons Fitzherbert, and from Milo Earl of Hereford) ^x with the family of the Somersets Earls of Worcester, and with the Mildmays and Careys.

The said Richard Lennard, alias Barrett, was sheriff of Essex in 1697, and married Anne, daughter and heir of Sir Robert Loftus, Knt. eldest son of Adam Viscount Loftus of Ely, in the kingdom of Ireland, and lord chancellor of that realm; who brought him a considerable estate at Clones, in the county of Monaghan, in the same kingdom; which she inherited from her mother, who was eldest daughter and coheir of Sir Francis Rulhe,

[†] Ex Inform. Tho. Lord Dacre.

* Weaver's Monuments, Fuller's Worthies, Lady Bessons's Funeral Sermon by Mr. Dobson.

^w Original Deeds poss. Tho. Lord Dacre. ^x Of these two last mentioned families, viz. Braytoft and Dineley; they married the heiresses. ^y Which Sir Robert died in his father's life-time

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Knt. and one of the privy council there. He died in 1696 at Belhouse, and was buried at Aveley, the parish-church there; having had issue by his wife aforesaid Dacre Barrett-Lennard, his son and heir; Richard, who was killed by a fall from his horse in the park at Belhouse, and died a bachelor; and two daughters, Anne, married to Carew Mildmay, of Marks in Essex, Esq; and Dorothy, who died unmarried.

Dacre Barrett-Lennard, succeeding his father, took to wife the Lady Jane, eldest daughter of Arthur Chichester, the second Earl of Donegal, by whom he had a son named Richard, and three daughters; Jane, who in 1730 was married to John Ranby, Esq; who is serjeant-furzeon to his Majesty, by whom she has no issue; Dorothy, married to Hugh Smith, of Weald-hall in Essex, Esq; by whom he left two daughters his heirs, Dorothy, the wife of the Hon. John Barry, a younger son of James late Earl of Barrymore; and Lucy, wife of James Lord Strange, eldest son of Edward Earl of Derby: Henrietta, the third daughter, died unmarried. His second wife was Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Thomas Moore, of the county of Monaghan in Ireland, Esq; by whom he had issue a son, who died an infant; and a daughter, Elizabeth, married to William Sloan, Esq; nephew of the late Sir Hans Sloan, but died without issue. His third wife was Sarah, daughter of Sir Capel Lucking, of Messinghall in Essex, Bart. and widow of Richard Saltonstall, Esq; by whom he had a daughter, Catharine, wife of Sir Philip Hall, of Upton in Essex; by whom she had one son, Philip, and three daughters, who are unmarried. In the year 1706 he was sheriff of Essex; and dying at Belhouse in 1723, was buried in the parish church thereto belonging. He was a person of great understanding and universal learning, and much respected and esteemed in the county he lived in: a true and zealous friend of liberty, and of the protestant religion; for which he was an active and avowed advocate in the most dangerous and difficult times.

Richard Barrett-Lennard, his son, (by his first wife, the Lady Jane Chichester) died before him, in 1716. He married his cousin, the Lady Anne Lennard, late Baroness Dacre, youngest daughter of Thomas Earl of Suffex, as beforementioned; but died a few months after his marriage, leaving her with child of a son, named Thomas, who succeeded to his grandfather's estates.

Which Thomas Barrett-Lennard is now (by the death of his mother as aforesaid) Lord Dacre, in her right. His lordship married Anna-Maria, daughter of Sir John Pratt, of Wilderness in Kent, Knt. lord chief justice of the king's bench, by whom he had issue a daughter, Anna-Barbara, who died March 14, 1749, in the tenth year of her age, and was buried in the church at Aveley.

H 4

TITLE.]

104 *St. JOHN, Lord St. John of Bletshoe.*

TITLE.] The Right Honourable Thomas Barrett-Lennard, Lord Dacre.

CREATION.] Originally by tenure; and by writ of summons in the reign of Edward the First: again declared the 27th of Hen. VI. and 13th of Edw. IV. also the 2d of James I.

ARMS.] Quarterly, first and fourth, or, on a fess gules, three fleurs de lis of the first, for Lennard; second and third, Party per pale, barry of four, counterchanged, argent and gules, for Barrett.

CREST.] An Arabian dog's head argent, langued gules, eyes or, issuing out of a ducal coronet, or; and sometimes a Hydra proper, on a wreath, argent and gules, being the Barrett crest.

SUPPORTERS.] On the dexter side an Alant argent, langued gules, with a spiked collar, chain, and clog, or: on the sinister, a bull gules, horned or, collar'd with a ducal coronet and chain, or.

MOTTO.] POUR BIEN DESIRER.

CHIEF SEAT.] At Belhouse, in Essex.

St. JOHN, Lord St. John of Bletshoe.

XII. **T**HIS being the eldest branch of the antient family of St. John, of Stanton St. John, in com. Oxon, as I have already observed in my discourse on the Lord Viscount St. John, I am now to treat of Sir John St. John, the eldest son of Sir Oliver St. John, by Margaret his wife, daughter to Sir John de Beauchamp, and sister and heir to John Lord Beauchamp, of Bletshoe, Knt.

Which Sir John St. John had the honour of knighthood conferred on him by King Henry VII. at the creation of his eldest son Arthur Prince of Wales. He married Alice, daughter of Thomas Bradshaw, of Haigh, in the county palatine of Lancaster; by whom he had issue first Maurice de St. John, who died unmarried; secondly, Sir John de St. John, Knt. his successor; and three daughters; Anne, wife of Henry Lord Clifford; Eleanor, married to John de la Zouch, of Codnore, Esq; and Margaret de St. John, abbess of Shafton.

Which Sir John de St. John, Knt. succeeded his father in the estate at Bletshoe, and married Sibill, daughter of Morgan ap Jenkyn ap Philip, and had issue by her three sons; first, Sir John de St. John, of Bletshoe, Knt. secondly, Oliver St. John, of Shernbrooke, in com. Bedford, Esq; thirdly, Alexander St. John, of Throley, in com. Hertford, Esq; and eight daughters; Catharine, the wife of Sir Griffith Ryce, of Wales, Knt. who lie both buried in the cathedral at Worcester, under a tomb erected to their memories; Alice, married to Henry Parker, Lord Mor-

a Jekyl's Cat. of Knts.

b Philpot's great Baronage, fol. 207. in Offic. Armor.

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ST. JOHN, *Lord St. John, of Bletshoe.* 105

ley; Margaret, wedded to Thomas Gamage, of Coyte in Wales, Esq; Elizabeth, to Sir John Rotheram, Knt. and Sibill, to Sir John Kirkham, Knt.

Which Sir John, his eldest son and heir, married Margaret, daughter of Sir William Waldgrave, Knt. by whom he had issue an only son, Oliver St. John, and four daughters; Margery, the wife of Henry Grey; Anne, the wife of Richard Dennys; Margaret, married to Francis Russell, Earl of Bedford; and Alice, the wife of Edward Elmes, Esq;

Which Oliver St. John was, by letters patent^c, bearing date 13 Jan. 1 Eliz. advanced to the dignity of a baron of this realm, by the title of Lord St. John of Bletshoe; and in 15 Eliz. was one of the peers^d which sat in judgment on Thomas Duke of Norfolk; and dying^e in the 24th of Eliz. (as appears by^f inquisition taken at Ampthill, 14 Jan. 3 Ed. VI) was found to be married to Agnes, daughter of John Fisher, Esq; and grand-daughter and heir of Sir Michael Fisher, Knt. who died on 18 June, 2 Ed. VI. possessed of the manor of Clophill-hall, the manor of Kempston, called Fishers, the manor of Eton, called Goddington, in Eton and Wyboldeston, the manor of Clifton, and advowson of the church, and the manor of Bygleswade, all in Bedfordshire; and to which the said Agnes was found to be heir, and then 22 years old, and then the wife of the said Oliver St. John. He had by her four sons and four daughters, viz. John, Oliver, Thomas, and Francis; Martha, eldest daughter, married to John Cheney, Esq; and secondly to James Colebrond, of Barham, in Suffex, who died 21 Oct. 42 Eliz. leaving issue by her Sir John Colebrond, Bart. created to that dignity 21 Dec. 1621; the second daughter was married to Sir John Pelham, of Laughton, in com. Suffex, Knt. Margaret, to ——— Luke, Esq; and Anne, first to Robert Corbett, Esq; and secondly to Sir Rowland Lytton, of Knobworth, in Hertfordshire, Knt.

John, the eldest son, succeeded him in his honour, who was one of the peers^h that sat on the trial of Mary Queen of Scots. He diedⁱ on the 23d of October, 1596, in 38 Eliz. and by his will^k ordered his body to be buried at Bletshoe, in such manner as his father was buried. His wife, Catharine Lady St. John, had sepulture in St. Michael's chapel in Westminster, where is the following inscription:

Memoriæ S.

Catharina Domina St. John, filia Gulielmi Dormer de Eithrope Equitis aurati, vidua Joannis Baronis St. John de Bletnesho, cui peperit Oliverum filiolum tenella ætate defunctum, et Annam Uxorem Gulielmi Domini Howard de

^c Pat. 1 Eliz. p. 4.

^d Camden's Annals.

^e Tirwhit, qu. 22.

^f Cole's

Esq. lib. 5. p. 378. in Bibl. Harley.

^g Ex Stemmate.

^h Camden's

Ann.

ⁱ F F. in Offic. Arm. f. 535. 2.

^k Drake, qu. 70.

Effingham, primogeniti filij Caroli Comitis Nottinghamiæ, Angliæ Thalassiarchæ, &c.

Cum mors sit certa, et posterorum cura incerta, mortalitatis memor, certissimâ spe in Christo resurgendi, hoc sibi Monumentum vivens posuit. Obijt die 23 mensis Martij, anno salutis 1614.

Oliver, his second brother and heir, became his successor: which Oliver married ¹ Dorothy, daughter and heir to John Read, of the county of Gloucester, Esq; by whom he had eight sons, and seven daughters, viz. Oliver, his successor; John, who died young; Sir Anthony; Sir Alexander, who was elected to parliament for the town of Bedford, in the 12th, 18th, and 21st of James I. and the 1st of Cha. I. and married Margaret, relict of Thomas Drayner, of Hoxton, in Middlesex, Esq; Sir Rowland, third son, was created knight of the bath in 1616, when Prince Henry was created Prince of Wales; and was also a member in parliament for Bedfordshire, in 13 Jac. I. and the four last parliaments of Charles I. and is ancestor to the present Lord St. John of Bletshoe: Henry, Beauchamp, and Dudley, all died unmarried: Elizabeth, eldest daughter, was married to Sir William Beecher, of Howberry, in com. Bedford, Knt. Margaret, to Sir Thomas Cheney, of Sundon, Knt. Judith, to Sir John Thompson, of Husburne, Knt. Anne, to Robert Charnock, Esq; Catherine, Dorothy, and Martha, which last was married to Peryam Dockwra, of Putteridge, in com. Hertford, Esq; And dying anno 1618, was succeeded by his eldest son and heir, Oliver Lord St. John.

Which Oliver, in 22 Jac. I. was ^m created Earl of Bolingbroke, and married ⁿ Elizabeth, daughter and heir to William Paulet, of the county of Somerset, by whom he had issue four sons; Oliver; Paulet, made knight of the bath at the coronation of King Charles I. Francis, who died unmarried; Anthony; and three daughters; Elizabeth, who died young; Dorothy, married to John Lord Rochford, eldest son to Henry, Earl of Dover; and Barbara, who died young. And departing this life anno 1646, was succeeded by his grandson.

Oliver, his eldest son (called Lord St. John) who had been made knight of the bath at the coronation of King Charles I. and bearing arms against the King in the battle fought near Kington, in com. Warwick, 23 Oct. 1642, was there slain, left issue by Arabella his wife, daughter to John Earl of Bridgewater, four daughters, viz. Frances, married to Sir William Beecher, of Howberry, in com. Bedford, Knt. Elizabeth, to John Bennett, of Cotf-bach, in com. Leicester, Esq; Arabella, to Sir Edward Wyse, of Sydenham, in com. Devon, knight of the bath; and Dorothy,

married to Francis Charleton, of Apley, in com. Salop, Esq; and Dying thus without issue male,

Oliver, son and heir to Sir Paulet St. John, knight of the bath (second son to Oliver, the first Earl of Bolingbroke) by Elizabeth, daughter and heir to Sir Rowland Vaughan, of the Spital, near Shoreditch, in the suburbs of London, succeeded his grandfather in his title; and having married the Lady Frances, second daughter to William Duke of Newcastle, died without issue 18 March^o, 1687-8, and was succeeded by

Paulet St. John, his brother and heir, who dying unmarried, on the 5th of October, 1711, the earldom became extinct; and the barony of Bletshoe devolved on Sir Andrew St. John, of Woodford, in com. Northampton, one of the descendants of Sir Rowland St. John, fifth son of Oliver, the second baron of Bletshoe.

Which Sir Rowland was father of Oliver St. John, of Woodford aforesaid, created to the dignity of baronet, 28 June, 1660, 12 Car. II. who, by Barbara his wife, daughter and heir of the family of St. Andrew, had issue St. Andrew St. John, Rowland, and Oliver; and a daughter, Elizabeth, wife to Sir Thomas Alston, of Odell, in com. Bedford, Knt. and Bart.

The eldest son, Sir St. Andrew, who succeeded his father in the title of Baronet, died in the year 1708, and had by his wife Jane, only daughter of Sir William Blois, of Cockfield-hall, in Suffolk, Knt. (by his second wife, Jane, daughter of Sir Nathaniel Barnardiston, of Ketton, in Suffolk, Knt) eight sons, and seven daughters; whereof Mary, the second, was married to the Rev. William Forster, rector of Thrapston, in com. Northampton; Elizabeth, to John Livesay, of Henwick-hall in com. Berks, Esq; but the other daughters, who were Jane, Barbara, Jane, Elizabeth, and Anne, all died in their infancies.

Of the sons, which were Oliver, St. Andrew, Paulet, William, Beauchamp, Rowland, John, and Henry, the latter was bred at the university of Oxford; Beauchamp died unmarried; Paulet was drowned at sea in 1703, with Sir Cloudsley Shovel, unmarried; and Oliver, the eldest, dying unmarried also, St. Andrew, the second, succeeded his father, and having married ^p Anne, daughter of ——— Janet, of the parish of Kensington, in the county of Middlesex, Esq; and dying before his wife, left her with child of a son, who was named St. Andrew, and on him devolved the title of Lord St. John of Bletshoe, as successor to Paulet Earl of Bolingbroke, who died in 1711, as before observed; but he dying in May 1714, about two years of age, the title devolved on William, his uncle.

^o Journal Greg. King Lanc. Feclal, M S. penes meipf.
St Peter, Cornhill,

p Ex Regist. Eccle.

Which William, dying on the 11th of October, 1720, unmarried, was succeeded by Rowland, his brother; and he dying on the 4th of July, 1722, unmarried, the honour then came to John, his next brother.

Which John Lord St. John of Bletshoe, in March 1724-5, married Elizabeth, daughter to Sir Ambrose Crawley, of Greenwich, in the county of Kent, Knt. and by her had issue, first, John, born Nov. 15, 1725; second, St. Andrew, born Dec. 23, 1726, and died in January following; third, Mary, born Nov. 21, 1728; fourth, Ambrose, born May 23, 1730, who died Dec. 13, 1740; fifth, St. Andrew, born Jan. 17, 1731-2; sixth, Elizabeth, born Dec. 12, 1733; seventh, Jane, born July 19, 1735; eighth, Barbara, born Sept. 19, 1737; ninth, Anne, born Jan. 31, 1738-9; tenth, Henry, born June 1, 1740; eleventh, Lettice, born Dec. 7, 1741; twelfth, Ambrose, born Oct. 17, 1743. His lordship, departing this life, was succeeded by John, his eldest son and heir; which John Lord St. John of Bletshoe arrived from his travels in Sept. 1753.

TITLES.] John St. John, Lord St. John of Bletshoe, and Baronet.

CREATIONS.] Baronet, 28 June (1660) 12 Car. II. Baron St. John (the name of a family) of Bletshoe, in com. Bedford, by letters patent, 13 Jan. (1558) 1 Elizabeth.

ARMS.] Argent, on a chief gules, two mullets pierc'd, or.

CREST.] On a mount vert, a falcon rising, bell'd, or, and ducally gorg'd, gules.

SUPPORTERS.] Two monkies proper.

MOTTO.] Data Fata Secutus.

CHIEF SEATS.] At Melchburn, in the county of Bedford, seven miles from Bedford, and 47 from London; and at Woodford, in the county of Northampton, one mile from Thrapston, and 55 from London.

PETRE, *Lord PETRE.*

XIII. **I**N 12 Edw. IV. William Petre^a, on an inquisition taken after the death of Alice Storke (the wife of John Storke, who had first been married to John Petre, was found to be her grandson and heir, viz. son of John Petre, son of the said Alice, and at that time 24 years of age.

Which William had issue John Petre, of Torbrian in com. Devon, who^b married Alice, daughter of John Collins, of Wood-

^a Lilly's Ped. of Nob. M. S. p. 109. b.

^b Ibid.

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S^t. John Lord S^t. John of Bletghoe



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land in com. Devon, by whom he had issue Sir William Petre, and John Petre, of Torbrian, Esq; who had to wife Joan, daughter of Michael Ridgway, Esq; ancestor to the Earls of Londonderry, of the kingdom of Ireland.

The said Sir William Petre, about the beginning of the reign of King Henry VIII. having his education ^c at Exeter college in Oxford, became so great a proficient in his studies there, that he was elected fellow of All-Souls college, and afterwards became principal of Peckwaters-Inn; and in 24 Hen. VIII. ^d arrived to the degree of a doctor of laws, and grew so eminent therein, that he was employed by that King in divers affairs of consequence, especially in what tended to the dissolution of religious houses, then in agitation; being in the 27th of that reign, with some others, put into commission by Cromwell, the general visitor, to repair to all the monasteries throughout England, and to enquire into the government and behaviour of the votaries of both sexes, whereby to pick up sufficient matter to ground an accusation; and that grand work being afterwards fully accomplished according to the King's mind, his Majesty, as a reward for the good service of the said William therein, granted ^e to him and Gertrude his wife, in fee, the priory of Clattercote, in the county of Oxford, in the 30th year of his reign; and, the year after ^f, the manor of Gyngge-Abbots, in the county of Essex, parcel of the possessions of the then dissolved monastery of Berkyng, in that county, with the advowson of the rectory of Ingarston, alias Gyng ad Petram. In which commissions for visiting the religious houses, he had the title of one of the clerks in chancery, and was also master of the requests. But in these employments his great learning and abilities being observed by the King, he was, in the 35th year of his reign, first sworn of the privy-council, and soon after (the same year) constituted ^h one of the principal secretaries of state.

In 36 H. VIII. the king declaring his intentions of invading the French dominions for the recovery of his right to the crown of France, he ⁱ appoints this William (then a knight, and one of the principal secretaries of state) one of the council to be aiding and assisting to Queen Catharine his consort, in the administration, during his absence: and, being so aggrandized, he, in 37 Henry VIII. obtained special licence ^k to retain twenty men, besides his own menial servants, and to give them liveries, badges or cognizances. And in 38 Henry VIII. the King then lying on his death-bed ^l, and appointing such as should be of the council to Edward his son and successor, in matters of great consequence, he was nominated one of those who were appointed assistants to them.

^c Wood's Fast. Oxon. v. 1. p. 683.

^d Ibid.

^e Herb. Hist. H. VIII.

p. 398.

^f Pat. 30 H. VIII. p. 6.

^g Pat. 31 H. VIII. p. 6.

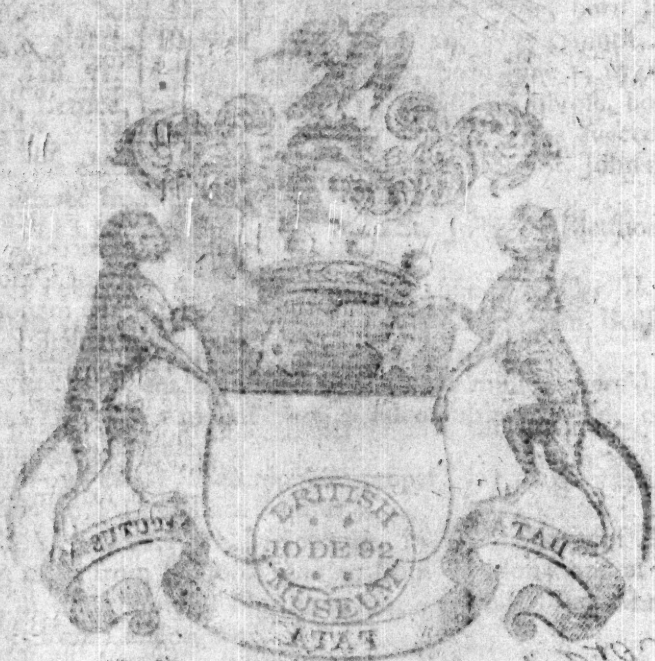
^h Pat.

35 H. VIII. p. 15.

ⁱ Herb. ut ant. p. 511.

^k Pat. 37 H. VIII. p. 17.

^l Godw. p. 205.



land in com. Devon, by whom he had issue Sir William Petre, and John Petre, of Torbrian, Esq; who had to wife Joan, daughter of Michael Ridgway, Esq; ancestor to the Earls of Londonderry, of the kingdom of Ireland.

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^c Wood's Fast. Oxon. v. 1. p. 683.
^f Pat. 30 H. VIII. p. 6.

35 H. VIII. p. 15.

^l Godw. p. 205.

^d Ibid.

^g Pat. 31 H. VIII. p. 6.

^e Herb. Hist. H. VIII.

^h Pat.

ⁱ Herb. ut ant. p. 511.

^k Pat. 37 H. VIII. p. 17.

Nor had he less esteem from King Edward VI. who continued him in his office of principal secretary of state. And, in the third year of his reign, he was ^m constituted treasurer of the court of first-fruits for life: and in 4 Edw. VI. ⁿ one of the commissioners to treat of peace with the French at Guisnes. He was also in that reign commissioned ^o with the archbishop of Canterbury, and others, in confidence of their sound knowledge, zealous faith, innocency of life and behaviour, and readiness to dispatch affairs, to punish and correct all rectors, vicars, and other ecclesiasticks, as well as laymen, of what condition soever, who shall despise or evil speak of the book called, 'The book of the common-prayer, and administration of the sacraments, and other rites and ceremonies of the church, after the use of the church of England,' with power to imprison the guilty, and load them with irons, if necessary, or admit them to bail. And was also in several other commissions for ecclesiastical affairs.

Nevertheless, he was so much in the favour of Queen Mary, on her coming to the crown, that she also ^p made him her principal secretary of state, and ^q chancellor of the garter, in the first year of her reign, with the fee of an hundred marks per ann. but then discerning, that the restoration of the Romish religion might endanger his enjoyment of those abbey-lands which he had formerly acquired, he got a special dispensation ^r from Pope Paul IV. for the retaining of them; 'affirming, that he was ready to employ them to spiritual uses,' as by his bull, bearing date 4 cal. Dec. anno 1555, (2 and 3 Phil. and Mary) appeareth. That Queen also intrusted him with ^s concluding the treaty of marriage between her and Philip, archduke of Austria.

Likewise, to Queen Elizabeth he was for some time principal secretary of state, and was one of her privy-council till his death. He was commissioned ^t with others, in 1 Eliz. to take the oath of supremacy of all persons enjoying any post or trust under her. Also, in 8 Eliz. having the title of chancellor of the order of the garter, he was in commission ^u with Sir Nicholas Bacon, Knt. lord-keeper, in consideration of their prudence, dexterity, and integrity, in transacting affairs, to search into the records of the tower of London, exchequer, and the rolls in chancery, in order to give what light they could to the Queen's deputies at Bruges, who were on a treaty with Philip, King of Spain, where certain difficulties were started, touching matters relating to the Queen and her subjects.

Hollinshed, in his chronicle, gives these further particulars of him: 'The 13th of January 1572 (14 Elizabeth) deceased Sir William Petre, Knt. who, for his judgment and pregnant wit,

m Pat. 3 E. VI. p. 7.

p Pat. 1 Mar. p. 11.

s Rymer's Fœd. T. 15. p. 377.

n Hayw. p. 105.

q Ib. p. 6.

t Ibid p. 519.

o Strype's Memorials.

r Mon. Ang. v. 3. p. 207.

u Ib. p. 653.

had been secretary, and of the privy-council, to four Kings and Queens of this realm, and seven times ambassador abroad in foreign lands: he augmented Exeter college in Oxford with lands to the value of an hundred pounds by year; and also builded ten alms-houses in the parish of Ingerstone, for twenty poor people; ten within the house, and ten without the house; having every one two-pence the day, a winter gown, and two load of wood, and among them feeding for six kine, winter and summer, and a chaplain to say them service daily.

The learned Camden, in his *Britannia*, in *Essex*, saith, that he was a man of approved wisdom and exquisite learning, and not so much memorable for those honourable places and offices of state which he bare, and for his oftentimes being sent in embassy to foreign princes, as for that, being bred and brought up in good learning, he well deserved of learning in the university of Oxford, and was both pitiful and bounteous to his poor neighbours about him, and of Ingerston, where he lies buried.

By his last will and testament^w, and the preamble thereof, it appears that he died a protestant. He orders his body to be buried in the new isle of the church of Ingerston, if it should fortune him to die within 50 miles thereof, or otherwise to be committed to the earth in such place, order, and sort, as his executors think most convenient. And that, in the same new isle at Ingerston, there be erected some monument, with the names of him and his two wives, the ordering whereof he wholly commits to the discretion of his executors. He wills, that immediately after his death there be bestowed on the poorest inhabitants of Ingerston, alias Ging-Petre, Writtle-Ging Hospital, Buttebury, Stoke, Ging-Mounteney, Ging-Margaret, East-Thorneden, and Heron-Green, and other places within the county of Essex, the sum of 40 l. to be distributed by the direction of his executors. And to the poorest inhabitants of Torrington Magna, in Devonshire, 5 l. To the poorest inhabitants of Hawkehurst, in the county of Kent, five marks: To the poorest inhabitants in the parishes of Montagu and Tyntenhull (being lord of the said manors) in the county of Somerset, 6 l. 13 s. 4 d. To the poorest inhabitants of Kingbridge and Thurstoe, in Devonshire, 4 l. To the poorest inhabitants of his manor of Brent, alias South-Brent, in the said county, 4 l. To the poorest inhabitants of St. Botolph without Aldersgate, in London, 6 l. 13 s. 4 d. To the prisoners in London and Southwark, 20 l. and the like sum to the relief of the poor in the hospitals belonging thereto. He was also bountiful to

^w Ex Reg. vocat. Petree 55. qu. 1. in Cur. Prærog. Cant.

his servants, bequeathing them a whole year's wages, besides legacies.

To his good and loving wife, Dame Ann Petre, he bequeathed much plate, and one ring with a diamond, given him by Queen Mary, of good memory. To his son and heir, John Petre, his other jewels, plate, &c. but if he died without issue, before he arrived to 22 years of age, to be divided into four parts: one part to his wife, if living; another among his daughters, and their children then living; as also his wife's part, if not living; and the third and fourth parts among the poor, and in deeds of charity, in such sort, as to his executors and supervisors of his will, or the survivor of them, shall seem best.

It further appears, that he had seven manors in Devonshire, the manor of Charmouth in Dorsetshire, nine manors in Essex, the manors of Todenham and Sutton, in Gloucestershire, the manors of Cheriton, Montagu, and Tyntenhull in Somersetshire, the manor of Kenet in Kent, and the manor of Kentford in Suffolk: all which he entails on John, his son and heir, and the heirs male of his body, and in default thereof, on the son and heir of his brother John Petre, of Torbrian, in Devonshire.

He constitutes his wife's son-in-law, Richard Baker, Esq; and his brother Robert Petre, executors; and Sir William Gerrard, alderman of London, and Edmund Tirrell, Esq; overseers. Dated 12 Ap. 1571, 13 Eliz. and proved 29 Jan. 1572.

He was buried at Ingerston, according to his desire, where a monument is erected to his memory. He left issue by Gertrude his first wife (who died 28 Maii, 1541) daughter to Sir John Tirrell, of Warley, in com. Essex, Knt. a daughter, Dorothy, married to Nicholas Wadham, of Merrifield, in com. Somerset, Esq; who having no issue by her, they were the founders of Wadham college in Oxford; he beginning, she finishing, and both richly endowing it; whereby it is become as rich as most, and more uniform than many, in England.

But the said Sir William Petre, by Anne his second wife, daughter of Sir William Browne, Knt. lord-mayor of London, in 6 Hen. VIII. 1514, and widow of John Tirrell, of Heron-Place in Essex, Esq; had issue John, his only son; and three daughters; Elizabeth, wedded to John Gostwick, of Willington, in com. Bedford, Esq; Catherine, married to John Talbot, of Grafton, in com. Wigorn. Esq; ancestor to the Earl of Shrewsbury; and Thomasine, espoused to Lodowick Grevil, of Milcote, in com. Warwick, Esq;

Which John was knighted * in 18 Elizabeth, and chose knight of the shire for the county of Essex y in two parliaments,

* Jekyl's Cat. of Knts.

y Ex Collect. B. Willis, Arm.

called

called in 27 and 28 Elizabeth. He was advanced to the dignity of a baron of this realm², by the title of Lord Petre, of Writtle in com. Essex, by letters patent bearing date 21 Julij, 1 Jac. I. and died on 11 Oct. 11 Jac. I. at West-Hornden in Essex. He had to wife Mary, daughter of Sir Edward Walgrave, Knt. by whom he had issue four daughters^b, Mary, Elizabeth, Margaret, and Anne, who died infants; and four sons, William, his successor; John, second son, who^c was seated at West-Hannyngheld, and died 2 Jan. 20 Jac. I. leaving by Dorothy his wife, daughter of William Lord Morley and Monteagle, John, his heir, five years and a half old; and was seized at his death of the manors of Coggeshall, Marbury, Takley, alias Waltham-hall in Felbridge, Warley, Loudon-hill, and Heyet, in the county of Essex; as appears by the inquisition taken Aug. 6, 21 Jac. I. Thomas, third son, was of Cranham in Essex, and by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of William Baskerville, of Wanborough in Wiltshire, had issue four sons; Sir Francis Petre, of Cranham, Knt. and Bart. who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Gage of Fittle in Suffex, Knt. and Bart. William Petre, second son, who wedded Lucy, daughter of Sir Richard Farmer, of Somerton, in com. Oxon, Knt. and John Petre, third son, of Fiddlers, in com. Essex, Esq; who espoused Elizabeth, daughter of John Pincheon, of Writtle, in the said county, and had issue Philip, his son and heir, baptized 1 May, 1668: Robert, fourth son, died before his father, unmarried.

William Lord Petre (eldest son of John Lord Petre)^d was elected one of the knights of the shire for the county of Essex, in the 39th year of Queen Elizabeth; and, taking to wife Catharine, second daughter of Edward Somerset, Earl of Worcester, had issue seven sons, Robert, William, Edward, John, Thomas, Henry, and George; also three daughters; Elizabeth, married to William Sheldon, of Beoley, in com. Wigorn. Esq; Mary, to John Lord Teynham; and Catharine, to John Carryll, son and heir to Sir John Carryll of Harting, in com. Suffex, Knt. and, departing this life at Thorndon, in com. Essex, 5 Maii, anno 1627, (13 Car. I.) was buried in the old vault at Ingarston, in com. Essex, with his father and grandfather.

To whom succeeded Robert, his eldest son, who, in 1620,^e married Mary, daughter to Anthony Viscount Montagu, and by her had issue three sons, William, John, and Thomas; and two daughters; Mary, married to Edward, son and heir to William Lord Stourton; and Dorothy, to John Thimelby, of Irnham, in com. Lincoln, Esq; By the inquisition taken after the decease of the said Robert Lord Petre, 14 Dec. 14 Car. I. at Strat-

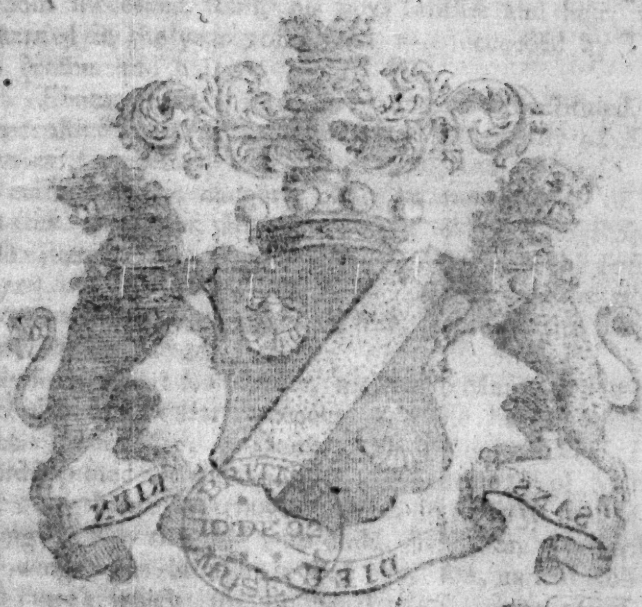
² Pat. 1 Jac. p. 14.

^b Lilly's Pedigrees of the Nobility. MS. præd. ^c Cole's Esc. præd. ^d Ex Coll. B. Willis, Arm.

a Cole's Escæet. lib. I. p. 114. not. 61. A. 12. in
Bibl. Harley. c Cole's Esc. præd.
e Cole's Esc. lib. 5. a. 61. A. 16. p. 283, 284.

ford in Essex, the jury found, that he made his will 20 Oct. 14 Car. I. 1638, and died three days after; and that William Lord Petre was his son and heir, and of the age of 11 years, the 30th Dec. before the taking of the inquisition; and that he was heir to the following manors, whereof his father died seized, viz. the manor of Great Bursteed, alias Bursteed-grange, with the appurtenances, with the rectory and advowson of the vicarage thereof; the manors of Gurneys, alias Gurners, Whites, Challengeden, Writtle, East-Horndon, Crondon, Bluntswall's, and Watermans, and farms of Westlands; the manor of Bacons, &c. with messuages and lands called Goughlands, Cutle, Seabrights, Puckhoufes, Stiles, Mitchley, Browns, &c. the rectory of Butterbury, and manors of Cowbridge and Margaretting, with a messuage and farm called Woodbarns; and three parks, &c. called Hornfrith park, Writtle park, and Crondon park; lands in East and West Horndon; tythes of arable land, pasture, and wood in Ingatston park, &c. and the manors of Ingatston, Ging-Petre, and Hanley; with lands and tenements called Harnards, Cophall, Broadmeade, Cristbrook-croft, with the swan and the cock there; the manor of Mountneyfing, with appurtenances; the manor and farm of Ingrane, alias Ging-Raffe; the manor of Tristinghall, and a messuage and lands called Lawnes, in Mountneyfing; also one messuage and inn, called the lion in Chelmsford; the manor, messuage, and farm of West Horndon; the manors of Fieldhouse, East, West, and South Hanningfield, and lands called Stoddon-place, in Stoddon; and lands called Blith-hedges, all in the county of Essex; the manor of Osmington, and its rectory, in Dorsetshire; the manors of Tatworth, &c. in Chatworth, and Chard, in Somersetshire; the manors of South Brent, Churchstowe, Kingsbridge, Shute, South Leigh, Axminster, North Leigh, Wermington, Laytwey, Uphay, Humfravile, Dowlshards, Haccomb-fee, Challonger, Comb-payne, and Downe-Humfravile, with all the messuages, lands, and tenements; and divers messuages, lands, &c. in South Leigh, Shute, and Colliton; the manor and hundred of Axminster, and scite of the monastery of Newham, alias Newman, and the lands thereto belonging; and capital messuage called Shipwrick-grange, and all lands thereto belonging, in the county of Devon; the manors of Tuddenham and Tutton, in the county of Gloucester; the manor of Kennet, in Kentford, in the county of Cambridge; and one messuage called Petre-house; and divers other messuages in the parishes of St. Botolph without Aldersgate, and St. Bartholomew adjacent, in the city of London.

Which William Lord Petre first married Elizabeth, daughter of John Earl Rivers, by whom he had no issue; and secondly Bridget, daughter of John Pincheon, of Writtle, in com. Essex,



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Petre Lord Petre

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Esq; by whom he had issue an only child, Mary, born in Covent-Garden, 25 March, 1679, married to George Heneage, of Hainton, in com. Linc. Esq; The said William Lord Petre, her father, in the year 1678 was committed to the tower, with the Earl of Powis, the Viscount Stafford, the Lord Arundel of Wardour, and the Lord Bellasis; and were impeached by the commons of treason and other high crimes and misdemeanors; where this Lord Petre died under his confinement, 5 Jan. 1683.

To whom succeeded John, his next brother and heir, who died unmarried in the year 1684, and was succeeded by Thomas, his brother and heir.

Which Thomas Lord Petre, in 1687, was constituted, by King James the Second, lord lieutenant of the county of Essex and town of Colchester, and custos rotularum thereof. His Lordship married Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Clifton, of Latham, in com. Lancaster, Bart. by whom he had issue Robert, his only son; and a daughter, Mary, who died on the 10th of April, 1713. The said Thomas Lord Petre died on the 4th of June, 1707; and his lady, surviving him, departed this life on the 4th of February, 1729-30.

His only son, Robert Lord Petre, married 1 March, 1711-12, Catharine, daughter of Bartholomew, and sole heir to her brother Francis Waltesley, of Dunkehalgh, in com. Lanc. Esq; and his lordship died of the small-pox, on the 22d of March, 1712-13, at his house in Arlington-street, in the 23d year of his age, leaving his lady then big with child, who, on the third of June following, was brought to bed of a son, named Robert, late Lord Petre; which lady, in April 1733, was married secondly to the honourable Charles Stourton, late Lord Stourton. Robert Lord Petre married, on the 2d of May, 1732, Anne, daughter of James late Earl of Derwentwater, by whom he had issue one son, and three daughters, Catharine, Barbara, and Juliana. His lordship, dying in July 1742, was succeeded by his only son, Robert-Edward, now Lord Petre.

TITLE.] Robert-Edward Petre, Baron Petre of Writtle.

CREATION.] Baron Petre of Writtle in com. Essex, by letters patent, 21 July (1603) 1 Jac. I.

ARMS.] Gules, a bend, or, between two escallop shells, argent.

CREST.] On a wreath, two lions heads eraz'd and indors'd, the first or, the other azure, each gorg'd with a plain olclar counter-chang'd.

SUPPORTERS.] According to Lilly, on the right side, a lion regardant, azure, collar'd, or; on the left side, a lion regardant, or, collar'd, azure.

MOTTO.] Sans Dieu Rien.

CHIEF SEATS.] At Thorndon, Irigaston, and Writtle Park all in the county of Essex; the first, four miles from Billerikay, and

116 ARUNDEL, *L. Arundel of Wardour.*

and sixteen from London; the second, five miles from Chelmsford, and twenty from London; and the third, one mile from Chelmsford, and twenty-six from London: and at Dunkehalgh in the county of Lancaster, three miles from Blackburn, and 157 from London.

ARUNDEL, *Lord Arundel of Wardour.*

XIV. **T**HE family, of which I am now to treat, is a branch of that, which for some centuries has flourished in the West of England. Roger de Arundel came into England with ^a William the Conqueror, and, at the time of the general survey in that reign, held ^b 28 lordships in Somersetshire; part of which were the manors of Halsee, Hiwis, Wisegleton, Destone, Cerletone, Aix, Opecedre, and Cedre.

Robert de Arundel, son ^c of the said William, in 5 Stephen, on levying of the dane gelt, paid 58 shillings for the lands he held in the counties of Dorset and Wilts. He was a benefactor to the canons of Taunton in the county of Devon, by his gift of the church of Dissam, and two hides of land in that town. Also, in 7 H. II. Roger de Arundel accounted for 40 l. for the knight's fees he then held. To whom succeeded Renfrid de Arundel^d, who had to wife Alice, daughter and coheir of Richard de Butler, and had issue Renfrid, the father of Sir Humphry Arundel, living in 15 H. III. who married Alice, daughter and heir of Sir John Lanherne of Lanherne, in com. Cornub. Knt. and had issue Sir Ralph Arundel, Knt. sheriff of the county of Cornwall, for Richard, King of Almaine, Earl of Cornwall, in 44 Hen. III. By his wife Eve, daughter to Sir Richard de Rupe, Knt. he had issue Sir John Arundel, Knt. who, by ^e his wife Joan, daughter and heir of John de la Beer of Talvern, had issue John, his successor.

Which John married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir to Sir Oliver Carmyno, Knt. and she dying in 37 E. III. left issue Sir John Arundel, Knt. who in 2 Rich. II. ^f (being then marshal of England) with Sir Thomas Banaster, a knight of the garter, was ordered to conduct an army into Bretagne; when a violent tempest drove them into the Irish sea, where the latter was drowned. He married Joan, daughter and coheir to ^g Sir William de Lustock, Knt. (who bore for his arms, azure, a buck's head, argent) and

^a Hist. Normannorum, p. 1033.

^b Ex Lib. voc. Doomfd.

^c Lilly's

Pedig. of Nobil. MS. penes Joh. com. Egmont.

^d Lilly præd.

^e Seager's

Baronage, MS.

^f Anstis's Reg. of the Garter, v. 2. p. 154.

^g Lilly's Ped.

of Nob. MS. præd.

was succeeded by Sir John Arundel, Knt. his son and heir, made a knight of the bath at the coronation of Hen. IV. Oct. 13, 1399.

This Sir John was seated at Lanherne, in the county of Cornwall; and, in 7 H. V. was with the King's fleet at sea, in the retinue of Sir Hugh Courtney. He was ^h sheriff of the county of Cornwall, in 6, 8, and 9 H. V. also in 1, 2, 5, and 6 H. VI. and, dying on the Tuesday ⁱ after the Epiphany (1434) 13 H. VI. left issue by Eleanor his wife, daughter and heir of Sir William Lamborne, Knt. (by Joan his wife, daughter and heir of Ralph Soor, of Talvern) three sons; Sir John; Sir Thomas, ancestor to the present Lord Arundel of Trerice; and Humphry Arundel.

Which Humphry married Jane, sister and heir of Sir John Coleshull, Knt. and left issue Sir Humphry Arundel, Knt. and John, bishop of Exeter, who died in 1503; and, leaving no issue, his two sisters were his heirs; Elizabeth, wife of Nicholas Brome of Baddesley, and secondly of Edward Stradling; and Dorothy, wife of William Whittington, of Pantley in com. Glouc. Esqrs.

Sir John Arundel (eldest son and heir of Sir John Arundel last named) married Elizabeth ^k, Lady of Bideford, and daughter and heir of Sir — de Rochford, by whom he had issue Sir John Arundel, Knt. one of those valiant commanders, who serv'd King Henry the VIth. in France; and, in 29 H. VI. when the French King sent a puissant army to subdue Aquitain, the Lord Camois, Sir John Arundel, and Sir John Seymour, having the government of the country, mann'd towns; and, as my author says ^l, 'animated the fearful Gascoigners,' and did all that was possible to frustrate their designs. He married first ^m Elizabeth, daughter to Thomas Lord Morley; and, she dying without issue male, leaving only a daughter Anne, wife of James Tirrel, he took to his second wife Catharine, daughter of — Stafford and coheir to Sir John Chidioke, Knt. of Chidioke in com. Somers. and Caundle in com. Dorset. (whose other daughter and coheir was married to William Lord Stourton; and, in the division, the first estate fell to Arundel, and Caundle to Stourton) by whom he had a son, Sir Thomas Arundel, Knt. and six daughters; Thomasine, wife of Sir Henry Marney, Knt. Elizabeth, of Giles Daubeney, Lord Daubeney; Ellen, of Ralfe Copleston, of Copleston and Warley, in com. Devon, Esq; Catharine, of Sir Walter Courtney, Knt. and secondly of John Moyle; Margaret, of Sir William Capel, Knt. ancestor to the present Earl of Essex; and Dorothy, of Sir Henry Strangeways, Knt.

Which Sir Thomas Arundel, of Lanherne in Cornwall, left issue by Catharine his wife, daughter of Sir John Dynham, and

^h Fuller's Worthies in com. Cornub. præd.

ⁱ Hall's Chron. fol. 61.

^k Esq. 13 H. VI.

^m Lilly, in Famil. Morley, p. 44.

^k Lilly

sister

sister and coheir to John Lord Dynham, two sons and two daughters; Elizabeth, married to Thomas Stradling; and Catharine, to — Speke, Esq; The sons were John, and Roger, who married, and had issue Jane, wife of William Pether.

John, the eldest son, succeeded to the estate at Lanherne, and, in 10 Hen. VII. was made one of the knights of the bath, at the creation of the Duke of York. In 17 H. VII. on ^a the death of John Lord Dynham, knight of the garter, he was found to be cousin and heir to him, viz. son of Catharine, late wife of Sir Thomas Arundel, Knt. and third sister and coheir of the said Lord Dynham. And in 5 H. VIII. for his valour at the sieges of Teroven and Tournay, and the battle that ensued, was made a knight banneret. He died in 36 H. VIII. leaving issue by Elizabeth, his first wife, daughter to Thomas Grey, Marquis of Dorset, two sons; Sir John Arundel, of Lanherne, who, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Gerard Danet, of Danets-hall, was father of Sir John Arundel, Knt. who married Anne, daughter of Edward Stanley, Earl of Derby, and by her was ancestor to the Arundels of Lanherne in com. Cornub. and of Chidioke in com. Dorset: The second son was Sir Thomas Arundel of Wardour, ancestor to the Lord Arundel of Wardour. Also by his second wife, Catharine, daughter to Sir Thomas Greenvil, Knt. he had issue a daughter, Mary, married to Robert Ratcliff, Earl of Sussex, and secondly to Henry Howard, Earl of Arundel.

Sir Thomas Arundel, second son, by the gift of his father, had Wardour-castle in com. Wilts. In 5 Edw. VI. being charged, with Edward, Duke of Somerset, for conspiring the murder of John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, he lost his head on that account, in 6 Edward VI.

He married Margaret, one of the daughters and coheirs to the Lord Edmund Howard (third son of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk) and sister to Queen Catharine, fifth wife of King Henry VIII. and by her had issue Sir Matthew Arundel, Knt. and Margaret, wife of Sir Henry Weston.

Which Sir Matthew was knighted in 17 Eliz. (1574) and by his wife Margaret, daughter of Henry Willoughby, of Wollaton in com. Nott. Esq; left issue Thomas, his son and heir, and was buried at Tyfury in com. Wilts.

Which Thomas, tho' but a young man, behaved himself so valiantly against the Turks in Hungary, that he merited from Rodolph the Second, Emperor of Germany, the honour of a count of the empire, anno 1595, 38 Eliz. ' For that he had behaved ' himself manfully in the field; as also, in the assaulting of divers ' cities and castles, shewed great proof of his valour; and, that in ' forcing the water tower near Strigonium, he took from the Turks

' their banner, with his own hand' (as are the words of that emperor's charter); so that every of his children, and their descendants, of both sexes, should for ever enjoy that title, have vote in all imperial diets, purchase lands within the dominions of the empire, list any voluntary soldiers, and not to be put to any trial except in the imperial chamber.

But the year after, on his return home, a dispute arising among the Peers, whether that dignity, so conferred by a foreign potentate, should be allowed here, as to place and precedence, or any other privilege; it occasioned a warm dispute, which Camden mentions in his history of Queen Elizabeth; and that the Queen, being asked her opinion in the case, answered, ' that there was a close tie of affection between the prince and subject; and that, as chaste wives should have no glances but for their own spouses, so should faithful subjects keep their eyes at home, and not gaze upon foreign crowns: that she, for her part, did not care her sheep should wear a stranger's marks, nor dance after the whistle of every foreigner.' Whereby it passed in the negative. Which induced King James, in the third year of his reign, in consideration of his singular merits, to create him a baron of this realm, by letters patent, bearing date 4 Maii, 1605, with limitation thereof to the heirs male of his body.

This Thomas Lord Arundel, departing this life at Wardour-castle, anno 1630, lieth buried at Tisbury in Wiltshire. On a marble in the chancel is the following inscription:

Thomas Dominus Arundelius,
Primus Baro de Warder, sacri Romani imperii comes,
Obijt 7^{mo} Die Novembris,
Ætatis suæ 79, anno Domini 1639.

In the middle of the stone:
Sicut Pullus Hirundinis, sic clamabo.
Isaïæ xxxviii. v. 14.

He first married Mary, daughter to Henry Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton, and by her had issue a daughter, Elizabetha-Maria, married to Sir John Philpot, of the county of Southampton, Knt. also two sons, Thomas, his successor; and William Arundel, of Hornisham in com. Wilts, who was buried at Tisbury in Wiltshire; where a monument is erected to his memory with the following inscription:

Here lieth William Arundell, the second son of Thomas the first Lord Arundell of Wardour, by his first wife Maria Wriothesley, the only daughter of Thomas Earl of Southampton. He was married to Maria Brown, the eldest daughter of Anthony Maurice

Viscount Montague, being the relict of William Lord St. John of Basing, eldest son of William Marquis of Winchester. He departed this life the 15th of May, 1653, in the 65th year of his age; leaving his loving and beloved wife to mourn and pray; by whom he had many children.

His eldest surviving son was Charles Arundel, of Hornisham; and a daughter, Mary, married to Sir Henry Tichborn, of Tichborn, in com. Southampton, Bart. The said Thomas Lord Arundel had to his second wife Anne, daughter of Miles Philipson, of Crooke in com. Ebor. Esq; widow of ——— Thoroughgood, and by her (who died 28 June, 1637) had issue three sons, Matthew, Thomas, and Frederick, who all died within age; and six daughters; Catharine, married to Raphe, son and heir of William Lord Evre; Mary, to Sir John Somerset, Knt, second son of Henry Earl of Worcester; Anne, to Cecill Calvert, Lord Baltimore; Frances, to John Earl of Shrewsbury; Margaret, to Sir John Fortescue, of Saldon in com. Buck. Bart. and Clare, to Sir Humphry Weld, of Lulworth in com. Dorset, Knt.

Thomas Lord Arundel of Wardour (son and heir of Thomas, the last Lord) married Blanch, fifth daughter to Edward Earl of Worcester: and, being in the battle of Landisdown, in 1643, he was shot in the thigh with a brace of pistol-bullets, whereof the same year dying in his Majesty's garrison at Oxford, was also buried at Tisbury; where on two marbles are engraven the following inscriptions for him and his lady:

D. O. M.

Hic parte sua mortali quiescit, qui in cœlo potiori
parte vivit immortalis,

Thomas Arundel,

Baro Arundel de Warder, sacri Romani imperii comes, primogenitus nempe Thomæ Arundel, Baronis etiam de Warder, qui, ob insignia et pietatis et fortitudinis exempla in communem christiani nominis hostem in Hungaria ad Strigonium præstita, hæreditarium hunc honoris titulum a Rodolpho secundo meruit ipse, et ad posteros transmisit; cujus dignitatum virtutumque hic hæres, dum vixit, sic Deo in constanti pietatis exercitio militavit in terris, ut debitum sibi in cœlis triumphum expectare videretur, ita se totum in Regis Caroli Primi obsequium, imminente in Anglia bello civili, impendit, ut in illud opes fortunamque profuderit, ac vitam denique ipsam lubentissime contulisset, e qua excessit Oxonii die 19^o Maij, ann. ætatis 59, annoque reparatæ salutis 1643.

On the second is this :

D. O. M.

Hic Conjugi Conjux amantissima adjacet

Domina Blancha Somerset,

filia Edwardi Somerset, Wigorniae comitis, privati sigilli custodis, magistri equitum, &c. quæ marito par generis splendore, exercitio virtutum non impar, in Aula Regia quasi in cella privata vixit quanto dignitate terrena sublimior, tanto pietatis fulgere splendidior, quantoque Regiæ vicinior Majestati, tanto (quod parum est inter mortales) Supremo dilectior Numini quo ut propius frueretur cœlo natura mortalitatem exuit Wintoniæ die 28^o Octob. ann. ætat. LXVI. annoque Dom. M DC XLIX.

He left issue Henry, his son and heir, who succeeded him in his honours ; and two daughters, Catharine, married to Francis Cornwallis, Esq; and Anne, to Roger Vaughan, Esq;

Which Henry Lord Arundel, at his own charge, raised a regiment of horse for the service of King Charles the First in the time of the usurpation ; and stoutly defended his castle at Wardour against those rebellious forces, which, under the command of Edward Hungerford, did then attempt it on behalf of the parliament. In the year 1678, he was, with William Earl of Powis, William Viscount Stafford, William Lord Petre, and John Lord Bellasis, committed prisoners to the tower, and afterwards were impeached by the house of commons of high crimes and offences, without being brought on their trial. He continued prisoner, with the other lords, till the year 1683, when they were admitted to bail.

On King James's accession to the throne, he was sworn of his privy-council ; and on the 11th of March, 1686, was constituted lord keeper of the privy seal : also, when that monarch, in 1688, began his journey towards Salisbury, he committed the administration of affairs, in his absence, to the Lord Chancellor, the Lords Arundel, Bellasis, Preston, and Godolphin. He departed this life on the 28th of December, 1694, having married Cecilie, daughter of Sir Henry Compton, of Brambletye, in com. Suffex, knight of the bath, (widow of Sir John Fermour, of Somerton, in com. Oxon. Knt.) by whom he had issue two sons, Thomas and Henry, as also a daughter, Cecilie, a nun.

His eldest son, Thomas Lord Arundel, married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Spencer, of Upton in com. Warwick, Esq; widow of Robert Lucie, of Cherlecote, in the same county, Esq; by whom he had three sons, Henry, Thomas, and Matthew ; whereof Thomas was killed at the battle of the Boyne in Ireland, and Matthew died at Roan in Normandy, both unmarried.

Henry,

Henry, the eldest, in February 1712, succeeded his father, and having married Elizabeth, daughter to Thomas Panton, of St. Martin's in the Fields, in the county of Middlesex, Esq; had issue by her (who died on the 9th of May, 1700) two sons, and a daughter, Elizabeth, born on the 15th of September, 1692, now the wife of James Touchet, Earl of Castlehaven, and Lord Audley. The sons were Henry, born on the 16th of February, 1693, and Thomas, born July 19, 1695, who married Mary, youngest daughter and coheir of Richard Arundel, of Lanhern in Cornwall, Esq; and on a tomb in the church-yard of St. Pancras, in the county of Middlesex, is the following inscription:

To the memory of
The Honourable Thomas Arundel,
Count of the most sacred Roman empire, and uncle
to the present Lord Arundel of Wardour-castle:
an affectionate indulgent husband, a faithful friend,
exact paymaster, and always ready to serve the poor.
He died the 6th of April 1752, aged 56.
Requiescat in pace. Amen.

His elder brother Henry, on the death of his father, 20th of April, 1726, succeeded to the honour, of Lord Arundel of Wardour. He first married Eleanor-Elizabeth, daughter of the Baron Everard of the city of Liege, one of the barons of the empire, by whom he had three sons; Henry, Thomas, and James-Everard Arundel, who wedded June 24, 1751, ———, only daughter and heir of John Wyndham, of Salisbury, Esq; and had a daughter born Dec. 1752, at Wardour. His Lordship's second wife was Anne, daughter of William Herbert, Marquis of Powis, by whom he had no issue. His Lordship died at Richmond in Surry, 29 June, 1746, and was succeeded in his honour and estate by Henry, his eldest son, now Lord Arundel of Wardour, and, July 14, was carried to be interred with his ancestors; his last lady surviving him.

Which Henry, now Lord Arundel of Wardour, born Oct. 4, 1717, was married the 27th of January, 1738-9, to Anne, third daughter of William Herbert, Marquis of Powis, who died 8 March, 1747-8, leaving no male issue.

TITLES.] Henry Arundel, Lord Arundel of Wardour, and Count of the sacred Empire.

CREATIONS.] Baron, by letters patent 4 May (1605) 3 Jac. I. And Count, by the Emperor Rodolph II. by letters patent 14 Dec. 1595 (38 Eliz.)

ARMS.] Sable, six swallows, three, two, and one, argent.

CREST.] On a wreath, a wolf passant, argent.

SUPPORTERS.] On the dexter side, a lion guardant, ermine, (viz. yellow powder'd with black) ducally crown'd or; on the sinister,

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Arundel Lord Arundel of Wardour

13

The following is a list of the
 names of the persons who have
 been elected to the office of
 Mayor of the City of New York
 since the year 1784.



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 names of the persons who have
 been elected to the office of
 Mayor of the City of New York
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sinister, an owl, argent, with wings disclos'd, or, crown'd as the dexter.

MOTTO.] Deo Data.

CHIEF SEAT.] At Wardour-castle, in the county of Wilts, two miles from Shaftsbury, and eighty-four from London.

CAVENDISH, *Lord* CAVENDISH.

XV. **O**UR most gracious Sovereign taking into his consideration the great merits and accomplishments of the Right Hon. William Marquis of Hartington, eldest son and heir of his Grace William Duke of Devonshire, was pleased to call him up to the house of peers, 13 June, 1751, by the title of Baron Cavendish of Hardwick, with precedency, according to the creation of his ancestor, William Earl of Devonshire, May 4, 1605, 3 Jac. I. Having already, under the title of Cavendish Duke of Devonshire, treated of the present Duke, and his illustrious ancestors, I shall now proceed to recite what I have met with of his son, the Marquis of Hartington, now Lord Cavendish of Hardwick. In the parliament summoned to meet^a August 13, 1747, he was returned one of the knights of the shire for the county of Derby; and on being called up to the house of peers, his brother the Lord Frederick Cavendish was chosen a member for that county. On July 9, 1751, his Majesty^b appointed his Lordship master of his horse; and three days after he was, at Kensington^c, sworn of his most honourable privy council. On 30 March, 1752, when his Majesty declared his resolution of visiting his dominions in Germany, he^d was nominated one of the lords justices for the administration of the government during his absence. On the decease of Richard Earl of Burlington, whose daughter his lordship had married, he was, in January 1754, constituted governor of the county of Cork in Ireland; and, in February following, lord high treasurer of the kingdom of Ireland; which were both vacant on the decease of the said Earl. Also, 27 March, 1755, was constituted^e lord lieutenant general and general governor of the kingdom of Ireland. His Lordship married, in 1748, the Lady Charlotte Boyle, sole daughter and heir of Richard Earl of Burlington, and Earl of Cork, &c. and by her ladyship, who departed this life at his seat at Uffington in Lincolnshire, Dec. 8, 1754, hath issue three sons, and a daughter; 1. Lord William Cavendish; 2. Lady Dorothy;

^a British Parliament. Regist. no. 45. ^b Gazette, no. 9073.

^d Ibid. no. 9153.

^e Ibid. no. 9462.

^c Ibid. no. 9074.

3. The Hon. Richard Cavendish; 4. The Hon. George-Frederick Cavendish; all living, 1755.

TITLES.] William Cavendish, Marquis of Hartington, eldest son and heir of his Grace William Duke of Devonshire, Lord Cavendish, governor of the city of Cork, lord high treasurer of Ireland, and lord lieutenant general and general governor of the kingdom of Ireland.

CREATION.] Marquis of Hartington, by courtesy; Lord Cavendish, Baron of Hardwick, by summons, 13 June, 1751, with precedence, May 4, 1605, 3 Jac. I.

Arms, Crest, Supporters, and Motto, the same as his Grace the Duke of Devonshire; with a crescent difference.

BLIGH, *Lord CLIFTON.*

XVI. **T**HE Blighs were an antient family in Yorkshire; whereof, its probable, John Bligh, of London, Esq; descended, who was the founder of this noble family in Ireland; and employed as an agent to the adventurers for the forfeited estates by the rebellion of 1641, and in that quality came over in the time of Cromwell's government; when he also became an adventurer himself by subscribing 600 l. likewise in August 1654, in behalf of himself, George Clerke, of London, Merchant, and Robert Moleworth, of Dublin, Merchant, purchased by their joint stock (in pursuance of divers acts, orders, and ordinances of parliament, made in that behalf) from Sir Bulstrode Whitlocke, one of the lords commissioners of the treasury, the sum of 200 l. from Peter Knight, of St. Peter's Chalfont, Wilts, Esq; 100 l. from John Strange, of London, 400 l. from Thomas and William Rainsborrow, 200 l. from John Haynes, of Marlborough in Wilts, 80 l. from Miles Corbett, Esq; 250 l. and from Edmund Page, of London, haberdasher, 100 l. Upon his casting lots, among other adventurers, the allotment fell in the baronies of Lune and Moghergallen and county of Meath: in consequence whereof there were set out and delivered to them the several proportions of 1000 plantation acres, amounting to 1619 acres, 3 r. 13 p. English statute measure; 1133 acres, 1 r. 13 p. plant. making 1835 acres, 3 r. 9 p. stat. in the barony of Lune, called by the name of the lordships of Athboy, Rathmore, &c. and 500 acres, plant. making 809 acres, 3 r. 26 p. statute, were to be delivered in some certain place in the barony of Moghergallen; the third part of which premisses was ascertained to him by a decree in chancery, 16th June, 1657, and confirmed to his son Thomas, by two patents under the acts of settlement, bearing date 12th May and 12th November,

November, 1668. In the first parliament after the restoration, he was returned member for Athboy; and 14th March, 1663, joined in commission with William Smith, Thomas Worsope, Peter Hervey, and William Dodson, Esqrs. for examining, stating, and auditing the arrears of the customs and excise, of tonnage, poundage, and new impost, from the 30th of January 1648, to the 26th of December 1663; and also 8th March 1665, was made joint commissioner of the office called the duty of inland excise, and licences of all the beer and strong waters of Ireland.

He died in the year 1666, and by Catharine his wife, sister to William, bishop of Lincoln, had Thomas, his only son and heir, and a daughter, Dorothy, buried at St. Audoen's 23d Jan. 1685; ———, buried at St. Peter's, 26th March, 1684; Mary, to whom her mother, by her will (dated 14th April 1669, and proved 8th December following) left 500 l. English for her portion, with her callicoe bed and furniture, and two silver tankards; Catharine, to whom her mother left 600 l. her basin and ewer, and the whole furniture in her best room, being that next the dining-room, in her house in Dame-street; Sarah, to whom was left 350 l. a large salt, a standing plate, and half-a-dozen spoons, with all the furniture in the dining-room; and Elizabeth, married to John Boyse, merchant, to whom she bequeathed one sugar box, a caudle cup, and 100 l. and the said Elizabeth was buried at St. Audoen's, 11th February, 1685.

Thomas Bligh of Rathmore, Esq; the only son^a, was returned to the parliament of Ireland one of the knights of the shire for the county of Meath, and was of the privy council to Queen Anne in that kingdom. He departed this life at the Bath, 28th August, 1710, and was buried in September at Trim. He married Elizabeth, youngest daughter to colonel James Napier, of Loughcrew in Meath, (who died in September 1676) and sister to Robert Napier, Esq; lieutenant-general, colonel of a regiment of horse, and member of parliament for Athboy (who died 23d Nov. 1739) and also sister to Frances, wife of lieutenant-general Richard Ingolsby, one of the lords justices of Ireland; and had issue by her, who died 2d March 1736, and was buried at St. Bride's, four sons and six daughters, viz.

John, created Earl Darnley.

^a By patent, 12th May 1668, he had a confirmation of the lands allotted to his father as an adventurer, in the county of Meath; and, with his mother, had a grant of lands (12th November) under the acts of settlement; also, 24th August, 1687, the grant of four yearly fairs at Athboy, to be holden 23d April, 25th July, 1st and 28th October. And being proprietor of most of the lands lying in the parishes of Rathmore, Moyagher, Kildalkey, and Athboy, in the barony of Lune and county of Meath, had the same erected (on his petition to King William) 4th June 1694, into the manor of Athboy, with power to hold 500 acres in demesne, to impale 300 acres for deer, to hold courts, and many other privileges.

Thomas Bligh, of Brittes in Meath, Esq; second son, born 15th January 1685, who was chosen in 1715 member of parliament for Athboy, and hath ever since served for the same. He had a commission as captain in the army, 27th December 1717, and was promoted to the post of lieutenant-colonel of the regiment of horse commanded by his uncle. On 26th December 1740, he succeeded colonel Alexander Rose in his regiment of foot; was made a brigadier-general of his majesty's armies in 1745; and in 1746 succeeded General Whitshed in the command of his dragoons. In 1747 he was constituted a major-general, and 22d February following colonel of a regiment of horse. He married, 19th August 1737, Elizabeth, sister to William Bury, of Shannon-Grove, in the county of Limerick, Esq; and had a son, Thomas, born 5th January 1739, who is dead.

Robert Bligh, the third son, entered into holy orders, and in July 1742 married Catharine, daughter of ——— Elliot, and widow of Charles Boyle, of Arraghlin-Bridge, in the county of Cork, Esq; He was presented in 1746, to the rectory of Killmaloda, in the diocese of Ross; also the same year to other preferments in the same diocese.

Anthony, the fourth son, was lieutenant of dragoons, and died unmarried, in the county of Galway, 13th Jan. 1737.

Of his daughters, Catharine was married in 1748 to Thomas le Hunte, Esq; counsellor at law; Hannah, to Maurice Cusse, of Killaghy, in the county of Kilkenny, Esq; brother to John, late Lord Desert; Elizabeth, to George St. George, of Woodsgift in the said county, Esq; and dying in 1741, was buried 3d August, at Freshford, leaving issue Henry, Richard, and Elizabeth; Dorothy was wedded to William Monck, of the Middle Temple, Esq; Mary, living unmarried; and Sarah wedded in 1733 to William Gore, of Woodford, in the county of Leitrim, Esq; and had one son, William, who died an infant.

John, the eldest son of Thomas Bligh, Esq; was in 1704 returned member of parliament for Athboy, which borough he represented till created a peer of Ireland, by the title of Baron Clifton of Rathmore, in com. Meath, by privy seal dated at St. James's 31st July, and by patent 14th September, 1721; and, on the 23d following, took his seat in the house of peers. He was further created Viscount Darnley of Athboy, by privy seal dated 31st December, 1722, and by patent 7th March following; also was created Earl of Darnley, by patent 29th of June 1725.

His Lordship married, 24th August 1713, the Lady Theodosia Hyde, then only daughter and heir to Edward Earl of Clarendon, by Catharine his wife, Baroness of Clifton, daughter of Henry Lord Ibraekam, (son and heir of Henry Earl of Thomond) by Catharine his wife, sole daughter of George Lord Aubigny, and

and of Catharine his wife, eldest daughter of Theophilus Howard, Earl of Suffolk, and heir to her brother, Charles Duke of Richmond and Lennox, Earl of Litchfield and March, and Baron of Leighton-Bromswold, who died at Elfsineur in Denmark, Dec. 21, 1672, being sent ambassador extraordinary to that King, and left no issue. Which George Lord Aubigny was the second surviving son of Esme, Duke of Lennox, (brother and heir of Lodowick Stewart, Duke of Richmond and Lennox, Earl of Newcastle on Tyne, and Baron of Settrington in Yorkshire) by Catharine his wife, sole daughter and heir to Gervase Lord Clifton, of Leighton-Bromswold, in com. Hunt. who had the title of Lord Clifton, by writ of summons to parliament 9 Julii, 6 Jac. I. and died in October 1618.

The said Catharine Lady Obrien, making her claim to the title and dignity of Baroness Clifton (as sole heir to the said Catharine her grandmother) on Jan. 8, 1673, had, on the 7th of Feb. following, her claim allowed by the house of peers: to whom Queen Anne, as an addition to her fortune, gave the sum of 10,000 l. The title of Baroness Clifton of Leighton-Bromswold devolving on her issue, therefore the present Earl of Darnley now enjoys that title, as well as those of his father, who died^b at Epfom 12th September 1728, in the forty-first year of his age, and was buried at Trim; having survived his lady, who died 30th July 1722, in the twenty-sixth year of her age, and was buried August 5, in Westminster-abbey, by her brother the Lord Clifton. They had issue three sons and three daughters.

George, born 30th October 1714, our late Sovereign being his godfather, who died a child.

Edward, } successive Earls Darnley.
John, }

Lady Mary, married in 1736 to William Tighe, Esq; (only son and heir of the late Richard Tighe, Esq; one of his Majesty's privy council in Ireland) by whom she had issue two sons and four daughters; William, born 12th January 1737; Richard-Henry-William-Nassau, in November 1746; Barbara, Mary-Anne, Theodosia, and Mary; and her ladyship, dying 27th April 1748, was buried at St. Michan's.

Lady Anne, 17th September 1742, became the second wife of Robert Hawkins-Magill, of Gill-Hall, in the county of Downe, Esq; representative thereof in parliament; and had issue by him, who died 10th April 1745, and was buried at Ballyrone, three daughters; Theodosia, born 5th September 1743; Rose, born in 1744, who died when four days old; and Rose, born in 1745,

^b He gave by his will, dated 1st January 1724, 1500 l. towards endowing the house he had built for the poor near Athboy, to be laid out in lands for the support of thirty poor people of his estate in the county of Meath, subject to such regulations and rules as his executors should appoint.

and died in 1747. And her Ladyship, in 1748, remarried with Bernard Ward, Esq; member of parliament for the said county, son and heir to Michael Ward, Esq; second justice of the King's bench, and hath two sons.

Lady Theodosia was married in November 1745 to William Crosbie, Esq; son and heir of Sir Maurice Crosbie, of Ardfert, Knt.

Edward, the second Earl Darnley, and also Lord Clifton, was born in 1715, and after finishing his studies at Geneva, and his travels in foreign countries, arrived at London 25th May 1734; and 1st February 1736 took his seat in the English parliament as Lord Clifton, and in Ireland 4th October 1737. On 16th February following he was admitted F. R. S. and appointed in October 1742 one of the lords of the bedchamber to the Prince of Wales; he was also steward of the corporation of Gravesend; but dying unmarried 20th (or 22d) July 1747, was buried by his mother (1st August) in Westminster-abbey, and his brother succeeded to his titles and estate.

John, the present and third Earl Darnley, was born in Oct. 1719, and in March 1739 was returned member of parliament for Athboy, and to the English parliament for Maidstone in Kent, summoned to meet June 25, 1741; and is yet unmarried.

TITLES.] John Bligh, Earl and Viscount Darnley of Athboy in Ireland, Lord Clifton of Leighton-Bromswold in England, and Baron Clifton.

CREATIONS.] Baron Clifton of Leighton-Bromswold, in the county of Huntingdon, 9th July 1608, 6 Jac. I. (English honour) Baron Clifton of Rathmore, in the county of Meath, 14th Sept. 1721, 8 Geo. I. Viscount Darnley of Athboy, in the same county, 7th March 1722, 9 Geo. I. and Earl of the same place, 29th June 1725, 11 Geo. I.

ARMS.] Azure, a gryphon segreant, or, arm'd and langu'd gules, between three crescents, argent.

CREST.] On a wreath, a gryphon's head erased, or.

SUPPORTERS.] Two gryphons, with wings expanded, or, each having a ducal collar and chain, azure.

MOTTO.] FINEM RESPICE.

SEATS.] Cobham-Place in the county of Kent; and Rathmore, in the county of Meath, five miles from Trim, and twenty-six from Dublin.

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Bligh Lord Clifton

The following is a list of the names of the
 members of the Committee of the House of Commons
 appointed to inquire into the state of the
 affairs of the East India Company, in the year
 1773. The names are as follows:

Sir John Bland, Bart. Mr. John Dunning, Mr.



The following is a list of the names of the
 members of the Committee of the House of Commons
 appointed to inquire into the state of the
 affairs of the East India Company, in the year
 1773. The names are as follows:

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DORMER, Lord DORMER.

XVII. GEFERY DORMER; seated at West-Wicombe, in Buckinghamshire, had issue by Eleanor his wife, daughter and heir of Thomas Dorre, alias Chobbs, a son of his own name, Gessery Dormer, also of West-Wicombe, who married Judith, daughter of Robert Baldington, lord of the manor of Thame, and afterwards heir of that lineage, from whom proceeded a third Gessery Dormer, who succeeded to the inheritance of West-Wicombe, as also, in right of his mother, to the manor of Thame in Oxfordshire.

This last Gessery did very much increase his estate by marriage with Ursula, daughter and heir of Bartholomew Collingridge, the heir general of Arundel, a descendant of the Fitz-Allans, Earls of Arundel, and left issue William Dormer, his son and heir; Gessery, second son; Sir Michael Dormer, third son, sheriff of London in 21 H. VIII. and lord-mayor in 33 H. VIII. (1541) who died Sept. 20, 37 H. VIII. possessed of a capital messuage and garden in the parish of St. Laurence in the Old Jewry, and divers other lands and messuages; leaving issue by his wife Catherine, Thomas, his son and heir, then aged 40 years, John, Ambrose, William, and Gessery, from whom descended the Dormers of Yarrington, Dorton, Farthingho, Steeple-Barton; also by a fifth son, Sir Michael Dormer, a commander under the Earl of Essex, who died issueless, and was buried at Great Milton in Oxfordshire, where his monument yet remains.

Peter Dormer, fourth son of Gessery, was ancestor to Sir John Dormer, of the Grange in Buckinghamshire, created a baronet 23 Julii (1661) 13 Car. II. whose brother, Robert Dormer, was one of the justices of the common pleas in the reign of Queen Anne.

Edward Dormer was the fifth son of Gessery, and makes his will 21 Jan. 1538, 30 Henry VIII. constituting Catharine his wife executrix, and his brother Michael Dormer, alderman, overseer; leaving an only daughter, Elizabeth, married to John Gresham, of Mayfield in Sussex, Esq;

Thomas Dormer, living about the same time, was of Armoth, in Burfield in Berkshire, and, making his will 21 Nov. 1549,

^a Seager's Geneal. Baronag. 195. ^b Stow's Surv. of London, p. 510. c lb. p. 582. ^d Cole's Esc. lib. 2. p. 64. no. 61. A. 13. in Bibl. Harley.

^e Ex Reg. voc. Allenger, qu. 1. in Cyr. Prærog. Cant. ^f Ex Reg. voc. Coode, qu. 12.

left to Isabel his daughter all his lands, and constitutes executors his brothers William Dormer and Walter Dormer, and overseer his brother Ambrose Dormer.

I now return to William, the eldest son of Geffery Dormer: Which William married Agnes, daughter of Sir John Launcelyn, a French knight, and had issue one son, Robert, and four daughters; Margaret, wife to Thomas Deane, of Wargrave; Joan, wife of ——— Alburgh; and Agnes, married to William Baldwin, father of Sir John Baldwin, lord chief justice of the common pleas. The said William Dormer, writing himself of West-Wiccombe^g, made his will 12 September 1506, 22 H. VII. the probate whereof bears date the 7th of October following; ordering his body to be buried in the chancel of West-Wiccombe, before the image of St. Laurence, and bequeaths 40 l. to poor people, as also 40 l. to buy a cope and vestment, and a deacon and sub-deacon, to be given to the church of West-Wiccombe; likewise to mending the highways 40 l. to Joan Alburgh, his daughter, 10 marks; to Margery Deane, his daughter, wife of Thomas Deane, 10 marks; and the like sum to his daughter Agnes, wife of William Baldwin: to Agnes, his wife, the third part of all his lands for term of life, and the reversion of the same to Robert, his son and heir; whom, with his said wife, he constitutes his executors.

Which Robert Dormer, his son and heir, was^h sheriff of the counties of Bedford and Buckingham in the 14th and 23d years of King Henry VIII. and received the honour of knighthoodⁱ on the 18th of October, 29 H. VIII. at the creation of the Earls of Hertford and Southampton. The year following he was again^k sheriff of the aforesaid counties; and in 35 H. VIII. on the dissolution of the monasteries^l, obtained a grant to himself and Jane his wife, in fee, of the manor of Wenge, in com. Bucks, part of the possessions belonging to the abbey of St. Alban's. His will bears date the 20th of June, 1552, 5 Edward VI. and the probate thereof the 20th of October following; whereby he gives to the poor of West-Wiccombe 40 l. and to Jane, his dear and entirely beloved wife, his manors of Wyng, Ascote, Broughton, and Grove, with their appurtenances, as also his manor of Abbots-Aston, for life. He orders, that William Dormer, his son, assure the manors of Ethorp and Crendwell to his wife Dorothy, for the payment of 100 marks per ann. for life, in accomplishment of his promise to Anthony Catesby, Esq; her father. He bequeaths to Jane and Anne Dormer, daughters of the said William (by his first wife) each 20 l. per ann. out of his manors of Huchendon and Ravenersmer, alias Ravenersmore, in the parishes

^g Ex Reg. voc. A: Deane, qu. 11.

Cat. of Knts.

^k Fuller's Worthies.

^h Fuller's Worthies.

ⁱ Pat. 35 H. VIII. p. 1.

^l Jekyl's

of Huchendon and Little Missenden, for term of their lives, and also 500 marks in money towards their marriages. To Robert Dormer, his godson, and son of the said William, (by Dorothy his wife) his best chain of gold. The Residue of all his manors, &c. he gives to William, his son and heir; whom, together with Jane his wife, he ordains his executors.

The said Jane was daughter to John Newdigate, of Harfield, in the county of Middlesex, Esq; serjeant at law.

William, their son and heir, in 6 Edward VI. was elected one of the knights for Buckinghamshire; and, at the coronation of Queen Mary^a, was made one of the knights of the bath. In 3 and 4 Philip and Mary, he had licence to retain 30 men, besides his menial servants; those so retained wearing only his livery, and attending on special occasions. In 4 and 5 Philip and Mary, he served again in parliament as one of the knights for the county of Buckingham; as also in 13 Queen Eliz. He first married Mary, daughter of Sir William Sidney, Knt. ancestor to the Earl of Leicester, by whom he had issue two sons, Thomas and Roger, who both died young; and two daughters, Anne, wife of Sir William Hungerford of Farley-castle, in com. Wilts, Knt. son and heir to Walter Lord Hungerford; and Jane, maid of honour to Queen Mary, who was married to Don Gomez Suarez de Figueroa y Cordova, Count of Feria, who came over with King Philip, and was afterwards the first Duke of Feria in Spain; from whom descended her grandson, Don Gomez, Duke of Feria, governor of Milan, and general of the King of Spain's armies in Alsace, anno 1633.

The said Sir William Dormer died Oct. 22, 14 Jac. I. leaving issue by his second wife, ^p Dorothy, daughter of Anthony Catesby, of Whiston, in the county of Northampton, Esq; Robert, his son and heir, Richard, and Francis; also three daughters; Catharine, married to John Lord St. John of Bletchhoe; Mary, to Anthony Browne, Viscount Montagu; and Margaret, to Sir Henry Constable, Knt. of Burton-Constable, in the county of York, father of Henry, first Viscount Dunbar.

Which Robert was knighted anno 1591, and made a baronet on the 10th of June, 13 Jac. I. as also a baron of this realm^s, by the title of Lord Dormer of Winge, on the 30th of June following; and having married Elizabeth, daughter of Anthony Viscount Montagu, had issue three sons, and three daughters; 1. William, his son and heir; 2. Anthony Dormer, of Grove-Place, in com. Warwick, Esq; and, 3. Robert Dormer, of Peterley, in the parish of Missenden, in com. Bucks, ancestor to the present Lord Dormer. By the inquisition^t, after his decease,

^m Ex Collect. B. Willis, Arm.

ⁿ Strype's Memorials.

^o Ex Coll.

B. Willis, Arm.

^p Cole's Esc. lib. 2. p. 248. not. 61. A. 13. in Bibl.

Harley.

^q Jekyl's Cat. of Knts.

^r Pat. 13 Jac. p. 20.

^s Ibid. p. 16.

^t Cole's Esc. lib. 2. p. 248. no. 61. A. 13 in Bibl. Harley.

taken at Ailesbury Jan. 16, 14 Jac. I. the jury found that he died on the 8th of Nov. in the 14th of King James, possessed of the manor of Winge, alias Askott, and the manors of Wynge, and rectory and advowson of the church; the manors of Hoggeston, and advowson of the church; Ravensmeere, Abbots-Aston, alias Aston-Abbotts, with the rectory of the church; Hageden, and rectory and advowson of the church; Dagnall and Spigarnells; Ilmer in Aston, and rectory and advowson of the church; Peterleyal, Peterstone, Hunderdye, Rollesham, Wingrave, Martens, Wroughton, and Grove, Chawley, Bereton, Beachenden, Etherop, and Cramwell, St. Cleers, and West-Wiccomb, Studham Buddroke, alias Hampton supra Montem, and Buckland, all in the county of Buckingham; and divers other lands and messuages elsewhere: also, of the office of master of the King's falcons, granted to him, his heirs, and successors, held of the King by grand serjeantry. And that Robert Lord Dormer was his grandson and heir, and then of the age of six years, being son and heir of William, eldest son and heir of the said Robert Lord Dormer, and died in his father's life-time.

Which William married Alice, daughter of Sir Richard Molineux, of Seston, in com. Lancaster, Knt. and Bart. by whom he had also Elizabeth, married to Edward Somerset, Lord Herbert of Ragland, afterwards Marquis of Worcester, and ancestor by her to the present Duke of Beaufort.

Which Robert Lord Dormer, so succeeding his grandfather, was advanced to the dignity of "Viscount Ascot, and Earl of Caernarvon; and, being a valiant loyalist, took up arms in defence of King Charles the First, and was one of those lords, anno 1642, who subscribed that declaration of the King's, wherein he published, That he had no intention of making war upon his parliament, or saw any reason for believing he had any such designs; but that all his endeavours tended to the firm and constant settlement of the true protestant religion, the just privileges of parliament, the liberty of the subject, and the law, peace, and prosperity of this kingdom. He was excepted against the same year, when the Earl of Essex, by instructions, was empowered to proclaim a pardon to all such as within ten days returned to their duty. In the year 1643 he had the command of a regiment of horse, and went with Prince Rupert, the Marquis of Hertford, Prince Maurice, and Colonel Howard, into Dorsetshire, and charged as a volunteer in Sir John Byron's regiment at the battle of Roundway-down, in com. Wilts. 13 June: after which, upon some difference with Prince Maurice for non-observance of the articles upon the taking of Dorchester and Weymouth, as he was full of honour and justice on all con-

tracts, he took it so ill, that he quitted the command he had there, and went to the King before Gloucester, being then a general of the horse: but was slain at the battle of Newbury 20 September following, after he had charged and routed a body of the enemy's horse, and, returning carelessly back through some of the scattered troopers of the enemy, was, by one of them that knew him, run through the body with a sword, of which he died in an hour. My Lord Clarendon gives this account of him:

' Before the war, though his education was adorned by travel, and an exact observation of the manners of more nations than our common travellers use to visit (for he had, after the view of Spain, France, and most parts of Italy, spent some time in Turkey, and those Eastern countries) he seemed to be wholly delighted with those looser exercises of pleasure, hunting, hawking, and the like, in which the nobility of that time too much delighted to excel. After the troubles began, having the command of the first or second regiment of horse, that was raised for the King's service, he wholly gave himself up to the office and duty of a soldier, no man more diligently obeying, or more dexterously commanding; for he was not only of a very keen courage in the exposing of his person, but an excellent discernor and pursuer of advantage upon his enemy. He had a mind and understanding very present in the article of danger, which is a rare benefit in that profession. Those infirmities, and that licence which he had formerly indulged to himself, he put off with severity, when others thought them excusable under the notion of a soldier. He was a great lover of justice, and practised it then most deliberately, when he had power to do wrong; and so strict in the observation of his word and promise as a commander, that he could not be persuaded to stay in the West, when he found it not in his power to perform the agreement he had made with Dorchester and Weymouth. If he had lived, he would have proved a great ornament to that profession, and an excellent soldier; and, by his death, the King found a sensible weakness in his army.'

He married Anna-Sophia, daughter to Philip Herbert, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, by whom he had issue

Charles, his son and heir, who succeeded him in his honours, but died, without issue male, on the 29th of November, 1709. He had two wives; first, Elizabeth, daughter to Arthur Lord Capel, and by her (who died 30 July, 1678, and was buried at Winge 7 Aug. following) had issue two sons that died young, and three daughters; Elizabeth, married to Philip Stanhope, Earl of Chesterfield; Isabella, to Charles Coote, Earl of Mont-rath in Ireland; and Anna-Sophia died of the small-pox, unmar-

ried, 2 Feb. 1694-5, in the 22d year of her age: And by his second wife, Mary, (daughter to Montagu Bertie, Earl of Lindsey) who died 30 June, 1709, he had no issue; whereby the earldom became extinct, and the barony of Dormer devolved on the issue of Anthony Dormer, of Grove Park, in the county of Warwick, second son of Robert the first Lord Dormer.

Which Anthony took to wife Margaret, the daughter of Sir Anthony Terringham, of Terringham, in com. Bucks, Knt. by whom he had issue four sons, Robert, Anthony, John, and Francis; and two daughters; the eldest married to ——— Watson, of Madamscourt, in com. Cantii; and the other to ——— Smith, of Queenby, in com. Leicester.

Robert, son and heir to this Anthony, married Anne, daughter of Rowland Eyres, of Haddon, in com. Derby, Esq; by whom he had issue one son, Rowland; to whom, on the death of Charles Earl of Caernarvon, without issue male, anno 1709, the title of Lord Dormer descended.

Which Rowland, so inheriting the barony, did not long enjoy the honour, dying unmarried in the year 1712. He had two sisters that died unmarried; as also Anne, wedded first to Mr. Powel, of Sandford, in com. Oxon, and afterwards to Sir John Curson, of Waterperry, in the same county, Bart.

The other three sons of the said Anthony Dormer, of Grove Park, and uncles to Rowland Lord Dormer, leaving no issue, we therefore come to the descendants of Robert Dormer, of Peterley, in com. Bucks, third son of Robert the first Lord Dormer.

This Robert Dormer married Mary, daughter of Edward Bannaster, of Ilsworth, in com. Southampton, Esq; by whom he had eight sons and six daughters, viz. Robert, Edward, James, Charles, John, William, Anthony, and Thomas; Elizabeth, married to ——— Webb, Esq; Mary, to John Roper, Esq; Anne, to George Eyfson, of Hendred, in com. Berks, Esq; The other three daughters died unmarried.

Charles Dormer, fourth son, by the death of his elder brothers, became heir to his father; and by Mary his wife, daughter of ——— Cellier, Esq; had issue two sons, Charles, and Robert, who married Frances, daughter of Windsor Finch, Esq;

Charles Dormer, the eldest son, on the death of Rowland Lord Dormer, succeeded to the title, and departed this life on the 2d of July, 1728, having married two wives; first, Catharine, daughter of ——— Fettyplace, in com. Oxon, Esq; by whom he had issue two sons, Charles, and the Hon. John Dormer, of Peterley, in com. Buckingham, Esq; who married Mary, daughter of Sir Cecil Bishop, of Parham in Suffex, Bart. and by her, who died Nov. 2, 1739, hath issue Charles Dormer, Esq; who on August 9, 1749, was married to the Lady Mary Talbot, sister to George, now Earl of Shrewsbury;

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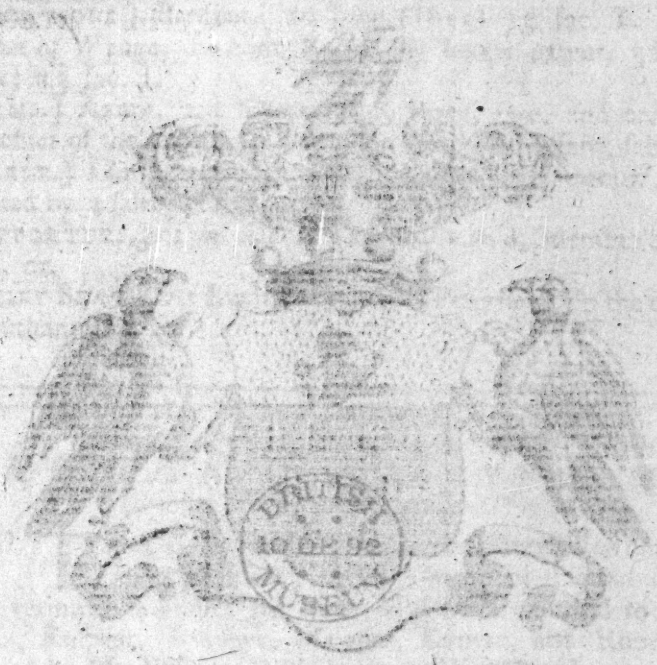
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Dormer Lord Dormer

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also a daughter, Elizabeth, married, Nov. 21, 1753, to George, the present Earl of Shrewsbury. By his second lady, Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Bidolph, of the county of Stafford, Esq; he had fourteen children, whereof five sons, and three daughters [are living; Anne, Elizabeth, and Frances married on the 4th of May, 1726, to William Plowden, Esq; The sons are William, Robert, James, Joseph, and Francis.

He was succeeded by Charles, his eldest son by his first lady, who is now Lord Dormer, and unmarried.

TITLES.] Charles Dormer, Lord Dormer of Wenge, and Baronet.

CREATIONS.] Baronet, 10 June (1615) 13 Jac. I. Baron Dormer of Wenge, in com. Bucks, by letters patent, 30 June (1615) 13 Jac. I.

ARMS.] Azure, ten billets, four, three, two, and one, or; on a chief of the second, a demi-lion rampant-naissant, sable.

CREST.] On a wreath, a right-hand glove proper, surmounted by a falcon, argent.

SUPPORTERS.] Two falcons, argent, arm'd, member'd, and bell'd, or.

CHIEF SEAT.] At Ewdsforth, near Peterfield, in the county of Southampton.

R O P E R, *Lord T E Y N H A M*.

XVIII. **T**HAT surnames of families have been often changed, is very evident; and the name of this family has been variously written; for from Musard it changed to Rubra Spatha, Rospear, Rouspee, Rooper, Roper, and Roper; as observed by Mr. Philpot, in his Survey of Kent, under the title of St. Dunstan's in Canterbury (the ancient seat of the family:) and that William Rosper, or de Rubra Spatha (as written in old dateless evidences) and Elnith his wife, daughter and heir of Edward Apuldore, flourished in the reign of King Hen. III. and were great benefactors to the priory of St. Martin's in Dover. Also that John de Rubra, or Rosper, did eminent service in Scotland, under Edward III. who rewarded him and William Clifford with the third part of the forfeitures of the Jews inhabiting in London, for the violation of some penal statutes then enacted against them. But Adam Roper^a was the son and heir of the before-mentioned William, who had issue Adam, and he Thomas Roper, as also the before-mentioned

^a Lilly's Pedig. Nob. MS. p. 117. penes Joh. Com. Egmont.

John Roper. The said Thomas Roper had issue Ralph Roper, who, by Beatrix his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Lewkenor, Knt. and widow of Thomas Kempe, of Wye, had issue Edmund, his son and heir, hereafter mentioned.

In 1377, 1 Richard II. the King calling on his subjects for money on an emergency^b, John Roper, of Canterbury, lent 40 l. to furnish out a fleet against the French and Scots, who had infested the nation: and Henry Roper, of Redyng in Kent^c, the next year, lent 20 l. and again, on a loan, in 5 Richard II. he advanced the same sum.

The before-mentioned John Roper, writing himself of the parish of St. Dunstan in Canterbury^d, makes his will on Thursday before the feast of St. Barnaby the apostle, 1401, 3 H. IV. ordering his body to be buried before the high altar of St. Nicholas in the church of St. Dunstan. He bequeaths to the repairing of the said church 10 l. to the vicar 20 s. and to the clerk 6 s. 8 d. and that 100 marks be expended on the day of his burial, and monthly anniversary. To the priory and convent of Christ church, Canterbury, he bequeaths 40 marks; to the abbot and convent of St. Augustin of Canterbury, 20 marks; to the priory and convent of St. Gregory of Canterbury, 10 marks; to the fryers preachers of Canterbury, 5 l. and was a benefactor to divers other churches and religious houses. To Edmund Roper, son of Ralph Roper, of St. Dunstan, 100 s. To Catharine, who was the wife of Edmund his son, 50 marks, on condition she does not hinder his executors in the disposal of his goods, &c. in his manor of Bredlee. To Alice, wife of Ralph Roper, 13 s. 4 d. To Richard Roper, 13 s. 4 d. The residue of his goods, &c. he bequeaths to John Collyng senior, Ralph Roper, and Edmund his son, whom he makes his executors. Which will was proved at Canterbury, the 1st of April, the year following.

Which Edmund Roper (son of Ralph) dying on the 11th of December, 1433, was buried in St. Dunstan's church in Canterbury. He left issue John Roper, of Swadlow in Kent; who, by Margery, daughter and coheir of John Tatterfall, of Well-hall in Eltham, in the same county, Esq; (by Agnes his wife, daughter of John Chicheley, son and heir of Sir Robert Chicheley, lord-mayor of London) had issue, 1. John Roper, his son and heir; 2. Thomas Roper, of Brenley in Boughton, in Kent; 3. Robert Roper, of the county of Norfolk; and a daughter, Margery, wife of John Boys, of Nonyngton in Kent, Esq; Their mother, the said Margery, has this memorial in the church of Eltham, to which she was a benefactor:

^b Rymer, tom. 7. p. 177.
^c 139. b. in Officiis principal. Cant.

^c Ib. p. 210.

^d Ex Reg. voc. Arundel, p.

Pray for the soul of Dame Margery Roper, late wife of John Roper, Esquire, daughter and one of the heirs of John Tattersall, Esquire, who died Febr. 2, 1518.

Her son, John Roper, of Eltham in Kent, was prothonotary of the king's bench, and attorney-general to King Henry VIII. as appears by his monument in the church of St. Dunstan's. He died on 7 Ap. 1524, leaving issue by Jane his wife, daughter and coheir of Sir John Fineux, Knt. chief justice of the king's bench (by Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heir of William Apulderfield, great grandson and heir of Sir William Apulderfield, by Agnes his wife, daughter and heir of Richard Twite, of Marston in Kent) two sons, William Roper, of Eltham, and Christopher, ancestor to the present Lord Teynham; also six daughters. His eldest son William, born anno 1495, was sometime clerk of the king's bench. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas More, lord chancellor of England, and died on the 4th of January, 1577, aged 82; from whom the Ropers of Wellhall, in Eltham in Kent, are descended. The six daughters were, Eleanor, married to John Moreton, 2dly to Sir Edmund Montagu, lord chief justice of the king's bench, and 3dly to Sir John Digby, Knt. Elizabeth, wedded to John Pilborow, one of the barons of the exchequer, and afterwards to Leonard Sanders; Margaret, wedded to Henry Appleton, of Dartford in Kent, Esq; Anne, to Sir Edward Mackson, Elizabeth, to Sir John Dawney; and Agnes, a nun, at Dartford.

Christopher Roper, second son of John Roper, last named, was seated at Linsted in Kent, and took to wife Elizabeth, daughter of Christopher Blore, of Teynham, in the same county, Esq; In the 1st year of Queen Mary, endeavouring to resist the rebels under Sir Thomas Wyatt, he was taken prisoner by them, and carried to Rochester; and from thence Wyatt took him to Southwark; but, being sick, he had leave given him to depart and shift for himself. He had issue John, Edmund, and Germane Roper, who all left issue; and five daughters; Susan, wife of Roger Harlackenden; Mary, of Loringe Buskin; Cecilia, of Norton Green; Jocosa, of Walter Hastings, Esqrs. and Gertrude, who died unmarried.

His son and heir, John Roper, was knighted on the 9th of July, 1603; and on the 9th of the same month, 1616, 14 Jac. I. was advanced to the dignity of a baron of this realm, by the title of Lord Teynham. He departed this life on 30 August,

e Lilly's Ped. præd.

f Hollinshed's Chron. p. 1093, 1097.

g Philpot's

Cat. of Knts.

h Pat. 14 Jac. p. 6.

i Cole's Esc. lib. 2. p. 305. in Bibl.

Harley.

1618, leaving issue by Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heir to John Parke, of Malmaine, in com. Cantii, (with whom he had Perry-Court in Preston juxta Feversham, and Malmaine in Stoke, in the said county) Christopher, his son and heir; and two daughters; Elizabeth, married to George, son and heir of William Lord Vaux; and Jane, to Sir Robert Lovel, Knt.

Which Christopher, succeeding him in his honour, made his will 23 Martii, 19 Jac. I. ⁺ and deceased the 16th of April following; as the inquisition taken after the decease of his son, John Lord Teynham, shews. He married Catharine, daughter to John le Bourn, of Sutton St. Michael, in com. Heref. Esq; and by her, who died in 1634, had issue two sons, John and William; and four daughters; Bridget, married to Sir Robert Hodelston, of Sawston, in com. Cantab. Knt. Mary, abbess of the English nunnery at Ghent in Flanders; Catharine, wedded to Sir Robert Thorold, of the Haugh, in com. Lincoln, Knt. and Elizabeth, first to John Plunket, of the kingdom of Ireland, and afterwards to Walter Bagnall, Esq;

Which John, succeeding him, was, in his father's life-time, made knight of the bath at the creation of Charles Prince of Wales, 3 November, 1616, and died on 27 February, 1627; as appears by the inquisition taken after his decease at Sittingbourn in Kent, August 4, in 4 Car. I. and that he died seized of the manors of Teinham, alias Tenham in Tenham, Linsted, Duddington, Newenham, Swade, Norton, Hedcorn, Downwell, Selling, with the appurtenances; the manors of Dean-court, alias Danecourt, in Fairfield, Breaset, and Bockland; the manor of Thorne, in the isle of Thanet; the manor of Moncton in the said isle; the manor of Gosshall in Ashe; the manor of Northeourt, &c. in Stowermouth; the manor of Newenham in Newenham; the manor of Newenham in Wickham; the manor of Malmeynes in Stoke; the manor of Gallants in East and West Farley; and divers other lands specified in the said inquisition; all in the county of Kent: and that Christopher Lord Teynham was his son and heir, and aged 7 years in 1628. He married Mary, daughter to William Lord Petre, by whom he had issue three sons; the said Christopher, his successor; Francis, who married Anne, daughter of William Walker, of Bringwood, in com. Heref. Esq; at that time maid of honour to Catharine, Queen of England, and had issue John, Mary, Catharine, Frances, and Elizabeth; and William, the third son, drowned in the Seine near Paris, unmarried: also four daughters; Catharine, who died unmarried; Elizabeth, wedded to Sir John Arundel, of Lanherne, in com. Cornub. Knt. Mary, a nun at Ghent in Flanders; and Margaret, who died young.

* Cole's *Ess.* lib. 7. p. 305. in *Bibl. Harley.*

1 Cole, *ibid.* n. 67. A. 12.

Christopher,

Christopher, son and heir of John, the last lord, was, in the 7th year of his age on his decease, and in ward to King Charles I. He married first Mary, daughter to Sir Francis Englefield, of Wootton-Basset, in com. Wilts, Knt. by whom he had issue a son, John, who died young; and a daughter, Frances, married to John Wildman, of Becket in Berkshire; whose son, having no issue, left his estate to the late Viscount Barrington, father of William Wildman, now Lord Viscount Barrington. His second Lady was Philadelphia, daughter to Edward Knolles, of Grove-Park in Hampshire, Esq; widow of Sir John Mills, Bart. by whom he had issue three sons; Christopher, who succeeded him; Henry, who died young; and Thomas; also a daughter, Anne, married to Bernard Howard, Esq; son and heir to the Hon. Bernard Howard, Esq; eighth son of Henry Earl of Arundel, Surry, and Norfolk, who died in 1652. And departing this life 23 October, 1673, was buried with his ancestors at Lifford.

Christopher Lord Teynham, his eldest surviving son; on Jan. 16, 1687, was constituted lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Kent. He married Elizabeth, daughter to Francis Lord Viscount Montagu, by whom he had issue four sons, John, Christopher, Henry, and Thomas (who died young): and eight daughters; Catherine, who died an infant; Elizabeth, who died unmarried; Mary, and Philadelphia, both nuns; Winifred, married to Thomas Stonor, of the county of Oxford, Esq; Frances, married to Rowland Belasyse, a younger son to Sir Rowland Belasyse; and Catharine, espoused to William Sheldon, Esq; The said Christopher Lord Teynham, dying at Brussels, anno 1688, was succeeded by John, his eldest son, who dying unmarried, Christopher, his next brother, succeeded to the honour; who likewise died unmarried; whereby the title and estate devolved on Henry, the third son.

Which Henry Lord Teynham conformed to the established church of England, and took his seat in the house of Peers, 20 Feb. 1715-16: after which, on Feb. 1, 1723^m, he was appointed one of the gentlemen of the bedchamber to his late majesty, and died on the 16th of May, the same year. His lordship married to his first wife Catharine, daughter of Philip Smith, Lord Viscount Strangford, of the kingdom of Ireland; by which lady, who died at Kensington in Middlesex, April 16, 1711, he had two sons, Philip and Henry; and a daughter, Elizabeth, married to Charles Jernegan, M. D. third son of Sir Francis Jernegan, Bart. and died November 14, 1736. He had to his second lady Mary, daughter of Sir John, and sister to Sir William Gage, of Firle, in the county of Suffex, Bart. but by her he had no issue. His third lady was Anne, second daughter to Thomas

Lennard, Earl of Suffex, and widow of Richard Barret, of Belhouse, in the county of Essex, Esq; by whom he had two sons, Charles, and Henry, now rector of Clones in Ireland; also one daughter, Anne. Charles, the eldest son, was a captain of dragoons, and died in 1754, leaving issue by Gertrude his wife, daughter and coheir of John Trevor, of Glynd in Suffex, Esq; Charles-Trevor, and Henry; with one daughter. On June 2, 1753, the Hon. Mr. ——— Roper, was married to the eldest daughter of Sir Francis Read, Bart.

Philip, his eldest son by his first lady, succeeded him, and dying at Paris, in the 19th year of his age, on the 1st of June, 1727, the honour and estate devolved on Henry, his brother, now Lord Teynham; who married in July 1733 ———, daughter to Edmund Powel, of Sandford in Oxfordshire, Esq; by whom he had issue Anthony, born March 12, 1741, who died July 20, following; second, Mary-Catharine, born Dec. 24, 1742; third, Winifred, born in 1743; fourth, Christopher, who died Sept. 15, 1747; and Thomas, born Feb. 3, 1744-5.

TITLE.] Henry Roper, Lord Teynham.

CREATION.] Baron Teynham, of Teynham in Kent, 9 Julii (1616) 14 Jac. I.

ARMS.] Party per fess, azure and or, a pale, and three rosbucks heads eraz'd, counterchang'd.

CREST.] On a wreath, a lion rampant, sable, holding a ducal coronet between his paws, or.

SUPPORTERS.] On the dexter side, a buck, or; on the sinister, a tiger regardant, argent.

MOTTO.] SPES MEA IN DEO.

CHIEF SEAT.] At Linsted-Lodge, in the county of Kent, four miles from Feversham, and forty-five from London.

MAYNARD, *Lord MAYNARD.*

XIX. **I**T appears from the roll of Battle-Abbey, wherein the names of those are inserted, who accompanied William Duke of Normandy in his victorious expedition into this kingdom, that Mainard (as Hollinshed writes the name) or Maig-nard (as Stow) was one of them; and our genealogists agree, that the present Lord Maynard is descended from him.

It is evident from our records, that, in the reign of King Henry the Third, Edward Mainard sold to the monastery of Shepey lands in Milsted in Kent; and that John Mainard, of Axminster in Devonshire, who served under Edward Prince of Wales in his
victorious

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Roper Lord Teynham

16.

victorious expeditions in France, was on 28 Julii, 1352, 26 Edward III. ^a constituted governor of Brest castle in Britanny.

After whom, in 2 Richard II. was William Mainard, ^b one of the witnesses to that grant of William Eggecumbe, of Cothele, in com. Devon, of lands in Midelton in the said county, to the convent of Tavistock. But John Mainard is said ^c to be the son and heir of the before-mention'd John, and that he died in the 2d year of King Henry IV. leaving issue Nicholas Mainard, Esq; who left this world in 8 H. V. and was father of John Mainard, Esq; who departed this life in the first year of King Edward IV. and was succeeded by Nicholas, his son and heir, who died in 14 Henry VII. and left issue a son of his own name.

Which last Nicholas Mainard, Esq; had two wives; Margaret, daughter to John Ellys, of Ellys, in com. Devon, Esq; and Dorothy, daughter to Edward Mundy, of the county of Derby. By the first ^d he had issue a son, John; also by his second a son, named John, who, by his will, 4 December, 38 H. VIII. orders his body to be buried in the chapel of the Holy Trinity, within the church of St. Mary Arches in the city of Exeter; and gave lands for a yearly obite to be kept in the said church on the 3d of November (if not on a Sunday) to pray for the souls of John Bradmore, his father-in-law, his father's and mother's souls, and all the souls he is bound to pray for. He leaves a legacy to his brother John Maynard; and wills, that all his evidences, concerning his lands, be by his overseers sorted, and put in boxes, and then put into a coffer, with three locks and three several keys belonging to each of them; one to remain with the mayor of Exeter for the time being, another with the overseers of his will, and the third to be kept by the head warden for the time being of the parish of St. Mary Arches; and the said coffer to remain in the council-chamber, till such time as his son and heir came to the full age of 28 years. It also appears by the will, that he held lands in the parishes of Kenne, Rew, Wymple, Crews, Morchard, Exminster, and other parishes in Devonshire; and that he left two sons, John and Richard.

His brother, John Maynard, Esq; in the 7th year of King Edward VI. ^e was steward of the borough of St. Alban's for life; in which year they were first incorporated. He died on the 21st of Oct. in 3 and 4 Phil. and Mary, leaving Ralph, his son and heir, 20 years of age; as is evident from the inquisition after his death, taken at St. Alban's the 14th of January following. He made his will (writing himself John Maynard, of St. Alban's, Esq;) ^f on the 18th of October, in 3 and 4 Philip and Mary,

^a Rymer, tom. 5. p. 741.

^b Ex Collect. Gail. Poole, Bar.

^c Seager's

Baronag. Genealog. MS.

^d Lilly's Pedig. of Nob. MS. p. 135.

^e Chauncy's

Antiq. of Hertfordshire.

^f Ex Regist. vocat. Wraftley, qu. 3. in Cur. Puerog.

Cant.

ordering his body to be buried in the parish-church of St. Michael in St. Alban's; and bequeaths to his son Ralph 10*l*. yearly, for his education in the law (but, if he withdraw from that study, the annuity to cease) as also all his goods in his dwelling-house at St. Alban's. He mentions his son's wife, the daughter of John Bridge; Anne Bridge, his wife's daughter; Henry and Robert Maynard, his sons; and Dorothy, Mary, and Awdry, his daughters; constituting Dorothy his wife executrix and his brother Thomas Skipwith overseer.

The said John Maynard was chose one of the members for St. Alban's, in the parliament called in the 1st year of Queen Mary; and was one of those 39 members, who are recorded in my lord chief justice Coke's institutes to absent themselves from the parliament, rather than join in receiving the Pope's authority into this realm; for which they were indicted in the king's bench, 'For that they appeared in the parliament, and were there present; yet notwithstanding, lightly esteeming the inhibition of the King and Queen, and having no regard of the commonweal of this realm of England, afterwards, namely, 12 Jan. in 1st and 2d of the King and Queen, and during the parliament, departed without licence, in manifest contempt of the said King and Queen's command and injunction, and to the great detriment of the commonweal of the kingdom, and to the pernicious example of all other.'

But to this they pleaded, 'That the high court of parliament subsisted by its own laws and customs, and that the King cannot take notice of any thing said or done in the house of commons, but by the report of the said house, &c.'

This John Maynard had to his first wife Margaret, daughter of Sir Ralph Rowlet, of St. Alban's, and Sandridge, in the county of Hertford (and coheir to her brother Sir Ralph Rowlet) by whom he had issue Ralph Maynard, of St. Alban's, Esq. The second wife of the said John Maynard was Dorothy, daughter of Robert Perrot, Esq; and widow of John Bridge; by whom he had issue Henry Maynard, his son and heir, and other children.

Which Henry was secretary to the famous William Cecil, Lord Burghley, lord treasurer of England in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, & served in three several parliaments for the borough of St. Alban's, viz. in 28, 30, and 39th years of Queen Elizabeth: also, in the 43d of that reign was elected one of the knights for the county of Essex, and was sheriff of the said county in the last year of Queen Elizabeth, who conferred the honour of knighthood on him. This Sir Henry Maynard, writing himself of Little Estante in Essex, Knt. makes his will

^g Chauncy's Antiq. of Hertfordsh.
Prærog. Cant.

^h Ex Regist. Wingfield, in Cur.

20 Aug. 1609, and bequeaths to the poor of Estane, 6l. to the poor of Much Estane, 5l. to the poor of Thaxsted, 10l. to the poor of Much Dunmowe, 10l. to the poor of Little Canfield, 4l. to the poor of Broxsted, 5l. to be distributed by the overseers of each parish, as soon as may be, after his decease. He bequeaths to his daughter, Elizabeth Maynard, 2000l. at the age of 18 years, or on the day of her marriage. To his daughter, Mary Maynard, 2000l. to be paid as aforesaid. To his son, Charles Maynard, all those his house and houses situate in London; and, for default of issue, to descend to Francis Maynard, another son to him the said Sir Henry; to whom he also bequeaths 500l. and his lease of Lands in Warwickshire, which he holds of the King.

He bequeaths to Sir William Maynard, his son and heir, all his furniture, &c. in that part of his mansion-house, in which he then dwelt, called Estane-Lodge, which lieth from the kitchen toward the East. To his beloved wife, the Lady Susan Maynard, 400 ounces of plate; and the residue of his plate to his son, Sir William Maynard. He gives and grants to his executors the wardship and custody of Robert Jocelyn, son and heir of Richard Jocelyn, Esq; deceased, and the marriage of the said Robert, and lease of his lands, which he had by grant from the King: which executors were his said loving wife and his son Sir William Maynard; to whom he leaves all the rest of his money, debts, goods, and chattels, whatsoever. And desires it would please his very honourable good Lord, the Lord Cavendish, to be the overseer of his will; which was proved, and administration granted to his said executors, 18 May, 1610.

He lies buried at Estains in Essex, otherwise called Little Easton, (a manor he purchased) under a fair tomb of alabaster in the South isle, with the statues, in full proportion, of him and his lady lying thereon at full length, and this inscription:

Quis fuerim, qualemque diu me Curia novit,

Plebs, procere, princeps, patria testis erit:

Hos de me (lector) non marmora consule famæ

Saxa nihil tribuunt ambitiosa meæ.

Whence, who, and what I was, how held in court,

My prince, the peers, my country can report:

Ask those of me (good reader) not these stones;

They know my life, these do but hold my bones.

Here resteth, in assured hope to rise in Christ, Henry

Maynard, Knt. descended of the ancient family of

Maynard, in the county of Devon; and Dame Susan,

his wife, daughter and one of the coheirs of Thomas

Peirson,

Peirson, Esq; to whom she bare eight sonnes and two daughters. He ended this life the 11 of May, 1610; his lady, six sonnes, and two daughters then living.

The said two daughters were, Elizabeth, wedded to Sir Edward Bainton, of Bromham in Wiltshire; and Mary, who died unmarried.

Of William, his eldest son, I shall hereafter treat.

John, his second son, was seate at Walthamstow in Essex, also at Tooting in Surry. He was made knight of the bath at the coronation of King Charles I. and, having married Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Middleton, Knt. lord-mayor of London, left issue John Maynard, Esq; his son and heir, who had to wife Catharine, sister to Sir James Rushout, created Bart. 17 June, 1661; and left a daughter, his heir, married to Francis Buller, of Chillingham, in com. Cornub. Esq;

Charles Maynard, third son, was auditor of the exchequer; and departing this life on the 12th of November, 1665, in the 67th year of his age, was buried at Easton; from whom the present Sir William Maynard, of Walthamstow, Bart. is descended.

I now return to William, the eldest son, before-mentioned, who inherited the greatest part of his father's estate, and his seat at Easton, wherein the noble family of the Lovains formerly dwelt, who were barons of the realm, (descended from the Dukes of Brabant) the heir general of which house being married to Bouchier, it afterwards became the seat of the Bouchiers, Earls of Essex, and was purchased, in the reign of Queen Eliz. by Sir Henry Maynard.

The said William Maynard was bred in St. John's college in Cambridge, where he founded a logick professor, with an allowance of 50l. per annum. He had the honour of knighthood conferred on him by King James, at Whitehall, on the 7th of March, 1608, and was dignified with the title of baronet * 29 Junii, 1611, (9 Jac.) next with that of Lord Maynard of Wicklow in Ireland, by letters patent, bearing date at Westminster, 30 Maii, 1620, (18 Jac. I.) and, in consideration of his farther merits, was, by letters patent bearing date at Westminster on the 14th day of March, in the 3d year of King Charles the First, advanced to the degree of a baron of this realm, by the title of Lord Maynard of Estaires ad Turrim, in com. Essex, alias Little Easton. And departing this life on the 18th day of December, 1639, was buried by his father in the vault of the parish-church of Little Easton.

i Philpot's Cat. of Knights.
Jac. p. 18.

k Pat. 9 Jac. p. 45.

l Pat. 18.

m Pat. 3 Car. I. p. 11.

He married two wives. His first lies buried in Easton parva, under a noble monument, with her effigies at full length, cut in alabaster very fair, and this inscription:

Here lyeth the Lady Margaret, wife unto Sir William Maynard, Knight and Baronet, and sole daughter of William Lord Cavendish, and of Anne his first wife. She departed this life on the 1st day of Sept. 1613, and in the 20th year of her age. She left behind her one daughter, named Anne.

He had to his second wife Anne, sole daughter and heir to Sir Anthony Everard, of Langleys, in com. Essex, Knt. by whom he left issue one surviving son, William, who succeeded him in his honours; and five daughters, Susan, Jane, Anne, Elizabeth, and Mary; whereof the two eldest died unmarried; and Anne became the wife of Sir Henry Wrothe, of Durance, in the parish of Enfield, in com. Middlesex, Knt. Elizabeth, of John Wrothe, of Loughton, in com. Essex, Esq; and Mary, of Sir Ralph Bovey, of Caxton and Longstone, in com. Cantab. Knt. She gave 300 l. to the vicarage of Wardon, in the county of Bedford, which was laid out in the purchase of 10 l. per annum, and annexed to the vicarage of Wardon, for ever.

Which William, so succeeding him in his honours, became comptroller of the household both to King Charles the Second, and of his privy council; was also to King James the Second, who appointed him "comptroller of his household, Feb. 15, 1684, and five days after custos rotulorum of the county of Essex. He married first Dorothy, daughter and sole heir to Sir Robert Banaster, of Passenham, in com. Northampton, Knt. by whom he had issue two sons; Banaster, his successor; and William, who married first Jane, daughter and coheir of Sir John Prescot, Knt. widow of Sir Thomas Fisher, Bart. by whom he had no issue; secondly, Susan, sole daughter and heir of Thomas Evans, of Bow, in com. Midd. Esq; by whom he left issue two sons, Thomas and Prescot; and one daughter, Anne; which Thomas was appointed one of the commissioners of the customs, July 2, 1723.

Surviving Dorothy, his first wife, he married secondly the Lady Margaret Murray, daughter to James Earl of Dysart in Scotland, and sister to the Dutchess of Lauderdale, by whom he had issue one son, Henry, and Elizabeth a daughter, married to Sir Thomas Brograve, of Hamels, in the county of Hertford, Bart. His lordship, by his will, gave 4000 l. to charitable uses; one half of it for the augmentation of the vicarage of Thaxted.

Banaster, who succeeded his father in his honours, took to wife the Lady Elizabeth Grey, only daughter to Henry Earl of Kent, grandfather to the late Duke of Kent, and by her (who died on the 23d of September, 1714) had issue eight sons and three daughters; William, who, living unmarried, died before his father, in the 50th year of his age, on the 7th of March, 1716-17; Banaster, second son, died young; Henry, the third, who was Lord Maynard; fourth, Banaster; fifth, Anthony, died young; sixth, Robert, died young; seventh, Grey, who in April 1710 was appointed yeoman of the standing wardrobe, and wardrobe-keeper of St. James's, and was after Lord Maynard; and Charles, now Lord Maynard. Amabella, eldest daughter, was married to William Lowther, of Swillington, in the county of York, Esq; Dorothy, second daughter to Robert Hefilrige, Esq; son of Sir Robert Hefilrige, of Noseley, in com. Leicesters, Bart, and Elizabeth.

The said Banaster Lord Maynard departed this life on the 2d of March, 1717-18, in the 76th year of his age; to whom succeeded Henry, his third surviving son, who died unmarried in December 1742, and was succeeded by Grey, his next surviving brother, and heir. Which Grey Lord Maynard also died unmarried at his house in Grosvenor-square, 27 April, 1745; to whom succeeded in his honour and estate Charles, his only brother, and heir.

Which Charles, now Lord Maynard, took his seat in the house of peers Jan. 28, 1748-9, and married ———, daughter of Sir Cecil Bishop, Bart.

TITLES.] Charles Maynard, Baron Maynard of Estaines parva, Baron Maynard of Wickloe, and Baronet.

CREATIONS.] Baronet, 29 June (1611) 9 Jac. I. Baron Maynard of Wickloe (an Irish honour) by letters patent, 30 May (1620) 18 Jac. I. and Baron Maynard of Estaines parva, otherwise called Estaines Turrim, and Little Easton, in com. Essex, by letters patent, 14 Mar. (1627) 3 Car. I.

ARMS.] Argent, a chevron, azure, between three sinister hands erect, coup'd at the wrist, gules.

CREST.] On a wreath, a stag trippant, or.

SUPPORTERS.] On the dexter side, a stag proper; on the sinister, a talbot, argent, py'd, sable, and gorg'd with a plain collar, gules.

MOTTO.] MANUS JUSTA NARDUS.

CHIEF SEAT.] At Easton-Lodge, in the county of Essex, two miles from Dunmow, and thirty-three from London.

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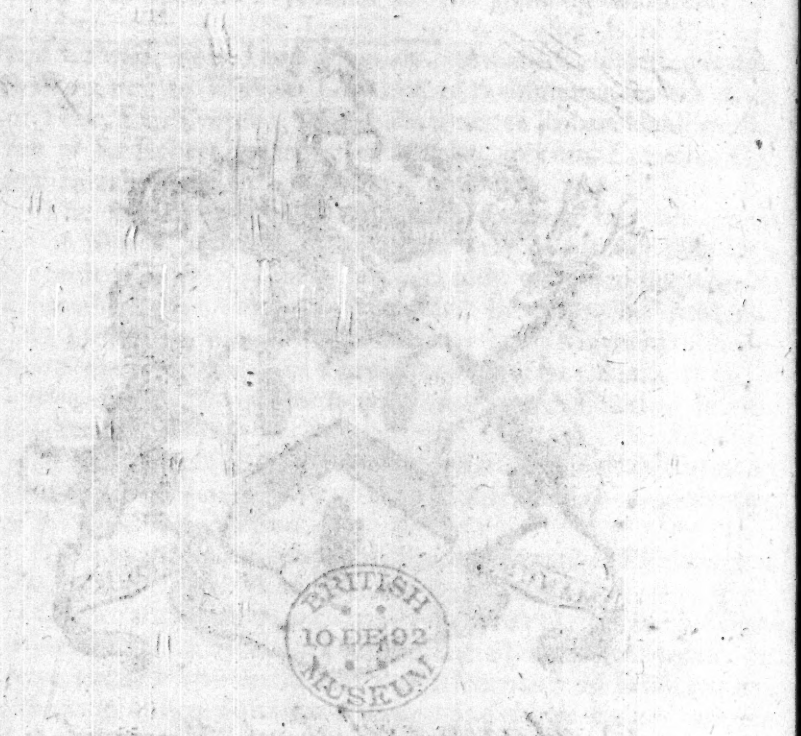


Maynard Lord Maynard

17.

THE MUSEUM OF THE CITY OF LONDON

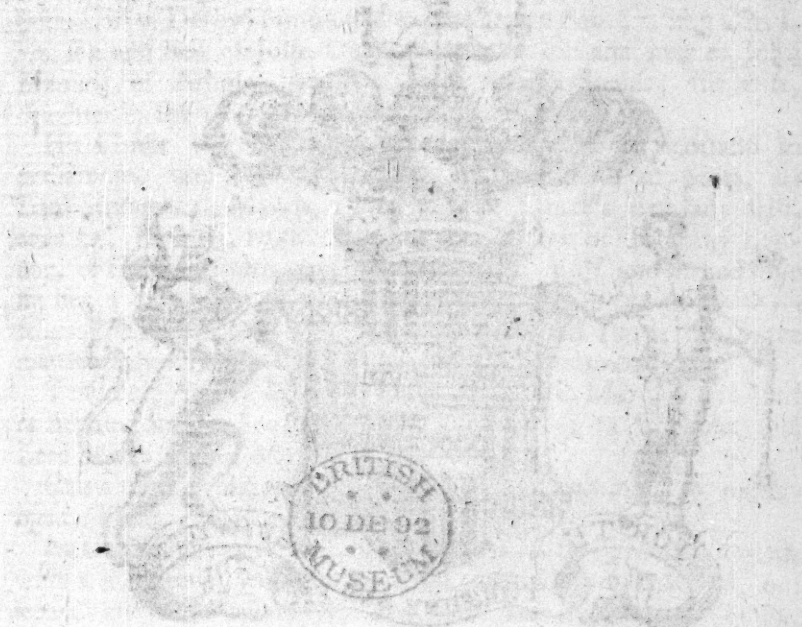
THE MUSEUM OF THE CITY OF LONDON
HAS THE HONOUR TO ANNOUNCE
THAT THE COLLECTION OF
ANTIQUE COINS AND MEDALS
HAS BEEN ENLARGED BY THE
ACQUISITION OF A
FINE COLLECTION OF
GREEK AND ROMAN
COINS AND MEDALS
FROM THE
Estate of
MRS. J. H. STUART
OF
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[47]

MURRAY, Lord

XX. ONE SHILLING. THE ROYAL CANAL OF DUBLIN.
THE ROYAL CANAL OF DUBLIN. THE ROYAL CANAL OF DUBLIN.



BRITISH
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MUSEUM

THE ROYAL CANAL OF DUBLIN. THE ROYAL CANAL OF DUBLIN.
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THE ROYAL CANAL OF DUBLIN



Murray Lord Strange

MURRAY, Lord STRANGE.

XX. **O**N the death of James Stanley, late Earl of Derby, without issue, in Feb. 1735, the barony of Strange devolved on his Grace James Murray, Duke of Athole in Scotland, as great-grandson and sole heir of James Lord Strange, (after Earl of Derby) summoned to parliament Feb. 17, in 3 Car. I. viz. son and heir of John Duke of Athole, son and heir of John Marquis of Athole, by the Lady Amelia-Sophia, his wife, daughter of the aforesaid James Lord Strange.

His Grace was elected one of the 16 peers of Scotland in parliament, and took his place in the house of peers, as Lord Strange, 14 March, 1736-7. His Grace's first lady died, aged 55, June 13, 1748. She was the widow of Timothy Lanyon, of Hammer-smith, in com. Middlesex, Esq; and he had issue by her a daughter, ———, married in Oct. 1751 to ——— Murray, Esq; son to George Lord Murray. In 1749, his Grace married secondly ———, daughter of ——— Drummond, Esq;

TITLES.] James Murray, Duke of Athole, Marquis and Earl of Athole, &c. in Scotland, and Lord Strange in England, and Lord of the Isle of Man.

CREATION.] Baron Strange, by writ of summons to parliament, 3 Car. I.

ARMS.] Quarterly, first and fourth azure, three mullets argent, within a double tressure flowered and counter-flowered, or: second and third quarterly, viz. first and fourth paly of six, sable and or; second and third or, a fess cheque azure and argent.

CREST.] A demi-savage, holding in his dexter hand a key or, and in his sinister a dagger proper, with this motto, 'Furth fortune and fill the fetters.'

SUPPORTERS.] On the dexter, a lion rampant gules, collar'd azure, charg'd with three mullets argent; on the sinister, a savage proper, wreathed about the loins with laurel.

L E I G H, Lord L E I G H.

XXL. **T**HIS family, taking their name from the town of High-Leigh in Cheshire^a, was seated there before the Norman invasion, and their lineage ended in a female, Agnes, daughter and heir to Richard de Leigh, of High-Leigh, married to William Venables, of Bradwell, second son of Sir William Venables, Baron of Kenderton, whose ancestor came into England with William the Conqueror. The said William had issue by her John, who took the name of Leigh, after his mother, but bore his father's arms, and died in 15 Edward II. leaving issue by Ellen, his first wife, four sons; Sir John Leigh, of Booths; William Leigh, of Isel in Cumberland; Peter Leigh, of Bechington, (who left an only daughter his heir, married to Thomas Fitton, of Gawsworth, in com. Cestr.) and Robert Leigh, of Adlington. And by his second wife, Isabel, daughter of Sir William Baguly, of Baguly in Cheshire, and heir to John her brother, he had issue Sir William Leigh, of Baguly, who died on the 21st of July, 1403, 4 Henry IV. from whom the Leighs of Baguly descended.

Robert Leigh, of Adlington in Cheshire, died in 43 Edw. III. having to his first wife Sibil, daughter to ——— Hanford, and sister to Henry de Hanford, of Hanford in Cheshire; by whom he had Robert, his son and heir, ancestor to the Leighs of Adlington; and two daughters, Margery, married to John Ashton, and ———, wedded to William Ratcliff, of Ratcliff, in com. palatine Lancaster.

And by his second wife, Maud, daughter and heir of Adam de Norley, of Norley, he had issue Sir Peter Leigh, of Lyme, in com. Cestr. who married Margaret, daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Dammery, of Bradley, Knt. and widow of Sir John Savage.

The said Sir Peter Leigh served from his youth in the wars of France, and bore the banner of Edward Prince of Wales (called the Black Prince) at the battle of Cressley, where he took the Earl of Tankerville prisoner. But, as Hollinshed relates, being one of King Richard's faithful and trusty friends, he lost his life, whilst the King was in the castle of Conway: for the Duke of Lancaster coming to Chester, in his way to Conway, commanded his head to be struck off, and set upon one of the highest turrets

^a Ex Collect. T. Meller, Gen.

about the city, for opposing him. And just before, Sir Robert Leigh, (of Adlington) and Sir John Leigh, were sent from Chester to treat with the Duke of Lancaster (after King of England by the name of Henry the IVth) for the city and county of Chester, in order to their submitting to him.

The said Sir Peter Leigh, of Lyme, was succeeded by a son of his own name, another Sir Peter Leigh, who, serving under the victorious King Henry the Vth in his wars in France, was made a Knight Banneret, and was slain at the battle of Agincourt. He had two wives; first, Joan, daughter and heir of Sir Gilbert Haydock, Knt. by whom he had Sir Peter Leigh, of Lyme^b, knighted at the battle of Wakefield, by Richard Duke of York, and dying in 21 Edward IV. was buried at Winwick, from whom (by Margaret his wife, daughter of Sir Richard Molineux) the Leighs of Lyme descend.

Sir Peter Leigh, Knight Banneret, by his second wife, Cecilie, daughter of Thomas de Hagh, had issue John Leigh, of Ridge, in right of Alice his wife, daughter and heir of Thomas Alcock, of Ridge; from whom the Leighs of Ridge are descended, by Roger, their eldest son, and from Richard, their second son, the present Lord Leigh, of whom I am principally to treat. Also, from John, their third son, descended Sir John Leigh, of Stockwell in Surrey, knight of the bath, who was buried in the South chapel of the church at Lambeth, where a fair monument was erected to his memory, with this inscription:

Here lieth Sir John Legh, knight of the bath, son of Ralph Legh, Esq; lord of the manors of Stockwell and Levehurst, and Dame Isabel, his wife, daughter of Otwell Worsley: which Sir John deceased the 17th day of August, anno dom. MDXXIII, and the same dame Isabel deceased the 18th day of April.

Richard, second son, before mentioned, was seated at Rushall in Staffordshire, in 35 Hen. VI. (1456) and left issue Roger, his son and heir, who was seated at Wellington in Shropshire, as well as at Rushall, which descended to William, his eldest son, who married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir to Sir John Harpur, Knt. from whom the Leighs of Rushall descended.

But Thomas, the younger brother of the said William, being bred up under Sir Rowland Hill (a rich merchant, and lord-mayor of London, son of Thomas Hill, of Hodnet in Shropshire) he at length, for his knowledge and industry, made him his factor beyond sea; in which trust he behaved so well,

^b Jekyl's Cat. of Knights.

that Sir Rowland, having no child, gave him in marriage his favourite niece Alice, daughter to John Barker, alias Coverall, of Wolverton, in com. Salop, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Thomas Hill; on whose issue he entailed the greatest part of his estate. Which Sir Thomas Leigh was free of the mercers company, one of the sheriffs of London anno 1555, and lord-mayor of that city at the death of Queen Mary; and, during his mayoralty^e, was knighted. He died at London in 1571, and was buried in Mercers-chapel, with this epitaph on his tomb:

Sir Thomas Leigh bi civil life
All offices did beare,
Which in this city worshipfull
Or honourable were:
Whom as God blessed with great wealth,
So losses did he feele;

Yet never chang'd he constant minde,
Tho' fortune turn'd her wheele.
Learning he lov'd and helpt the poore,
To them that knew him deere;
For whom his lady and loving wife
This tomb hath builded here.

Obiit 17 Nov. 1571.

His lady lived at Stoneley to a very great age^d, having seen her children's children to the fourth generation; and, departing this life in January 1603, was buried at Stoneley, where in her lifetime she founded and endowed an hospital for five poor men and five women, all of them to be unmarried persons, and nominated after her decease by Sir Thomas Leigh, her son, and his heirs for ever. She had issue four daughters, and three sons, Rowland, Thomas, and William.

Rowland, the eldest son^e, was largely provided for at Longborow in Gloucestershire, and thereabouts, by Sir Rowland Hill, his godfather; and having married a daughter of Sir Richard Berkley, Knt. from him descended the Leighs of Longborow and Adlestrop in Gloucestershire.

William, the youngest son^f, knighted by Queen Elizabeth anno 1589, was seated at Newnham-Regis in Warwickshire, and by Catharine his wife, daughter of Sir James Harrington, left issue Francis Leigh, his son and heir, made knight of the bath

^e Jekyl's Cat. of Knts.
^f Jekyl's Cat. of Knts.

^d Dugd. Antiq. of Warw. p. 173.

^e Dugd. ibid.

at the coronation of King James. He married Mary, daughter of Thomas Egerton, Lord Ellesmere, lord chancellor of England, by whom he had a son of his own name, Francis.

Which Francis was created a baronet 24 Dec. 16 Jac. I. and having to wife Audrey, eldest daughter of John Lord Boteler of Bramfield, in com. Hertf. by Elizabeth his wife, sister to George Duke of Buckingham, was raised to the dignity of a baron of this realm^h, by the title of Lord Dunsmore, 31 Julii, in the fourth year of King Charles the First's reign: after which, manifesting his loyalty to that King in the time of the rebellion, he was made captain of the band of pensioners in 1643, and by letters patent bearing date at Oxford, 3 Junii, in the 20th year of his reign, in consideration of his especial merits in those troublesome and perilous times, advanced to the degree and title of Earl of Chichester, with limitation of that honour to the heirs male of his body, and, for default of such issue, to Thomas, then Earl of Southampton, and to the heirs male of his body, begotten on Elizabeth his wife, eldest daughter of him the said Francis, who had also another daughter, Mary, married to George Villers, Viscount Grandison in Ireland. This Francis, Earl of Chichester, departing this life on the 21st day of December, 1653, was buried at Newnham. And, for want of heirs male, that title was extinct.

I now return to the second son of Sir Thomas Leigh, lord-mayor of London, also named Thomas. Which Thomas was knighted by Queen Elizabeth, and honoured with the title of baronet, at the first erection of that order, 29 Junii, 9 Jac. I.¹ and, having lived to a great age, in much reputation, being custos rotulorum for the county of Warwick, and in all public employments of his time one of the superior rank, deceased in February, in the first year of King Charles the First. And, having wedded Catharine, fourth daughter to Sir John Spencer, of Wormleighton, in com. Warwick, Knt. (ancestor to the present Duke of Marlborough) had issue Sir John Leigh, his son and heir, hereafter mentioned; Sir Thomas Leigh, who died issueless; as did Ferdinando, his third son. And Alice, his only daughter, was married to Sir Robert Dudley, Knt. created a duke of the empire by the Emperor Ferdinand the Second.

The said Sir John Leigh (knighted at Whitehall, July 23, 1603, before the coronation of King James) had two wives; first, Ursula, daughter and heir of Sir Christopher Hoddesdon, Knt. lord of the manor of Leighton in Bedfordshire; and secondly, Anne, eldest daughter of Sir Anthony Cope, Knt. and Bart. And, dying in the life-time of his father, left issue by his first wife Thomas, his son and heir.

^g Pat. 16 Jac. p. 19.
^k Philpot's Cat. of Knts.

^h Pat. 4 Car. I. p. 19.

ⁱ Dugd. ut antea, p. 173.

Which Thomas having been dignified with knighthood by King James, and serving as one of the knights of the shire for the county of Warwick in the reign of King Charles the First, was, for his adherence to that King in the time of the rebellion, advanced to the dignity of a baron of this kingdom, by letters patent bearing date at Oxford, 1 July (1643) 19 Car. I.

Before the King had set up his standard at Nottingham, he marched to Coventry; but finding the gates shut against him, and that no summons could prevail with the mayor and magistrates to open them, he went the same night to Stoneley, the house of Sir Thomas Leigh, where, as Lord Clarendon observes, he was well received. It is probable, that Sir Thomas marched with the King to Nottingham, and was in the battle of Edgehill; for I find that he paid at one time, as a composition for his estate, no less than 4895 l. But he lived to see the restoration of monarchy and episcopacy, departing this life in the 77th year of his age, 22 Feb. 1671, and was buried in a vault on the South side of the chancel of the church at Stoneley. He had to wife Mary, one of the daughters and coheirs of Sir Thomas Egerton, Knt. eldest son to Thomas Lord Ellesmere, lord chancellor of England, by whom he had issue five sons; 1. John, who died young; 2. Thomas, hereafter mention'd; 3. Charles; 4. Christopher; 5. Ferdinand, who died unmarried: also six daughters; Catharine, born anno 1614, Mary, and Frances, who all died young; Elizabeth, married to John Lord Viscount Tracey of Ireland, seated at Todington in Gloucestershire; Vere, to Sir Justinian Isham, of Lamport, in the county of Northampton, Bart. and Ursula, to Sir William Bromley, of Bagington, in the county of Warwick, knight of the bath.

Which Charles, third son, was seated at Leighton in Bedfordshire, and married first Anne, daughter of Sir Edward Littleton, Knt. and widow of Sir Thomas Holt, Knt. and Bart. and by her (who died on the 2d of November 1697) had issue two daughters; Alicia, married to Altham Annesley, Lord Altham of Ireland, and died the 4th of June 1682, aged 24; and Anne, who died, aged 17, anno 1680. He had to his second wife Elizabeth, daughter of Anthony Bradshaw, of Stiford-Clay in Essex, Esq; And departing this life, without issue surviving, on the 30th of July, 1704, aged 80 years, left his estate at Leighton to his nephew, the Hon. Charles Leigh, Esq; of Leighton. He was a gentleman of the strictest honour and integrity, and so pious and charitable, that, in 1680, he purchased lands in Stanbridge-field in Bedfordshire, in trust, to pay 40 s. yearly into the vicar's hands of the church of Leighton; to distribute 20 s. of it to poor persons receiving the sacrament at Easter; and to buy good books for the poor with the other

20s. And in 1704, by his will, appointed 20 l. per annum to be paid, out of his Windsor leasehold estate, to the vicar and his successors for ever, for reading daily prayers in the said church of Leighton; 5s. thereof to be abated for every day prayers were omitted, and to be given to such poor as constantly attend the said prayers; also 20s. to the vicar, for a sermon on Good-Friday; and 20s. to the parish-clerk at Christmas, for ringing the bell to the said prayers. He likewise left 10 l. yearly to the school-master of the said town, for educating 10 poor boys, to be chosen by the vicar and churchwardens, and to attend the said prayers, on penalty of losing their schooling.

Thomas, eldest son and heir of Thomas Lord Leigh, was knighted at his father's house at Stoneley by King Charles the First, 22 Aug. 1642, and died before him in the 46th year of his age, and was buried at Stoneley the 12th of April, 1662. He had two wives; first, Anne, daughter and sole heir to Richard Brigham, of Lanibeth, in com. Surrey, Esq; by whom he had issue one daughter, Anne, who died young: secondly, Jane, daughter of Patrick Fitz-Maurice, Baron of Kerrey in Ireland, by whom he had issue Thomas, his only son, successor to his grandfather, and three daughters; Honora, married to Sir William Egerton, Knt. second son to John Earl of Bridgewater, and after to Hugh Lord Willoughby of Parham; Mary, wedded to Arden Baggot, of Pipe-Hall, in the county of Warwick, Esq; and Jane, to William Lord Viscount Tracy.

Which Thomas, so succeeding his grandfather, first married Elizabeth, daughter and heir to ——— Brown, of Shingleton, in com. Cantii, Esq; and afterwards Eleanor, eldest daughter to Edward Lord Rockingham, by whom he had issue four sons; Thomas, born the 26th of June, 1681; Lewis, born the 3d of February, 1682; who both died young; Edward, late Lord Leigh, born 13 January, 1684; and Charles, of Leighton, in the county of Bedford, of which he was chosen knight of the shire in two parliaments, and married the Lady Barbara Lumley, sister to Richard Earl of Scarborough, and died July 28, 1749: also four daughters; Anne, born 12 July, 1680, who died unmarried in Sept. 1734; Eleanor, married to Thomas Verney, Esq; eldest son of George Lord Willoughby of Broke; and Mary and Arabella, who died young.

The said Thomas Lord Leigh, departing this life in November 1710, was succeeded by Edward, his eldest surviving son.

Which Edward Lord Leigh took his seat in the house of peers March 13, 1710-11. He married Mary, sole daughter and heir of Thomas Holbeech, of Fillongley, in the county of Warwick, Esq; heir, by Elizabeth her mother, to Bernard Paulet, Esq; descended from the Lord Giles Paulet, a younger

son to William Marquis of Winchester; and by her (who died in 1743) had issue Edward, his son and heir, who died in his lifetime, in the 28th year of his age, in August 1737, and was buried at Stoneley; and Thomas, his successor; also one daughter, —. And the said Edward Lord Leigh deceased at Stoneley, 9 March, 1737-8, aged 53 years. He chose a retired life for many years, and enjoyed the sweets of it in full perfection, doing great good in assisting and relieving the poor. He was an excellent œconomist, very just and honourable in his dealings, and an exact paymaster. He was succeeded by Thomas, his only surviving son and heir, Lord Leigh; who died in Warwickshire in 1749, and was succeeded by Edward, his son and heir, now Lord Leigh.

TITLES.] Edward Leigh, Lord Leigh of Stoneley, and Baronet.

CREATIONS.] Baronet, 29 June (1611) 9 Jac. I. and Baron Leigh of Stoneley, in com. Warwick, by letters patent, 1 July (1643) 19 Car. I.

ARMS.] Gules, a cross ingrail'd, argent, a lozenge in the dexter, chief of the second.

CREST.] On a wreath, an unicorn's head eraz'd, argent, arm'd and main'd, or.

SUPPORTERS.] Two unicorns, argent, arm'd and main'd, or.

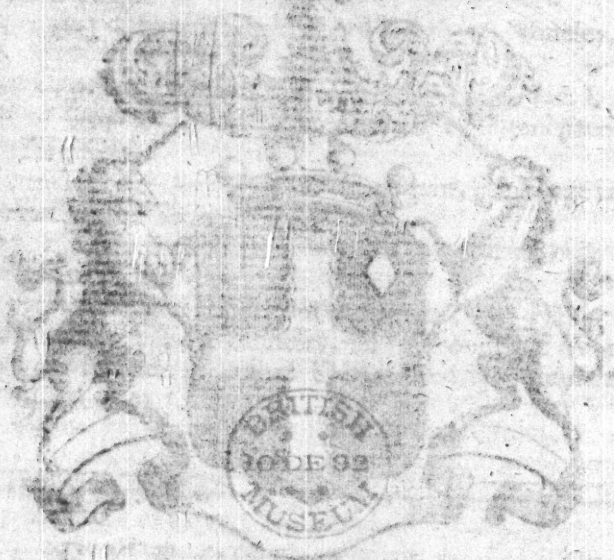
CHIEF SEATS.] At Stoneley, in the county of Warwick, 71 miles from London; and at Flethamsted, in the same county, three miles from Coventry.

BYRON, *Lord* BYRON.

XXII. **T**HAT this family had large possessions in the reign of William the Conqueror, is evident from Doomsday-book, where it is recorded, that a Gospatrick held of Erneis de Buron four bovates of land in Bengeley, in the county of York; and, in Borgeſcire, he held in Duncthorpe four bovates of land, &c. He also had in the same shire Drantune and Grattune, with three carrucates of land in Cathal, as also Hulfingore, the ſoke of Chenareſburge, Ripeſtane, and Homptone, Hatesbi, the ſoke of Burg, Argendune, and Lotes; Copegrave, Bernekeham, Wipelei, Berneslei; Burle, Dacre, Littlebran, Menſon, Wederbi, Bergki, Diſtone, Holſtingoure ſoke, Crane, Merdelei, Cotinglai, Colingaward, Denardium, Hagene-

a Liber vocat. Doomsday.

word,



word, East Reding, Cave, Hundret, Cotewood, and Stetlingetlet. In Lincolnshire, he held Medeltone, Ulvesby, Brochelesbi, Haburne, Newhuse, Waragebi, Hatune, Caldecote, Pavetone, Hardie, Barworde, Ternilo, Langetone, Fulnebi, Raude, Gusebi, Burg, Chinthorpe, Colebi, Wege, Baret, Walcote, Wintertune, and Graingeham.

The wapentake of the West Riding of Lincolnshire witness, that Erneis de Buron ought to have the land, which Wege held in Wintringeham, viz. six bovates and one toft in the soke of Gilbert de Gand, and one other toft with soke and sake.

Likewise in the chapter of claims, in the South Riding of the said county, the wapentake say, that Erneis de Buron, of right, ought to have the soc of four bovates of land in Sagefsbi, about which there was a dispute between him and William de Perci.

What relation this Erneis de Buron was to Ralph de Buron, cannot certainly be made out; but the said Ralph held divers manors in Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire, and is the direct ancestor of the present Lord Byron.

^b In Nottinghamshire, at the time of the survey (20 Will. I.) he held the manors of Oscintune, Calun, Hochehale, Rampestune, Laudecote, and Godegrave. In Derbyshire, he held the manors of Westune, Horflei, Denebi, Halun, and Hereby.

In the park of Horfley there was a castle (some of the ruins whereof are yet visible) called Horestan-castle, which was the chief mansion of his successors.

To this Ralph succeeded Hugh de Buron, Lord of the castle of Horestan, who, in the 9th year of King Stephen, together with Hugh, his son and heir, gave to the monastery of Lenton the church of Oscinton, about which there was a dispute ^d in the 7th of Richard I. with the prior of the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem; when the prior of Lenton produced the grant of the said Hugh, and the prior of the hospital of St. John that of Roger de Buron, by which he gave to that house the town of Oscinton, with the appurtenances; whereupon no judgment was given by the court, because the prior of Lenton's attorney knew not whether he should put his cause to an issue, before he had his client's direction.

This Hugh de Buron gave likewise in the said reign, by his charter (wherein he is stiled Lord of Horstone-castle) the church of Horfley to the then prior of Lenton, and his successors; which was confirmed by the bishop of Coventry and Litchfield, and ratified by the Pope.

^b Liber vocat. Doomsday in Scac. apud Westm. A. 7 R. I. Rot. 11.

^c Thoroton's Nott. p. 260.

^d Placita

^e Pat. an. 11 E. III. m. 22. per inspeximus.

He was succeeded by a son of his own name, Hugh de Buron, Baron of Horestan, who, in the reign of King Hen. II. retiring from all secular affairs, professed himself a monk, and held the hermitage of Kerfale, belonging to the priory of Lenton, as appears by deed of King John, confirming that hermitage to the said priory. He left issue Roger, his son and heir, and a daughter, married to Peter le Veil.

Which Roger de Buron gave certain lands to the church of Swinffed, and to the monks there, as appears by a confirmation thereof by King Henry the Second; in which reign he paid 10 l. scutage for ten knights fees in Nottingham and Derby-shires. Also in the sixth year of King Richard the First, on the aid of 20 s. for each knight's fee, for that King's redemption, he answered ten pounds for ten knights fees in the before-mentioned counties. Likewise, in the first year of King John, he answered for ten knights fees towards the scutage of Normandy, then assessed at two marks for each knight's fee. He married Nichola, daughter of Roelend de Verdon, who survived him, and had for her second husband Anketin de Brikesard; but, being married without the King's consent, her lands were seized, and for some of them she fined in the second year of the reign of King John. By the said Roger de Buron she had issue two sons, Robert and Peter; which last had a son, John de Byron, living in the reign of King Edward I.

Robert de Byron, the eldest, is mentioned in a plea between him and the prior of Lenton, concerning two carrucates of land in Cotegrave, which, by a ^b fine levied at Westminster, in Michaelmas term, in the first year of the reign of King John, was settled on the said Robert and his heirs, who, in consideration thereof, gave to the said priory three bovates of land in Cotegrave, with his moiety of the plowed land called Gelderhomor; and obliged himself to defend from scutage the whole land of the said priory in Cotegrave, of his fee. He had lands given to him and Cecilia his wife, by Aubert Grelli, in Barnby, to hold by the fourth part of a knight's fee, and had issue by the said Cecilia, daughter and heir of ——— Clayton, of Clayton in Lancashire, Robert, his son and heir; also Sir Richard Byron, second son, who had issue James Byron, lord of the manor of Cadeney, in the county of Lincoln, who married Alice, relict of John de Comyn, of Ulaby in the said county, and daughter of William de Ros, of Hamlake. In the 14th year of King Edward I. ⁱ he paid to the executors of his wife 98 l. 18 s. 6 d. $\frac{1}{4}$ for the third part of her moveable goods, left at the time of her death; and also gave, for the health of his soul, and that of Alice his wife, to the men

^f Ro. Rip. A. 6 R. I.
A. 1 R. I. Jo. in Scacc.
Fam. de Byron.

^g Thoroton's Nott. p. 260.
ⁱ E MS. contin. Transcript, quædam, Charta,

^h Ped. Fin.

of Hufum, a felion of Land. In the 21st year of that King's reign, he is said to hold lands, to the value of 100 s. and more, in the county of Lincoln.

Robert de Byron, the eldest son, was lord of the manor of Clayton, Robert de Heston releasing to him and his heirs all his right in the said manor, and in all his lands within these bounds, viz. from Hardene, ascending by the ——— little brook next Drulfsden, as far as the ditches, and from them to the little rill next to the land of Sinderland, so descending by the said rivulet as far as the demesne lands of Hardene; in consideration whereof, the said Robert gave him three marks and a half of silver: and, by another deed, he remises to Richard his brother, and to his heirs, all his right and title in Clayton, Failefworth, and Drylesden, in the county of Lancaster; also, by another deed, all his right in the whole town of Drylesden.

King Richard the First, in the first year of his reign, confirmed to the prior and monks of Royston in Cambridgeshire (inter alia) the grant of this Robert de Buron to that convent, of two acres and a half of land in Burley.

This Robert was also witness to a grant, made by Theobald Walter, of Pyling-Hay in Lancashire, to the monks of Cokerland, for the souls of King Henry the Second, and Richard his son.

He married Maud, daughter of ———, who was living in the 2d year of the reign of King Edward the First, and had issue by her two sons, William and John.

William Byron was in the King's service in his army in Scotland, under the command of William de Ros, of Hamlake, as appears by the King's grant of a protection to him.

John de Byron, together with the sheriff of Yorkshire, William de Latimer the elder, and Ralph Fitz-William, received a præcipe from King Edward the First, dated at Wetherby in Yorkshire, 14 Jan. in the 8th year of his reign, declaring his intention of being at Carlisle on Midsummer-day then next following, commanding them to meet him then there (with horse and arms, in company with such persons as owe him any service) ready to march against the Scots, to chastise, with God's help, manfully and powerfully, their rebellion, perfidy, and wickedness. He also commands the said sheriff to summon all knights and others in his said bailiwick, who have 40 l. per annum, to meet him there in like manner.

In the 25th year of the said King's reign, he had another summons (as holding 20 l. per annum land in Northamptonshire) to be at London on Sunday following the octave of St. John Baptist, ready with horse and arms to go on an expedition with the king beyond the seas, as well for his honour, as for the preservation and profit of the kingdom. And in the 28th year of the said King's reign, as holding 40 l. per annum land in
that

that county, he was commanded to meet the King with horse and arms at Carlisle, on the feast of the nativity of St. John Baptist, ready to go against the Scots.

This John was seated at Clayton, and, in the 24th year of King Edward I. ² was governor or custos of the city of York, as he had been, for five or six years before, of the castle of Dover. He married to his first wife the Lady Joan, daughter of Sir Baldwin (Teutonick, or) Thies, and relict of Sir Robert Holland, Knt. (son of John, son of Ingelram de Holland, of Holland in Lancashire) secretary to Thomas Earl of Lancaster, who had in marriage with her, by gift of the said Sir Baldwin, all his lands in Rochdale, in the county of Lancaster, viz. Bostworth, Gleggs, Gartside, Akedon, the two Holinworths, and Halcht.

He was succeeded by his son and heir, Sir John de Byron, Knt. Lord of Clayton, in the 20th year of King Edward I. who was witness to the confirmation of King Edward II. of his father's grant to the convent of Burscough, of a weekly market on Thursday, at Ormeschurch in Lancashire; and of a fair every year there, on the eve, day, and morrow of the decollation of St. John Baptist, and on the two succeeding days.

Ellen, widow of James Banastre, and others, implead John, son of John de Byron, and John Byron, as guardian of the body and lands of Alice, wife of the said John de Byron, and cousin and heir of Robert de Banastre, for lands in Hyndeley in Lancashire.

This said John, and Alice his wife, by deed dated at Clayton, the Sunday after the feast of St. Peter, in the 6th year of King Edward II. grant to Sir Richard de Byron, Knt. and to Agnes his wife, the manor of Farlington in Yorkshire, together with all goods and chattels found upon the premises on the day of making the said grant.

This Alice was cousin and heir of Robert Banastre, of Hyndeley, in the county of Lancaster, and, after the decease of Sir John de Byron (by whom she had issue Sir Richard de Byron) was married to Sir John Strickland, Knt. whom she also survived; for, in the 12th year of King Edward II. she is called his widow.

Sir Richard de Byron aforesaid, Knt. was of Cadenay, and also Lord of Clayton, &c. King Edward II. by charter dated at York the 28th of June, in the 1st year of his reign, grants to him and his heirs ¹ free warren in all their demesne lands in Clayton, Boterworth, and Riston, in the county of Lancaster; Cadenay, Walesby, Ulsby, and Croxton, in the county of Lincoln; Hudrefeld, Hunshelf, and Hollugh, in the county of York.

² Thoroton's Nott. p. 260.

¹ MS. ut antea.

Also, by the title of Richard de Byron, son of Sir John de Byron, Knt. he, by deed without date, grants to Sir James Byron, Knt. his son, his manor of Alton, together with the reversion of all the lands and tenements, which Lady Alice de Byron (grandmother of the said Sir James) held in dower, by gift of John, his father. Anno 1320, 13 Edward II. he had a discharge, dated at York on the 20th of November, from John Woston, late chamberlain of Scotland, for 100l. due on a recognizance.

In 16 Edw. III. he grants ^m to his son, Sir James Byron, Knt. and to John his brother, his manors of Cadenev, Hufum, and Walesby, and departed this life before the 21st year of King Edward III. for then his son and heir, Sir James Byron, Knt. and ^a John his brother, releafed to Elizabeth, his widow (who was his second wife, and afterwards married to John Colepeper) the manor of Walesby, with the advowson of the church, as also all those lands and tenements, which the said Sir Richard, and the said Dame Elizabeth, formerly held of the feoffment of Sir William de Cadenev, chaplain, and others, in the towns of Useby, Croxton, and Kernington, &c.

Which Sir James Byron, Knt. married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Bernake ^o, whom he left a widow before the 24th year of King Edward III. as appears by an agreement dated at Cadenev, made between John Colepeper and Elizabeth his wife, of the one part, and Elizabeth, late wife of Sir James Byron, Knt. on the other part; whereby the said John confirmed to the said Elizabeth all the lands, &c. which accrued to her as her dower, in the manors of Clayton and Boterworth, in the county of Lancaster.

This Sir James left issue two sons, Sir John Byron, and Sir Richard Byron.

Sir John, the eldest, served in the wars of France, under King Edward III. ^p and was knighted for his valour at the siege of Calais; but died without issue, and was succeeded in his estate by his brother, Sir Richard Byron ^q, before the fourth year of King Richard II. when Thomas de Pynchebec confirmed to him the manor of Armeston, in the parish of Polebrook, in the county of Northampton, and all other lands, &c. rents and services, of which he was enfeof'd by Sir John Byron, Knt. brother to the said Richard.

Which Sir Richard Byron married Joan, second daughter of William de Colewick, of Colewick, in com. Nottingham, and sister and heir of Thomas de Colewick ^r, who was two years old at the death of his father, in 35 Edw. III. By this match, a considerable estate came into the family, the said William Colewick having married Joan ^s, daughter and heir of John

^m MS. ut antea, p. 23.

Knights. MS. per T. M.

Evid. de Famil. de Colewick.

ⁿ Ib. p. 25.

^q MS. præd. p. 28.

^o Ib. p. 27.

^r Esc. 35 E. III.

^p Cat. of

^s Ex

Peche, and of his wife Alice, daughter and heir of Sir William Hayward, Knt. by Joan his wife, daughter and heir of Sir Saier de Huntingfield, of South-Stoke.

Sir Richard died in the 21st year of King Richard II. leaving an only son, John le Byron, and Joan his widow surviving, who, in the year 1397^t, vowed perpetual chastity before Robert, archbishop of York. Which John le Byron also received the honour of knighthood before the 3d year of King Henry V. when he ^u settled all his lands in the counties of Lancaster, York, Lincoln, Northampton, and Derby, on Robert and William Booth, in trust, having married Margery, daughter of the said Robert Booth, who was afterwards knighted. He had issue by her three sons, Richard, Nicholas, and Ralph; as also five daughters ^w; Elizabeth, wedded to Thomas, son of Sir John Ashton, Knt. Margaret, first married to Sir William Atherton, Knt. and secondly to Sir Maurice Berkley, of Wimondonham, in com. Leiceſter, Knt. Jane, wife of William Ratcliff; Ellen^t, to Walter Blount, Lord Montjoy; Catharine, to William Brereton, of the county of Lancaster.

Richard le Byron, eldest son of Sir John, died in his father's life-time, having married Lucy, daughter of Sir John Ashton, Knt. who to her ^v second husband had Sir Bertram Entwysell, Baron and Viscount of Bryhbeke in Normandy, and thirdly Ralph Shirley, of Brailsford, in com. Derby, Esq; and dying the 12th of February, 1481, was buried at Brailsford. By her first husband she had a son, James Byron, who married Joan, daughter of Sir Edmund Trafford, of Trafford, in com. Lanc. and died without issue; also a daughter, Margery, first married to William, son of John Leke, and secondly to Thomas Welshe, of Onlepe, in com. Leiceſter, Esqrs. So that the chief heir male remaining was Sir Nicholas Byron, second son of Sir John le Byron, and uncle to James last-mentioned.

Which Sir Nicholas Byron, of Clayton, Knt. married Alice, daughter of Sir John Botiler, of Beaufey, in com. Lancaster, Knt. and had issue two sons, John and Nicholas Byron, and a daughter, Alice, wife of Henry, son and heir of Sir Robert Sutton, of Aram, in com. Nott. Knt. from which match was descended Robert, late Lord Lexington.

His eldest son, Sir John Byron, Knt. taking part with Henry Earl of Richmond, was, soon after his landing at Milford-haven, ^z knighted by him, and was with him at the battle of Bosworth, when King Richard was slain. Whereupon, when he ascended the throne by the name of King Henry the Seventh, he was

^t MS. Famil. de Byron, p. 29.

Brudnell, Not. t. p. 12. b.

præd. p. 13. a.

arm. p. 11.

^u Ib. p. 31, 32.

^x Wattis, f. 129.

^z E Lib. MS. entit. Nom. Equit.

^w E MS.

^y E MS. Brudnell

penes Nic. Jekyll,

much in his favour, and made constable of the castle of Nottingham, &c. as appears from the inscription on a monument erected to his memory in Colwick church, in Nottinghamshire, viz.

Here lyes Sir John Byron, Knt. late constable of Nottingham castle, master of Sherwood forest, custos or lieutenant of the Isle of Man, steward of Manchester Colledge. Which John dyed the 3d of May, in the year of our Lord 1488. On whose soul God have mercy. Amen.

He married, in 6 Edward IV. Margery, daughter of Sir Robert Fowlehurst, of Fowlehurst, Knt. and died without issue, in 14 Henry VII. leaving Nicholas, his brother and heir, 30 years old.

Which Sir Nicholas Byron married Joan, daughter of Sir John Bassy, of Haugham, in com. Linc. who survived him, and secondly married to Sir Gervase Clifton, of Clifton, in com. Nott. Knt. He was made one of the knights of the bath, at the marriage of Prince Arthur, eldest son of King Henry the Seventh, on 17th November, 1501, 17 H. VII. and this memorial of him is in Colwick church, before he was knighted:

Pray for the soul of the
worthy man Nicolas
Byron Esq and of Joan his
consort who made this window
in the year 1496 and 12th of H. 7th.

He died on the 13th of January, in 19 Hen. VII. leaving John, his son and heir, 16 years old; also five daughters; Mary, married to Christopher, son of John Wimbish, of Nocton, in com. Lincoln; Elizabeth, wife of Richard Ratcliff; Elen, wedded to John, son and heir of Thomas Booth; Jane, to Matthew Kniveton, son and heir of Richard Kniveton, of Bradley, in com. Derby, Esq; and Dorothy, to Edmund Pierpoint, of Holm-Pierpoint in com. Nott. Esq;

His only son, Sir John Byron (for he was knighted by King Henry the Eighth) had a grant, May 28, 32 Hen. VIII. of the priory of Newstede, with the manor of Papilwick, and rectory of the same, with all the closes about the priory, and commons in Ravenshede and Kygell in the forest; and all in Newstede, Papplewyk, and Lindby, which has ever since been the

^a MS. Claudius, C. 3. in Bibl. Cotton.
32 H. VIII. par. 4.

^b Esq. 19 H. VII.

^c Pat.

principal seat of this noble family, having before resided at Clayton. He was ^d steward of Manchester and Rochdale, as also lieutenant of the forest of Sherwood. By his first wife, Isabell, daughter of ——— Lemington, he had no issue: but by his second, Elizabeth, daughter of William Casterden, and relict of George Halgh, of Halgh, in com. pal. Lanc. Esq; he had four sons; Nicholas, who died without issue; as did also John, his second son; and Anthony, his third son, who married Margaret, daughter of Nicholas Beaumont, of Coleorton, in com. Leicester, Esq.

But his fourth son, Sir John Byron, ^e knighted by Queen Eliz. anno 1579, having married Margaret, daughter of William Fitz-Williams, lord deputy of Ireland, had issue two sons, Sir John and Sir Nicholas Byron; also five daughters, viz. Alice, married to Sir John Ratcliff, of Ordsal, in com. pal. Lancaster, Knt. Margaret, to Gilbert Armstrong, of Thorp, in com. Nott. Esq; Anne, to John Atherton, of Hornby-castle and Skelton, in com. Ebor. Esq; Margery, to Sir Thomas Hutchinson, of Oldthorp, in com. Nott. Knt. and Mary, who died unmarried.

His second son, Sir Nicholas Byron, distinguished himself in the wars of the Low Countries; as also in the time of the rebellion against King Charles I. at the battle of Edgehill, as colonel-general of Cheshire and Shropshire, and governor of Chester, being (as Lord Clarendon writes ^f) ‘a person of great affability and dexterity, as well as martial knowledge, which gave great life to the designs of the well-affected there; and, with the encouragement of some gentlemen of North-Wales, in a short time raised such a power of horse and foot, as made often skirmishes with the enemy; sometimes with notable advantage, never with any signal loss.’ He married Sophia, daughter of Charles Lambert, of Nimeguen, governor of Breda, and had issue Charles and William, who both died issueless.

His eldest brother, Sir John Byron, was made one of the knights of the bath at the coronation of King James the First; and having married Anne, daughter of Sir Richard Molineux, Bart. and sister of Richard Lord Viscount Molineux, by her he had eleven sons, and a daughter, Mary, married to Sir Thomas Lucas, father by her of Charles and Thomas, who were both Lords Lucas of Shenfield in Essex.

His sons were, 1. John, created Lord Byron; 2. Sir Richard, who succeeded his brother, and was Lord Byron; 3. Thomas, who died unmarried; as did William, fourth son, drowned at sea, coming from Ireland; 5. Sir Robert Byron, a colonel of

^d Thoroton's Nottinghamsh. p. 262.
of Rebell. 8vo. v. 3. p. 145.

^e Jekyl's Cat. of Knts. MS.

^f Hist.

foot in the civil wars in the service of King Charles the First, who died unmarried; 6. Gilbert, who also died unmarried; and, 7. Sir Philip Byron, who, after many signal services in Yorkshire, was killed at the head of his regiment in that general storm made by the parliament army on York. He never went out with his regiment, but he would tell them, 'That never brave men came to any thing, that resolved not either to conquer or perish.'

The other sons were, Thomas, George, Charles, and Francis, who all died unmarried, except Thomas, who was knighted, and, as Lord Clarendon^h writes, was a gentleman of great courage, and of very good conduct. He commanded the Prince of Wales's regiment under the Earl of Northampton, in that fight near Stafford, where the Earl was killed; and, charging with good execution on the enemy, received a shot in the thigh, whereby he was not able to keep the field. He married Catharine, daughter of Henry Braine, Esq; by whom he had two sons, Thomas and John, who died infants.

I now return to John, the eldest son, created Lord Byron. In the 21st year of King James the First, he was returned to parliament for the town of Nottingham; as also in the first parliament called by King Charles the First, at whose coronation he was made one of the knights of the bath. In the 3d year of that King, he was chose one of the knights for the county of Nottingham; and being^k one of the gentlemen of the bedchamber to his Majesty, and giving proofs of his courage and fidelity, was made^l lieutenant of the tower in 1641, in the room of Sir Thomas Lunsford, removed on a complaint of the house of commons. But, in those turbulent times, this change gave them no satisfaction, who, desiring a creature of their own, used all their arts to remove Sir John Byron. On which pretence, as Lord Clarendon writes^m, 'There was a petition brought and delivered to the houses, in the names of several merchants, who used to trade to the mint; in which they desired that there might be such a person made lieutenant of the tower, as they could confide in (an expression that grew from that time to be much used) without which no man would venture bullion into the mint, and, by consequence, no merchant would bring it into the kingdom: whereas, in truth, there was no gentleman in the kingdom of a better reputation amongst all sorts of men, and there had been more bullion brought into the mint in the short time of his being lieutenant, than had been in many months before. However, the house entertained the complaint

^g Lloyd's Mem. of loyal persons, p. 489.

^h Hist. of the Reb. 8vo. v. 3.

ⁱ Not. Parl. MS. per Brown Willis, arm.

^k Ex Stem. penes W.

^l sup. Dom. Byron.

^m 1 Clarend. Hist. 8vo. v. 2. p. 333.

ⁿ lb. p. 374.

‘ as very reasonable, having great apprehensions, by observation
 ‘ made, that he took great store of provisions into the tower,
 ‘ as if he made provision for a greater garrison. Whereupon they
 ‘ sent for a conference with the lords, with whom they prevailed
 ‘ to join with them in a desire to the King to remove Sir John
 ‘ Byron from being lieutenant of the tower, which at that time
 ‘ he refused to do.’ And shortly after, when the King removed
 to Hampton-court, the commons resuming the consideration of
 the lieutenant of the towerⁿ; and, on new information that
 much provision was sent in thither every day, they sent for Sir
 John Byron, who appeared at their bar, and gave so full answer
 to all the questions they asked of him, that they could not but
 dismiss him. Yet they sent again to the King to remove him,
 and put a fitter man in the place, and recommended Sir John
 Coniers to him; and, because they did not speedily receive
 such an answer as they liked, they appointed their major-
 general Skippon to place such guards about the tower, as might
 prevent the carrying in more provision of victual thither, than
 would serve for one day’s consumption; notwithstanding which,
 the King would not consent to their desire. But at length, on
 the 20th of January, 1641, the ° King sending a message to the
 parliament, advising them ‘ to digest into one body all the grie-
 ‘ vances of the kingdom, and to send them to him, promising
 ‘ his favourable assent to those means which should be found most
 ‘ effectual for redress, wherein he would not only equal, but ex-
 ‘ ceed the most indulgent princes;’ they took the opportunity
 again to renew their request, desiring, ‘ that ’ for a ground of
 ‘ their confidence, and removal of jealousies, that they might
 ‘ apply themselves to give his Majesty satisfaction in the method
 ‘ he proposed, his Majesty would presently put the tower of
 ‘ London into the hands of such a person, as both houses should
 ‘ recommend to him:’ in which the lords differed with them,
 as well ‘ for that the disposal of the custody thereof was the
 ‘ King’s peculiar right and prerogative, as likewise, that his
 ‘ Majesty had committed the charge thereof to Sir John Byron,
 ‘ a person of a very ancient family, an honourable extraction,
 ‘ and good fortune, and as unblemished a reputation, as any
 ‘ gentleman in England.’ The commons, much troubled that
 the lords should again take the courage to dissent from them in
 any thing, resolved to press the King upon their own score,
 and to get the recommendation of so great an officer to them-
 selves; and, on the 26th of January, sent a petition to him, in the
 name of the knights, citizens, and burgesses of the commons
 house, assembled in parliament.

ⁿ Hist. præd. p. 384.
 præd. p. 399.

° Whitlock’s Memorials, p. 52.

p Clarend.

Nevertheless,

Nevertheless, his Majesty did not then consent to the removal of this loyal person, telling them in answer thereto, 'That he hoped his gracious message would have produced some such overture, as by offering what was fit on their parts to do, and by asking what was proper for him to grant, might have begot a mutual confidence in each other. Concerning the tower of London, that he did not expect, having preferred a person of a known fortune and unquestionable reputation to that trust, he should have been pressed to remove him without any particular charge objected against him: however, that if, upon due examination, any particular should be presented to him, whereby it might appear he was mistaken in his good opinion of the gentleman, and that he was unfit for the trust committed to him, he would make no scruple of discharging him; otherwise, he was obliged, in justice to himself, to preserve his own work, lest his favour and good opinion might prove a disadvantage and misfortune to his servants, without any other accusation; of which he hoped his house of commons would be so tender, as of a business wherein his honour was much concerned; as, if they found no material exceptions against that person, they would rather endeavour to satisfy and reform the fears of other men, than, by complying with them, press his Majesty to any thing which did so much reflect upon his honour and justice.' Bnt, when the lords (many of whom had withdrawn themselves, out of a just indignation to see their honour and their liberties sacrificed) had been awed by the tumults of the rabble to pass the bill 'for settling the militia and forts in such hands as the commonwealth might confide in;' the King was again pressed to confer the custody of the tower on Sir John Coniers. 'With which, (as Lord Clarendon relates) being surprized, and desired likewise by Sir John Byron to free him from the agony and vexation of that place, which had exposed his person and reputation to the rage and fury of the people, and compelled him to submit to such reproaches, as a generous spirit could not brook without much regret; for he had, upon frivolous surmises, been sent for as a delinquent, and been brought upon his knees at the bar of both houses; his Majesty consented to that alteration, and made Sir John Coniers lieutenant of the tower.'

Sir John Byron had served in the Low-Country wars^s, and the States General committed to him the care of their ordnance and ammunition; so that he was a very useful officer to his Majesty on the breaking out of the rebellion, when he repaired with a good body of men with arms and ammunition to the standard at Nottingham, and brought a large sum of money to the King for his supply at Shrewsbury.

^q Clarend. præd. p. 400.

^r Ibid. p. 420.

^s Lloyd's Memoirs, p. 487.

From Nottinghamshire, he passed with some troops to countenance the commission of array in other counties^t, and particularly in Oxfordshire, to secure the university from the rebels, when assaulted by the forces from Northampton, and betrayed by the town of Brackley. He was on that occasion obliged to march to their relief with such expedition, that he lost his carriages and cabinet, which falling into the custody of Mr. Clark, of Craughton, he wrote to him to restore them; concluding, 'Which if you do, I shall represent it to his Majesty as an acceptable service; if not, assure yourself, I shall find a time, with advantage, to repay myself out of your estate: and consider, that as rebellion is a weed of an hasty growth, so it will decay as suddenly; and that there will be a time for the King's loyal subjects to repair their losses sustained by rebels and traitors.' Upon sending of which letter to the parliament, and their proclaiming him and his adherents traitors for their allegiance to their Sovereign, he marched to Worcester; wherein he had not been many hours, before a strong party of horse and dragoons, sent by the Earl of Essex, under the command of Nathaniel Fines, son to the Lord Say, came to surprize the town, which was open in many places, though in some it had an old decayed wall, and, at the most usual and frequented entrances into the city, weak and rotten gates. However, finding them shut against them, and not that quick appearance of a party within the town the commander promised himself, he retired in great disorder. But Prince Rupert coming up the same day, a rencounter ensued, wherein the enemy were vanquished; which was principally owing to the courage of Sir John Byron^u, and the rest of the officers, who charged them sword in hand, most of the soldiers being in that city wearied with a long march.

He afterwards^w commanded the body of reserve at the battle of Edgehill; and the victory of Roundway-down, wherein Sir William Waller was routed, was chiefly owing to the bravery and conduct of Sir John Byron, who, at the head of his regiment, charged Sir Arthur Haslerig's cuirassiers, and after a sharp conflict, in which Sir Arthur received many wounds, that impenetrable regiment (as Lord Clarendon^x writes) was routed, and in a full career chased on their other horse, which in half an hour were so totally dispersed, that there was not one of them to be seen on that large spacious down; every man shifting for himself with greater danger by the precipices of that hill, than he could have undergone by opposing his pursuer.

On the 1st of November, 1642, he^y was, with other loyalists, created doctor of the civil law at Oxford; and in the first New-

^t Lloyd, ut antea.

^z Ib. p. 290.

^u Clarend. Svo. v. 3. p. 25.

^y Wood's Fasti Oxon. p. 707.

^w Ib. p. 45.

berry fight, 19 Sept. 1643, which was disputed with great fierceness and courage, he ^z warily and valiantly led on the King's horse, which were so far too hard for the troops on the other side, that they routed them in most places, till they had left the greatest part of their foot, without any guard at all of horse.

The Lord Byron having given such proofs of his courage and military conduct, and being otherways a person of great abilities, and his six valiant brothers also at that time following his loyal example, he was, in ^a consideration thereof, advanced to the degree and dignity of a baron of this realm, by the title of Lord Byron of Rochdale, in com. Lanc. with limitation of that honour, in default of issue male of his own body lawfully begotten, to every of his brothers, and the issue male of their respective bodies, viz. Richard, William, Thomas, Robert, Gilbert, and Philip, by letters patent bearing date at Oxford, 24 Oct. 1643, 19 Car. I. He was afterwards made field-marshal-general ^b of all his Majesty's forces in the counties of Worcester, Salop, Chester, and North-Wales; also, on his uncle, Sir Nicholas Byron, governor of Chester ^c, being taken prisoner, he was governor of Chester. In which station he was appointed to take care for the reception and accommodation of some regiments of foot, that, on the cessation of arms in Ireland, were to land there. And the Lord Clarendon ^d gives a particular account of their successes, and of the Lord Byron's being at length forced to retire into Chester.

Nevertheless, the Lord Byron was not discouraged; but, by his ^e honourable and obliging deportment, soon got together a body of 5000 men, and forced Sir Thomas Middleton to retreat from Montgomery castle, whereunto laying siege, and the parliament forces under Sir William Fairfax marching to raise it, a fight ensued in October 1644 ^f, wherein the Lord Byron routed their horse, and both parties came to push of pike; but, after a hot engagement, the parliament forces rallying, he was obliged to retire.

^g The next year the King's cause declining, he was besieged in Chester, wherein he made a brave defence ^h, and, by his judicious management, kept both town and garrison contented with cats and dogs; and those failing, but with one meal in three days, while there was any hope of relief. He refused nine summons, and did not answer the tenth, till his messenger returned with assurance that there were no hopes of any succour. Then he yielded on the most honourable terms for himself and the whole garrison, that were given in England, except those he afterwards gained at Caernarvon,

^z Lloyd, præd. p. 488.

^a Pat. 19 Car. I.

^b Lloyd, p. 486.

^c Whitlock's Memorials, p. 76.

^d Vol. 3. p. 456, 457.

^e Lloyd,

præd.

^f Whitlock's Mem. p. 100.

^g Lloyd, ut antea.

‘ having endured a long and gallant siege, the benefit whereof
 ‘ he enjoyed, and retired beyond the seas.’ Whilst he was be-
 sieged in Chester, several attempts were made for his relief, as
 Whitlock, in his memorials, relates. In September 1645, the
 King, with about 5000 horse and foot^b, advanced to relieve
 Chester; but his forces being entirely routed by major-general
 Pointz and others, his Majesty, with 300 horse, with some diffi-
 culty got into Chester, and from thence retired into Wales.
 In October 1645, the garrison of Chester made divers resolute
 sallies on the besiegersⁱ; and the Lord Byron’s brother having
 got together 400 horse about Holt-castle, on notice thereof,
 colonel Jones drew out a party of horse from before the Lea-
 guer, and fell on him in the field, but on the first onset was
 worsted; yet, after a sharp dispute, took him prisoner. On
 27 December, 1645, there was^k a treaty for the surrender of
 Chester; but the Lord Byron stood on such high terms, as were
 not agreed to. On the 9th of December, Colonel Booth, with
 the Lancashire forces that took Lathom-house, was^l ordered
 to join the forces before Chester. On the 18th of December,
 a party of 1500 from Oxford, and the garrisons thereabouts,
 marched out with a^m design to relieve Chester, but were forced
 to retire, the parliament forces having broke down Avon-bridge,
 and other bridges they were to pass. On the 8th of January, the
 commons at Westminsterⁿ received advice, that the inhabitants
 of Chester urged the governor to surrender, being in great want
 of victuals, which he promised to do, if relief came not within a
 week.

On the 21st of January, Sir William Brereton^o sent another
 summons to the mayor of Chester, and the Lord Byron, gover-
 nor, to which they returned no answer in five days; upon which
 Sir William Brereton sent another letter to them, requiring an
 answer the same day, which they did, and offered to come to a
 treaty, if the King did not relieve them within twelve days, and
 desired a pass to send to him, but it was denied. On the 29th of
 January, a treaty was begun^p about the surrender thereof, but no-
 thing concluded. And the Lord Byron’s letter to the King at
 Oxford was intercepted, ‘ That, if they had not relief by the
 ‘ last of January, then of necessity they must surrender Chester.’
 On the 5th of February, letters came to the speaker from Sir
 William Brereton^q, ‘ That his care of preserving Chester, the
 ‘ most considerable city in those parts, from ruin, invited him to
 ‘ entertain a treaty, which was continued ten days, and delayed
 ‘ by the enemy, hoping for relief, for which there were strong
 ‘ preparations, by conjunction of Ashley, Vaughan, and the

^h Whitlock, p. 160.

^m p. 190.

ⁿ p. 193.

ⁱ Ibid. p. 185.

^o p. 194, 195.

^k p. 188.

^p p. 196.

^l p. 189.

^q p. 197.

‘ Welsh

Welsh and Irish forces, and those Irish newly landed. That he sent forth a strong party under colonel Mitton, who prevented their conjunction; and then those in Chester, hopeless of relief, came to a treaty. They desired farther time for the treaty to be continued, but Sir William Brereton refused it, and thereupon they came to an agreement, on both parts, to surrender the city to the parliament upon articles: in it they had all the arms, ammunition, ordnance, and provisions, the county-palatine seal, swords, and all the records, &c.*

On the 10th of March, 1645, there was a debate between the two houses, concerning the Lord Byron, whom the lords thought fit not to except from pardon. In April 1645, he commanded in Conway in Wales, and, in June 1646, was besieged in Caernarvon castle; but the King being in the hands of the Scots, and the parliament having brought all places to their devotion, he surrendered on honourable terms.

He was afterwards appointed, by King Charles the First, governor to his Royal Highness the Duke of York; and being at Paris, when his Majesty was under confinement, he was sent on importunities from Scotland to get as many to declare in England in several places, as might distract the army, and keep it from an entire engagement against them; also, to dispose his old friends about Chester and North-Wales to appear as soon as might be. Thereupon, with the help of colonel Robinson, he presently possessed himself of the island of Anglesey, and disposed all North-Wales to be ready to declare, as soon as the Scots should enter the kingdom. And though there were risings in several counties, yet, on the defeat of the Scots army under Duke Hamilton, they all proved unfortunate. The Lord Byron had again the good luck to escape from the hands of the rebels, and repaired to Paris to his charge, as governor of the Duke of York; but, during his absence, Sir Edward Herbert and Sir George Ratcliff had so far insinuated themselves into the Duke's favour, that he resolved on a journey from Paris to Brussels, to visit the Duke of Lorraine, without the advice of his governor, or the Queen his mother. But, at the request of the Queen, the Lord Byron waited on him, as he did when the Duke visited his sister at the Hague, and from thence returned with him to Paris. He afterwards accompanied that Prince, when he made the campaign under the marshal Turenne; and returning to Paris, died there in the year 1652, whereby (as the Earl of Clarendon relates) the Duke was deprived of a very good servant. He first took to wife Cecilie, daughter of Thomas Lord De la War, who dying anno 1638, he afterwards married Eleanor, daughter of Robert

r Whitlock, p. 202.
u Ibid. v. 6. p. 387, 389.

s Ib. p. 208.
w Ib. p. 437, 441.

t Clarend. Hist. v. 5. p. 130.
x Ib. p. 453.

Needham, Lord Viscount Kilmurrey in Ireland, and widow of Peter Warburton, of the Lodge, and of Arley, in com. Cest. Esq; but, leaving no issue by either of them, he was succeeded in his honour by Richard, his next brother and heir.

Which Richard Lord Byron, knighted by King Charles the First, was one of those ^y valiant colonels at the fight of Edgehill, who on the 1st of November, 1642, was created master of arts at Oxford. He was governor ^z of Appleby castle in the county of Westmoreland; and Lloyd, who wrote the lives ^a of the loyalists in the reign of King Charles the First, says, he deserves to be chronicled for his government of Newark, and many surprizes of the enemy about it. He married two wives; first, Elizabeth, daughter of George Rossel, of Ratcliff on Trent, in com. Nottingham, Esq; and widow of Nicholas Strelley, of Strelley, in the same county, Esq; by whom he had issue William, his son and heir; Richard, who died an infant; Elizabeth, Anne, and Cecilia, and Catharine, married to Sir William Stanhope, of Linby, in com. Nottingham, Knt. and died without issue: secondly, Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Sir George Booth, of Dunham-Massey, in com. Cest. aunt of George Lord De la Mare; but by her had no issue. He lies buried in the chancel of Hucknall-Torkard church, where a monument is erected to his memory, with the following inscription:

Beneath, in a vault, is interred the body of Richard Lord Byron, who, with the rest of his family, being seven brothers, faithfully served King Charles the First in the civil war, who suffered much for their loyalty, and lost all their fortunes: yet it pleased God so to bless the honest endeavours of the said Richard Lord Byron, that he repurchased part of their ancient inheritance, which he left to his posterity, with a laudable memory for great piety and charity. He departed this life upon the 4th day of October, anno domini 1679, in the 74th year of his age. In the same vault is interred the Lady Elizabeth, his first wife, daughter of George Rossel, Esq; by whom he had ten children; and the Lady Elizabeth, his second wife, daughter to Sir George Booth, Knt. and Bart. who appointed this monument to be erected to the memory of her dear husband, and, for her great piety and goodness, acquired a name better than that of sons and daughters.

^y Wood's Fasti Oxon, p. 701.
^a Memoirs, p. 488.

^z Life of the Duke of Newcastle, p. 114.

His eldest son, William Lord Byron, took his seat in the house of peers 21 Jan. 1695. He married Elizabeth, daughter to John Lord Viscount Chaworth in Ireland, and by her (who died in December 1683) had issue five sons; 1. William, 2. Richard, 3. John, 4. William Lord Byron, and 5. Ernestus; but all died young, except William, the late Lord: also five daughters; Elizabeth, since deceased; Catharine, married to Sir Arthur Cole, Lord Ranelagh of the kingdom of Ireland; Henrietta-Maria died young; Juliana, who died unmarried; and Anne, who died young. To his second wife this William Lord Byron, married, ^b June 25, 1685, in King Henry the Seventh's chapel, in Westminster-abbey, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Stonehouse, of Radley, in com. Berks, but by her had no issue, dying on the 13th of November, 1695, and was buried at Hucknal-Torkard, in the county of Nottingham.

William Lord Byron, his only surviving son and heir, born the 4th of January, 1669, was one of the gentlemen of the bedchamber to George Prince of Denmark; in which post he attended at the funeral procession of that Prince^c, Nov. 13, 1708. He married to his first wife the Lady Mary, daughter of John Earl of Bridgwater, and sister to Scroop Duke of Bridgwater; which lady died of the small-pox on Sunday the 11th of April, 1703, having been married but eleven weeks, and was buried at Hucknal-Torkard. His lordship married secondly, on 19 December, 1706, the Lady Frances-Williamina, third daughter of William Bentick, Earl of Portland, and by her had issue three sons; 1. George, born the 1st of October, 1707, and died the 6th of July, 1720; 2. William, born the 6th of July, 1709, and died a few days after; 3. William-Henry, born the 23d of October, 1710, died soon after; also a daughter, Frances, born the 10th of August, 1711, who died September 21, 1724.

Which Frances, Lady Byron, died the 31st of March, 1712, at Kensington, and was buried at Hucknal-Torkard.

His lordship, in 1720, married to his third wife, Frances, second daughter of William Lord Berkeley of Stratton, and by her (who in August 1740 was married to Sir Thomas Hay, Bart.) had issue five sons and a daughter, Isabella, born the 10th of November, 1721, and married in 1742 to Henry now Earl of Carlisle.

William, born the 5th of November, 1722, now Lord Byron; John, born the 8th of November, 1723, who is a captain in the navy, and, in August 1748, was married to Sophia, daughter of John Trevanion, of Carhays, in com. Cornub. Esq; Richard, born the 28th of October, 1724, who had his education in Christ-church college in Oxford, of which he

is a fellow; Charles, born the 6th of April, 1726, died the 16th of May, 1731; George Byron, fifth son, born the 22d of April, 1730, has taken to a martial life, and is an officer in his Majesty's forces.

And the said William Lord Byron, dying at Newsted-abbey on Sunday the 8th of August, 1736, was succeeded by William, his eldest son and heir by his third lady.

Which William, now Lord Byron, in his father's life-time, took early to the sea service, and in May 1738 was appointed lieutenant of his Majesty's ship the Falkland; and was after lieutenant of the Victory, which he left just before that great ship was lost. His Lordship, on 28 March, 1747, married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Charles Shaw, of Besthorp-hall, in the county of Norfolk, Esq; by whom he had issue, first, William, born 7 June, 1748, who died in May following; second, William, born Oct. 27, 1749; and two daughters, Henrietta-Diana, and Caroline, now living, 1755.

TITLE.] William Byron, Lord Byron of Rochdale.

CREATION.] Baron Byron of Rochdale, in com. pal. Lancaster, by letters patent, 24 Oct. (1643) 19 Car. I.

ARMS.] Argent, three bendlets enhanced gules.

CREST.] On a wreath, a mermaid, with her comb and mirror, all proper.

SUPPORTERS.] Two horses chesnut.

MOTTO.] CREDE BIRON.

CHIEF SEATS.] At Newsted-abbey, and Bullwell-park, within seven miles of Nottingham, and ninety-five from London.

W A R D, Lord W A R D.

XXIII. **S**EVERAL of the name of Ward have been of great distinction some centuries past; and though I cannot, with certainty, trace his lordship's ancestors from them, yet it is evident they have been seated in Norfolk for many generations; and Sir William Dugdale, treating of the first Lord Ward, asserts his descent to be from an ancient family in that county. However, I shall give an account of those eminent persons, as from their possessions there is some probability that the family in Norfolk was a junior branch.

The first I meet with is Robert la Ward^a, who, in 26 Ed. I. was summoned to attend the King at Carlisle, on the eve of Pentecost that year, with horse and arms, to march into Scotland to suppress his enemies. And in 28 Ed. I. he^b had summons to parliament among the barons of the realm; ^c also attended the

^a Rymer's Fœdera, tom. 2. p. 828, 829.
^c Rot. Scoc. 31 E. I. m. 12.

^b Claus. 28 Ed. I. in dorso

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p. 172.



Byron Lord Byron

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King in the wars of Scotland in 31 Ed. I. On the 5th of April, 1306, 34 Ed. I. the King signified to him ^d his intent of making his eldest son, Edward the Prince, a knight, and commands him to be at Westminster, on the morrow of the Holy Trinity, to settle the aid on that account. And soon after the King made him steward of his household; and by ^e that title he is mentioned in the Scotch rolls the same year to be in the wars of Scotland: also, being wrote Robert de la Warde, steward of [the household to the King, he was one ^f of the witnesses to his grant (at Newburgh in Tyndale, in Scotland, 31 Aug. 1306, 34 Ed. I.) to his son Thomas of 10000 marks rent per ann. and to his son Edmund of 7000 marks per ann. being likewise present ^g when James Steward of Scotland, at Lanrecoft, in Carlisle diocese, swore fealty to the King of England for his lands in Scotland, and was one of the witnesses thereto. He had summons to parliament among the barons ^h from 28 Ed. I. until 34 E. I. inclusive, in which year he deceased. To whom succeeded Simon de la Ward.

Which Simon, in 7 Ed. II. 1313, had his pardon ⁱ for being concerned, with Thomas Earl of Lancaster, in the murder of Piers de Gaveston, the favourite of that King; but was afterwards so loyal, that in 15 Ed. II. being governor of York ^k, he brought a considerable number of forces in aid of the King's party, on that insurrection of Thomas Earl of Lancaster, pursuing him and his adherents out of Staffordshire to Borough-Brigg; at which place, after a sharp skirmish, the Earl was taken prisoner; whence being carried to Pontefract, he there lost his head. The year after, 16 Ed. II. the King calling his council together, 30 May, to consult of a truce between the King and the Scots, and Henry de Beaumont, a great baron, being called to deliver his opinion ^l, said, 'He would not;' at which the King was so enraged, that he commanded him to depart from the council: and thereupon going out, he repeated the same, adding, 'He chose rather to be absent than present.' For which words, on consultation, he was ordered to be imprisoned, 'for, as a member of the privy council, having taken an oath to give his advice, and refusing to do it.' But, being admitted to bail, ^m Simon le Ward, with Henry de Percy, and four others, were sureties for him. On 30 Dec. 1324, 18 Ed. II. the King sent to him ⁿ, that he intended to go speedily into Aquitain for the relief thereof; and, being willing to confer with him before his departure, he commands him to be at Winchester the second

^d Rymer, *ibid.* p. 986, 987.
vol. 2. p. 1018, 1019.

in dorso.
94. n. 10.
p. 116.

^e Rot. Scoc. 34 E. I. m. 3.

^g *Ibid.* p. 1022, 1023.

ⁱ Rymer, vol. 3. p. 442, 443, et seq.

^l Rymer, vol. 3. p. 1201.

^m *Ibid.*

^f Rymer,

^h Claus. de iisd. ann.

^k Walsingham, p.

ⁿ Rymer, vol. 4.

Sunday in Lent next ensuing for that purpose; but on 20 Feb. following the King signified to him, that he had prorogued the conference to the octaves of Easter next at Westminster. In 19 Ed. II. he was constituted governor of Pontefract castle. On the 5th of April, 1327, in the first year of King Edward III. he had command to attend the King at Newcastle, on Monday before Ascension-day next, with horses and arms, and his whole service, to go with him against Robert Bruce, and his adherents, in Scotland. He had summons to parliament among the barons from 18 Ed. II. till 8 Ed. III. in which year I presume he died. To whom succeeded Richard le Ward.

Which Richard ^a had the King's protection, dated 3 Oct. 1337, 11 Ed. III. on his going abroad in the King's service, with William de Bohun, Earl of Northampton. And the King, at the tower of London, 23 May, 1338, grants his letters of protection to Thomas Warde, (probably brother to the said Richard) to hold till All-Saints day next ensuing, on his going abroad in his service, with William de Bohun, Earl of Northampton.

In the reign of Richard II. Simon Warde was living, who, June 20, 1391^b, had the King's licence, with Sir Thomas Colville and Sir John Etton, Knts. William Louthier, William Salveyn, and Henry Van Croypole, to perform feats of arms with certain persons of Scotland. And John Lord Ros was appointed by the King to fix a camp, and to be judge of their performances. Which Simon is said to marry Margaret, of a branch of the noble family of Mortimer, and to have issue John Ward, Esq; ^c possessed of the manor of Kirkby-Bedon in Norfolk, who by his wife ^d, a daughter of John de Boscoe, had issue John, his son and heir, who ^e was also possessed of the said manor, and married Catharine, daughter of — Appleyard, of Dunston in Norfolk, Esq; and was succeeded by Robert, his son and heir. And contemporary with him was William Ward, (probably his brother) who on May 26, 4 H. VI. was ^f constituted one of the barons of the King's exchequer.

The said Robert Ward, of Kirkby-Bedon, Esq; had to wife ^g Alice, daughter of Robert Kemp, of Gissing in Norfolk, Esq; and had issue Robert, father of Robert Ward, Esq; who married —, daughter of Sir Giles Capel, Knt. ancestor to the present Earl of Essex, by whom he had issue ^h Henry Ward, Esq; who for the most part resided at Poswyke in Norfolk, and by Margaret his wife, daughter of William Ugge, of Pokethorpe, Esq; had issue five sons, Edward, Henry, Miles, Tobias, and Thomas. Edward, the eldest son, succeeded to the estate, and was

^a Rymer, p. 135. ^b Ib. 281, et seq. ^c Ib. p. 311, et seq. ^d Ibid. vol. 5. p. 47. ^e Ib. p. 703. ^f Ex Stemmate penes Dom. Ed. Ward, Bart. ^g Ibid. ^h Visitat. of Norfolk, not. 123. p. 159. in Offic. Armör. ⁱ Pat. 4 H. VI. p. 2. m. 22. ^j Vis. de Com. Norf. præd. ^k Ibid.

also of Bexley in Norfolk, where for the most part he resided; and having married Anne, daughter of John Hawes, or Havers, of Windfarthing in Norfolk, Esq; had issue eight children; Thomas, eldest son, of Bexley, Esq; who married Eleanor, daughter of Thomas Godsalve, of Buckenham in Norfolk, Esq; and was father, by her, of Thomas Warde, Esq; whose son and heir, Edward Warde, of Bexley, was created a baronet, 29 Dec. 1660; from whom the present baronet is descended.

William Warde, the sixth son of the said Edward Warde, of Bexley, Esq; was a wealthy goldsmith in London, and jeweller to the Queen of King Charles the First. Having a very ample fortune, he resided at Heal in Staffordshire; and in his life-time he procured his son and heir, Humble Ward, Esq; to marry Frances, grand-daughter and heir of Edward Sutton, Lord Dudley. She was the sole daughter and heir of Sir Ferdinando Sutton, knight of the bath, who died in the life-time of the said Edward Lord Dudley, his father; who departing this life June 23, 1643, the said Frances became Baroness of Dudley, an ancient barony, by descent from John de Sutton, who, in the reign of King Edward II. married Margaret, sister and coheir of John de Someri, Baron of Dudley, of whom I have treated under the title of Lea Lord Dudley: For, on the decease of William Lord Dudley and Ward in 1740, the barony of Dudley devolved on the issue of Frances, sister and heir to the said William Lord Dudley; and the title of Lord Ward, by virtue of the limitation to the heirs male, descended to John Ward, of Sedgeley-park, in the county of Stafford, Esq; grandson of William Ward, of Willingsworth, in the parish of Sedgeley, in com. Staff. Esq; third son of Humble, who was created Lord Ward, as I have already mentioned in the family of the present Lord Dudley.

Which William Ward, of Willingsworth, aforesaid, died in January 1713-14, and by Anne, his wife, daughter and sole heir of Thomas Parkes, of Willingsworth, Esq; by Rebecca, his wife, who was heir of the Bodleys, left issue William, his son and heir, and three daughters; Frances, married to Robert Pigot, of Chetwynd in Shropshire, knight of the shire for the county of Huntingdon in several parliaments; Jane, to Daniel Jevon, Esq; and Rebecca, who died unmarried. Their brother, William Ward, Esq; served in parliament for the county of Stafford in the reign of Queen Anne, and in the first parliament of the late King; and died on the 25th of October, 1720. He married Mary, daughter of John Grey, of Endfield-hall, in com. Staff. Esq; (third son of Henry, the first Earl of Stamford) by Mary, his first wife, daughter of Sir Francis Woolrych, Bart. by whom he left issue two sons and two daughters; John, now Lord Ward; the Reverend Mr. William Ward, rector of King's-Swinford, and Himley in Staffordshire; Frances, married to
George

George Rook, of St. Laurence in Kent, Esq; son and heir of Sir George Rook, Knt. admiral of Great Britain, and of the privy council to Queen Anne, as also one of the lords of the admiralty; and Anna, who is unmarried.

Which John Lord Ward served in the first parliament called by his present Majesty for the borough of Newcastle-Under-line; and on the 26th of December, 1723, married Anna-Maria, daughter of Charles Bouchier, late of the city of Dublin, Esq; by Barbara, his wife, daughter of Richard Harrison, of Balls, in com. Hertford, Esq; by whom he hath issue one son, named John, born in 1724; and she dying on the 12th of December, 1725, his Lordship married, in January 1744-5, Mary, daughter of John Carver, Esq; by whom he had issue a son, Humble, born the 11th of March, 1747, who died an infant; and William Ward, born Jan. 21, 1750, now living.

TITLE.] John Ward, Lord Ward of Birmingham.

CREATION.] Baron Ward of Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, 23 March, 19 Car. I. 1643.

ARMS.] Checquy, or and azure, a bend ermine.

CREST.] In a ducal coronet or, a lion's head azure.

SUPPORTERS.] Two angels hair'd and wing'd, or, their under robes sanguine, and their uppermost azure.

MOTTO.] COMME JE FUS.

CHIEF SEATS.] At Himley, and Dudley-castle, and at Sedgley-park, in the county of Stafford.

LANGDALE, *Lord LANGDALE.*

XXIV. **T**HE family of Langdale is denominated from the town of Langdale, in the hundred of Pickering, in the county of York; of which they were owners before the reign of King John^a; and were so eminent, that Patrick de Langdale, in the reign of King Edward II. married Amanda, daughter and coheir of Lawrence de Etton of Etton, (now wrote Elton) and added that lordship to his inheritance. It appears by inquisition^b taken at Howden, 16 March, 1 Eliz. after the death of Thomas Langdale, Esq; that Robert de Etton had issue Lawrence de Etton, of Etton, in com. Ebor. who left four daughters, his coheirs; of which, Amanda, the youngest, was married to Patricius Langdale, and that, by fine levied in Michaelmas term, 9 E. II. one messuage and ninety acres of land in Etton, were

^a Seager's Baronage, MS.
Bibl. Harley.

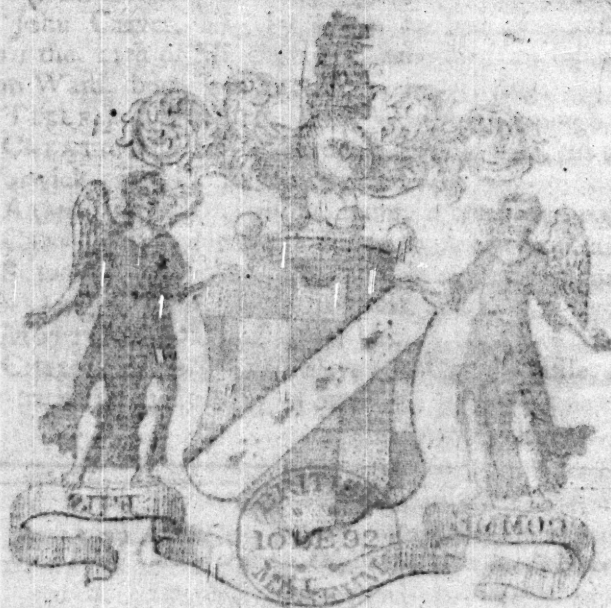
^b Cole's Esc. lib. 1. p. 302. not. 61. a. 12. in

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Ward Lord Ward.



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settled in tail on the said Amanda, as also two tofts and eighty-six acres of land in Etton. Likewise, by fine at York, in 10 E. III. Richard de Langdale settled in fee, in tail general, thirty acres of land, twenty acres of meadow, twenty of pasture, and thirty of wood, with the appurtenances, in Etton (in the occupation of Laurence Sperkes) on the said Patricius de Langdale, and Amanda his wife, who had issue Patricius, their son and heir, who married Ellen, daughter and coheir of William de Howton, of Howton, in com. Ebor. And Robert, vicar of the church of Newbold, and Peter Webster, chaplain, by their charter, at Howton; dated on Tuesday, the feast of the apostles Simon and Jude, conveyed the manor of Howton (which they had in trust) with four messuages, seven cottages, one cumber, twelve gardens, eight orchards, two hundred acres of land, two hundred and forty of meadow, two hundred of pasture; two hundred of wood, one thousand of moor and marsh, in Howton and Etton, to Patricius de Langdale, for life; remainder to the said Patricius, and Ellen his wife, and their heirs lawfully begotten; remainder to the heirs of William de Howton, father of the said Ellen, as also of Alice, relict of John Ermitage, of Ermitage. Whereupon, on the death of the said Thomas Langdale, Esq; who died 10 Dec. 1 Eliz. Thomas was found to be his son and heir, and of the age of 23 years, and that he was lineally descended from the said Amanda and Patrick, who had issue Patrick, who had issue William, who had issue Thomas, the father of William, whose son John had issue Anthony, and he Thomas Langdale, Esq; who died 10 December, in 1 Eliz. and left issue Thomas, as aforesaid.

Which Thomas married ———, daughter of Peter Vavasor, of Spaldington, in com. Ebor. Esq; and had issue three sons; Anthony, Thomas, and Marmaduke; and two daughters, Catharine, married to George Powberry, of Newbold in Yorkshire; and Agnes.

Anthony, the eldest son, was seated at Houghton, and deceased on the 1st of April, in 19 Eliz. leaving issue by Joan his wife, daughter to Thomas Vavasor, of Coppinthrop, in com. Ebor. Esq; three sons; Richard, his son and heir, who had the estate at Houghton, and died in 1586, in the 29th of Eliz. having had to wife Joyce, daughter and coheir of Marmaduke Thirkeld, of East-Thorpe, Esq; Peter, and Marmaduke.

Which Peter was seated at Pighill, near Beverley, in com. Ebor. and had to wife Anne, daughter of Michael Wharton, and sister of Sir Michael Wharton, of Beverley, in the same county, Knt. by whom he left issue Marmaduke, his son and heir, and a daughter, Elizabeth.

Which Marmaduke Langdale, knighted by King Charles the First at Whitehall, 5 Feb. 1627, is by Lloyd, who wrote memoirs

moirs of the loyalists to King Charles the First, characterized to have 'added to his honourable descent most scholar-like accomplishments and good husbandry, having bought the estate of Sir William Constable, before the war, for 26000 l. and was esteemed a serious and a wise man, and therefore able to do his country service, when he stood for the liberty of the subject, as he did in the first years of King Charles the First; and did his Majesty as great service, when he saw it necessary to support his government.'

In 1642, being sheriff of the county of York, he brought the major part thereof to petition his Majesty to accept of their assistance; and all the clergy of the North to vindicate his Majesty's cause by their subscriptions, as the laity had done by their contributions'. And, as the preamble to his patent (when he was created Lord Langdale) sets forth, 'being a person of an antient family in that county, when he discerned that King Charles was, by the dangerous tumults of seditious people, then predominant, driven from his parliament sitting at Westminster, and for his better safeguard forced to go to York; he freely repaired unto him: and shortly after, having at his own proper charge raised three companies of foot, and a troop of 70 horse, brought them thither for his service; with which he encountered a strong party of those rebellious invaders, the Scots, at Corbridge in Northumberland, and put them to flight.

'Next', being commander in chief of those troops which the King sent from Oxford against that great rebel of Lincolnshire, colonel Rossiter, he gave him the foil. Thence, marching against the Lord Fairfax, and putting him to the rout, he relieved Pontefract castle, at that time besieged by a numerous body of the Northern rebels. And, after all this, firmly adhering to that good King, until necessity prompted his Majesty to cast himself on his native subjects, the Scots, so that he could not serve him further in this realm, he betook himself to foreign parts, till he discerned a fitter opportunity. And then courageously attempting the strong garrison of Berwick on Twede, and that well-fortified city of Carlisle, he reduced them both to his Majesty's obedience.

'After which', having raised new forces for his service, he did great things, and attempted greater. But soon after, thro' the powerfulness of the enemy, the King's interest sinking more and more, his armies being totally scattered, he became their prisoner. Whence making his escape with no little difficulty, he again got beyond sea; there, with most exemplary loyalty, attending King Charles the Second in his most low and de-

c Bill. 4th an. 10. Car. II.

d Ibid.

e Ibid.

f sperate

separate condition. In consideration therefore of these his great actions and sufferings, he was, by letters patent bearing date at Bruges in Flanders, on the 4th day of February, in the 10th year of his Majesty's reign (about two years preceding his happy restoration) advanced to the degree and dignity of a Baron of this realm, by the title of Lord Langdale of Holme in Spaldyngmore, and to the heirs male of his body.

His further memorable actions I shall relate from good authorities.

In the year 1642 he forced Hotham to retreat to Hull, and, besieging that town, his care and vigilance were so eminent, that, in a sally from the place, they met with so warm a reception, that most of the foot were taken prisoners, and few of their horse escaped. He was also very prudent in settling the contributions and quarters of the country in the easiest method, saying, 'That he durst anger the parliament, but he durst not displease his countrymen.' In 1643 he had the command of the horse under the Earl of Newcastle; and falling on the Scots horse near Newcastle on Tyne, in their quarters, totally routed them, and killed and took prisoners 1500 men: whereupon he was one of those whom the parliament excepted from pardon in their treaty with the King at Uxbridge.

He furnished his Majesty with 3000 Northern horse at three several times; and, preserving all the horse that were left after the fatal fight at Marston-moor, rolled with them till they became a considerable brigade, relieving the adjacent garrisons as he marched to Hereford. It is remarked by Whitlock in his memorials, that Sir Marmaduke Langdale, in 1644, was wounded in a fight at Malpas in Cheshire; and that the same year he routed the parliament forces in Northamptonshire, and carried provisions into Newark: also, in 1645, that he relieved Sir John Wintour's house, besieged by colonel Massey, and was hurt in the arm.

Lloyd, in his memoirs, writes, that the most famous action in those wars, was his marching with 2000 horse from Oxford, through all the enemy's quarters and army, to relieve Pomfret, ordering his march so prudently under the enemy's colours, that he was there before they were aware of him, vanquishing Colonel Rossiter and the besiegers at Melton-Moubray, though twice in number to his tired forces; and returned again to Oxford, after disputing nine passes, and being in twelve skirmishes, routing first and last in that famous expedition 9000 men. A little before the engagement at Naseby, he declared for breaking into the associated counties, and so through them to the North, to chase away the Scots. But when that battle was resolved on, and he was desired to lead the left wing of horse, he said, the averfeness of his men from fighting except in their own

country, and the tired condition of the whole army, would ruin his Majesty; as accordingly it did.

He afterwards marched into the North by the King's command, and, having gone by many of the enemy's garrisons, he got to Ferrybridge, and soon after surprized 400 of the parliament party at Sherborn with their arms, whom he killed and made prisoners, and shattered colonel Wren's regiment of horse. But soon after he and his forces, endeavouring to join with the Marquis of Montross, were fallen on at Carlisle sands (in November 1645) where, after a sharp dispute, he was routed, and obliged to fly into the Isle of Man, from whence he transported himself into Holland. And, when the King was in the hands of the usurpers, this gallant man came privately to wait on him at Hampton-Court; and of his further proceedings the Lord Clarendon gives this account: 'The Scots Lords, who had been in England and frequented Hampton-Court, whilst the King was there, to make themselves the more gracious, had treated all the King's party with all manner of caresses; and more particularly had much applied themselves to those gentlemen of the North, who had most eminently served the King, and who had good fortunes there to support their interest. Of this kind there were two very notable men, Sir Marmaduke Langdale and Sir Philip Musgrave, both men of large and plentiful estates, the one in Yorkshire, the other in Cumberland and Westmoreland; who having been, in the time of peace, eminent in their country in the offices of justices of peace and deputy-lieutenants, had, in the beginning of the war, engaged themselves in commands in the King's army, with great reputation of stout, diligent, and active officers; and continued to the end, and had not after applied themselves to make any composition, but expected a new opportunity to appear with their swords in their hands. They were both looked upon by the parliament and the chief officers of the army with great jealousy, as men worthy to be feared, and who could never be induced to comply with them. The Scottish Lords had not been scrupulous to let these two gentlemen know what they intended, and that they made no question but they should engage their whole kingdom and nation to enter into a present war with England on the King's behalf; and therefore desired them, by the interest and influence they had upon the Northern countries, to dispose them to a conjunction with them.' And, because they knew that they two were too notorious to stay with any security about London, much less in their own country, they invited them into Scotland, where, they assured them, they should not only be safe, but very welcome; and should be witnesses of their proceedings, and have parts of their own to act in, as soon as the season should be ripe.

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‘ These gentlemen, therefore, being persuaded that the Scots would engage for the King, accepted their invitation, and told them, ‘ They should quickly find them in Scotland after their own return.’ Accordingly, after having secretly spent some time in their own countries, and directed their friends to be in a readiness when they should be called upon, and in the mean time settled a way how to correspond together, they went into Scotland to those who had invited them, and were received by them with civility enough.’

The fame of Sir Marmaduke Langdale’s being well received at Edinburgh, and that many English officers and soldiers daily flocked to him, set (as the same noble author observes) all the wheels going in England, so that several had undertaken to raise forces for rescue of the King. And, when the Scottish army under Duke Hamilton were ready to march, Sir Marmaduke (tho’ the Scots had failed in their promises to him) departed to surprize Berwick, of which the Earl of Clarendon gives a particular account.

The King had promised, that Berwick and Carlisle should be delivered to the Scots, on Duke Hamilton’s march into England; whereupon Sir Marmaduke Langdale delivered Berwick accordingly, and was required to march with all the English to the parts adjacent to Carlisle, and there to increase his troops to what number he could; which he performed so effectually, that in a very few days he mustered 3000 foot well armed, and 700 horse not so well armed; all which were raised in Cumberland and Westmoreland, over and above the garrison of Carlisle, which yet remained under Sir Philip Musgrave; and, within two days after, 500 horse, well appointed, came to him out of the bishoprick of Durham and Yorkshire. With these forces he resolved to march into Lancashire, to reduce the parliament troops there, which he could easily have done, the Lord Byron being ready on the borders of Cheshire to have joined him. But my Lord Clarendon observes, ‘ This quick advance and progress towards an army was not well looked on at Edinburgh; and an express was dispatched, with positive orders to Sir Marmaduke Langdale, not to engage or fight with the enemy, on what advantage soever, till the Scottish army should come up: and, wheresoever that express should overtake him, he was immediately to retire with his forces near Carlisle; which he obeyed; when he might have marched against Lambert, who was sent before with a less strength than Sir Marmaduke commanded, and which, in all probability, would have been defeated.’ Whereupon Sir Marmaduke sent Sir Philip Musgrave to Edinburgh, to expostulate on the matter; and in the mean time Lambert, having gotten a strong body of horse and foot, advanced on him, who, being enjoined not to fight, was forced to

retire to Carlisle, and suffer himself to be blocked up on one side, whilst he sent letter upon letter to Duke Hamilton to hasten his march, or to send some troops to his assistance, and liberty to fight the enemy.

It was in the middle of July, when Duke Hamilton entered England with his army, having been limited in his command by the Presbyterian party; and, as the same noble author observes, made such slow marches, and quartered at so great a distance, that the head quarter was very often 20 miles distant from some part of the army; the duke being wholly governed by the lieutenant-general, and two or three other officers. Sir Marmaduke Langdale marched with his body of English, consisting of near 4000 foot and about 1000 horse (which would have further increased, had it not been for the injunction laid on him not to fight) always a day before the army; and, if his advice had been followed, in all likelihood Cromwell had been defeated. But the Duke and his officers would neither follow his counsel, nor credit his intelligence, that Cromwell was ready to join battle, till Sir Marmaduke was obliged to retreat with very sharp skirmishes (in which many men fell on both sides) into the head quarters of the Duke; whither he likewise brought with him some prisoners, who averred that the whole body of the army was within five or six miles, and marched as fast as they were able. What followed I shall relate from the Earl of Clarendon:

‘ The duke was confounded with this intelligence, and knew
 ‘ not what to do. The army was not together; and that part,
 ‘ that was about him, was without any order, and made no
 ‘ shew of any purpose to fight. In this amazement, the Duke
 ‘ stayed himself, with some officers, at Preston; and caused his
 ‘ foot to be drawn over a bridge, that they might march towards
 ‘ Wiggan, a town in Lancashire, where he should, as
 ‘ he thought, find some regiments, and where they might make
 ‘ some stand, till the rest should come up. In the mean time Sir
 ‘ Marmaduke Langdale returned to his troops, the Duke having
 ‘ promised to send him some troops to assist, and that some foot
 ‘ should be sent to keep a lane, that would flank his men upon
 ‘ his retreat. Sir Marmaduke retired before the enemy, and
 ‘ drew up his troops into the closes near Preston. The enemy
 ‘ followed him close, and pressed him very hard; notwithstanding
 ‘ which, he maintained the dispute for above six hours with
 ‘ great courage, and with very great loss to the enemy in officers
 ‘ and common soldiers; insomuch as they seemed to retire, at
 ‘ least, to make a stand. And, in all this time, the Scots sent
 ‘ him no assistance, but concluded, that it was not Cromwell’s
 ‘ whole army that assaulted him, but only some party, which he
 ‘ would be well enough able to disengage himself from. And Sir
 ‘ Marmaduke Langdale told me often afterwards, ‘ That he ve-
 ‘ rily believed, if one thousand foot had then been sent to him,
 ‘ he

‘ he should have gained the day.’ And Cromwell himself acknowledged, that he never saw foot fight so desperately as they did.

‘ The Scots continued their march over the bridge, without taking care to secure the lane, which he had recommended to them; by which Cromwell’s horse came upon his flank, whilst he was equally pressed in the van. So that, his excellent body of foot being broken, Sir Marmaduke, and such of his horse as kept together, were driven into the town, where the duke remained yet with some officers; who all retreated over a ford to the foot, who were in equal disorder. For, as soon as the English forces were broken, the Scots were presently beaten from the bridge, and forced to a very disorderly march. And at length, at Warrington and Uxeter, without any resistance, the Duke and his forces yielded themselves prisoners.’

Sir Marmaduke Langdale was also taken prisoner, when his forces were broken; but, before he went for Scotland, he concerted with his friends in Yorkshire the surprisal of Pomfret castle; which was accordingly executed, and was now the only garrison that stood against the power of the usurpers. Cromwell therefore, after the defeat of the Scottish army, sent general Rainsborough to reduce them; but not being yet come before the castle, and keeping his head quarters at Doncaster, ten miles from it, they resolved to endeavour to take him prisoner, and exchange him for Sir Marmaduke Langdale, who was in close confinement in Nottingham castle; and the parliament had declared, ‘ they would make him an example of their justice.’ The garrison of Pomfret succeeded in their design of taking Rainsborough prisoner, but were obliged to kill him, so that Sir Marmaduke was still in great danger of losing his life.

He afterwards, however, by caressing his guards, happily escaped out of their hands, and transported himself beyond the seas, loyally attending King Charles the Second in his exile; when he was advanced to the dignity of a baron of this kingdom, as before is mentioned. In 1659, the King’s friends having come to a resolution for a general rising in England on a day named in July, when his Majesty went to Calais, to be ready to land in this kingdom, and the duke of York to Boulogne; the Lord Langdale was the principal person who attended his highness thither. But, affairs in England not then answering expectation, he remained abroad till his Majesty’s restoration, when I don’t find he had any recompence for his loyalty and sufferings.

On the 9th of Oct. 1660, he was constituted lord lieutenant of the West-Riding of the county of York; and of the city and county of York, and custos rotulorum thereof. And, departing this life in his house at Holme (in the East-Riding of Yorkshire) 5 August 1661, was buried at Santon.

Lloyd, before mention'd, gives this character of him: 'He was a very lean and much-mortified man, so that the enemy called him ghost (and deservedly, they were so haunted by him) and carried that gravity in his converse, that integrity and generosity in his dealings, that strictness in his devotion, that experience, moderation, and wariness in his counsel, and that weight in his discourse, as much endeared strangers to his royal master's cause, and to his own person, in all the countries he travelled, as he did in many; and to all the armies he engaged in, as he did in most then a-foot in Europe; till he was restored with his Majesty, 1660; when, after appearing in parliament as Baron Langdale of Holme, he returned to his considerable estate in Yorkshire, having lost 160000*l.* in his Majesty's service, without any other recompence than the conscience of having suffered it in a good cause, and acquitted himself bravely, and played the MAN.'

He married Lenox, daughter of Sir John Rhodes, of Barborough, in com. Derb. Knt. son and heir to Francis Rhodes, Esq; one of the justices of the common pleas, and by her left issue two sons; Marmaduke, his successor, and Philip (the next dying young) as also two daughters, Lenox, married to Cuthbert Harrison, of Alaster-Selby, in Ebor. Esq; and Mary.

Which Marmaduke Lord Langdale was governor of Hull in the reign of King James II. and, on the landing of the Prince of Orange in 1688, was surprized by colonel Copley, and made prisoner. He took to wife Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Savage, of Beeston, in the county of Chester, Esq; brother to John Earl Rivers; and, departing this life 25 Feb. 1702-3, had issue Marmaduke, who succeeded to the honour; Philip; and Peter, who died without issue; and three daughters, Jane, married to Michael Amme, of Frickley, in the county of York, Esq; Elizabeth, to Hugh Smithson, Esq; whose son and heir, Langdale Smithson, Esq; was father to the present Earl of Northumberland, and who was at that time son and heir to Sir Jerome Smithson, of Stanwick, in the same county, Bart. and Bridget, who died unmarried.

Marmaduke, his son and heir, late Lord Langdale, married Frances, daughter of Richard Draycote, of Paynesly, in the county of Stafford, Esq; by whom he had issue one son, Marmaduke, Lord Langdale; and two daughters, Elizabeth, married to Peter Middleton, of Stockeld, in the county of York, Esq; and Frances, to Nicholas Blundell, of Crosby, in the county of Lancaster, Esq;

The said Marmaduke died at York, in an advanced age, on the 12th of December, 1718, and was succeeded by his son,

THE HISTORY OF THE

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Langdale Lord Langdale

BERKLEY, *Lord Berkley of Stratton.* 185

Marmaduke, now Lord Langdale, who married Elizabeth, youngest daughter to William Lord Widdrington, and by her had issue Marmaduke, his heir apparent; and two daughters, Dorothy, married in April 1741 to Sir Walter Vavasor, of Haselwood, in Yorkshire, Bart. and Elizabeth.

Which Marmaduke, his Lordship's only son, married Constantia, daughter of Sir John Smyth, of Acton-Burnel in Shropshire, Bart. by whom he hath issue two daughters, Constantia and Elizabeth.

TITLE.] Marmaduke Langdale, Lord Langdale.

CREATION.] Baron Langdale of Holme, in com. Ebor. by letters patent, 4 Feb. 1657, 10 Car. II.

ARMS.] Sable, a cheveron between three estoils, argent.

CREST.] On a wreath, a star, argent.

SUPPORTERS.] Two bulls, sable, arm'd, crested, and ungul'd, argent.

CHIEF SEATS.] At Holme in Spaldingmore, in the county of York, two miles from Wighton, and 146 from London; and at Dalton, in the same county.

BERKLEY, *Lord Berkley of Stratton.*

XXV. **I**S descended from Sir Maurice Berkley, second son of Sir Maurice Berkley, Lord Berkley of Berkley-castle, as I have already mentioned in the family of the Earl of Berkley. Which Sir Maurice, second son, was one of the most famous men in his time. In 9 Ed. II. he served ^a with his father in the wars in Scotland; and in 15 Ed. II. when his said father, for adhering to Thomas Earl of Lancaster, was sent prisoner to Wallingford-castle, this Maurice, with Thomas, his elder brother, ^b made great devastation and spoil on the Spencers' lands, who were the great favourites of King Edward II.

In the 1st year of King Edward III. his lands having been seized for his activeness in that rebellion of Thomas Earl of Lancaster, ^c he had restitution of them, and was constituted governor ^d of Proudhon-castle in Northumberland. In 2 Ed. III. he was ^e present in council with the King, on the delivery of the great seal to the bishop of Lincoln; and the same year was made ^f constable of the tower of London, and ^g governor of the castle at Gloucester. He was, in those days, in such high esteem

^a Rot. Fin. 11 E. II. m. 11.

^b Pat. 15 E. II. p. 2. in dorso.

^c Clauf.

^d E. III. p. 1. m. 22. in dorso.

^e Pat. 1 E. III. p. 3. m. 26.

^f Rymer, tom. 4.

p. 374.

^g Rot. Fin. 2 E. III. m. 13.

^h Pat. 2 E. III. p. 2. m. 2.

for

for martial achievements, that, amongst other the accoutrements prepared for certain jousts and tournaments in 3 Ed. III. divers surcoats were ^b depicted with his arms.

In 4 Ed. III. he was ⁱ retained to serve the King, during life, in his wars, with 14 men at arms, but in time of peace with his own person only; for which he had a grant of 90 l. per annum out of the exchequer, and likewise of the ferme of Andover. And in 5 Ed. III. in consideration of his good services, had a grant ^k of the manors of Mawerden and Winferton, in com. Heref. which were the Lord Mortimer's of Chirke; as also of the ^l manors of Penrith, in com. Cumbr. He had likewise a grant ^m for life of the manors of Fulbroke and Westhall; and of divers lands in Upton, Tointone, and Swynebroke, in com. Oxon. which were part of the possessions of Hugh le Despencer, the elder. Also, in 8 Ed. III. had a grant of the custody of all the lands in England and Wales, which John Maltravers lately held of the inheritance of John Giffard, of Brimsfield, deceased; and which, by the forfeiture of the said John de Maltravers, came to the crown; and the same year received command ⁿ to march with the King into Scotland.

In 9 Ed. III. he was ^p again in Scotland, in the company of Thomas Lord Berkley, his brother; and in 11 Ed. III. had another grant ^q of the inheritance of the manors of King's-Stanley, Ree-hampton, Stone-house, Stoke-Giffard, and Walls, in com. Glouc. Asherton, Corton, Sharnton, Codeford, and Stapleford, in com. Wilts; which likewise came to the crown by the rebellion of the said John Giffard. In which year he was joined in commission ^r with James de Audley (being then Lords of Cantavagham, in South-Wales) to array 500 men for the King's wars in Scotland, and 500 more for his wars in Gascoigne. But he attended ^s the King in his expedition into Scotland, when the nobility of that kingdom submitted to King Edward.

In 12 Ed. III. he attended ^t the King in his expedition into France; and in 13 Ed. III. for his special merits and services, had a grant ^u of the inheritance of the castle and manor of Brimsfield, in com. Glouc. forfeited to the crown by the rebellion of John de Maltravers. Also the same year, ^v being one of the secretaries to the King, he was commissioned, with William Earl of Salisbury, and others, to treat with Lewis Earl of Flanders about a marriage between Isabel, the King's daughter,

^b Ex Comput. Will. Zouch, provisoris magnæ Gardrobæ penes Remem. Regis in Scacc. ⁱ Pat. 4 E. III. p. 1. m. 17. Extract. Donat. 4 E. III. m. 12. ^k Ibid. p. 1. m. 2. & p. 2. m. 34. ^l Rot. Fin. 5 E. III. m. 5. ^m Pat. 6 E. III. m. 4. ⁿ Rot. Fin. 8 E. III. m. 4. ^o Rot. Scoc. 8 E. III. m. 11. ^p Ibid. 9 E. III. m. 26. ^q Pat. 11 E. III. p. 3. m. 8. ^r Rot. Vasc. de eod. ann. ^s Barnes's Hist. E. III. p. 94. ^t Pat. 12 E. III. m. 12. ^u Rot. Vasc. 13 E. III. m. 7. ^v Pat. 14 E. III. p. 1. m. 1. ^w Rymer, tom. 5. p. 134.

and Lewis, son to the said Earl. Also was joined in commission ^x with John Duke of Lorrain, and others, to treat with the said Earl of Flanders about an alliance, &c. and was one of those, by whose counsel William Marquis of Juliers ^y was sent to the Emperor on certain negotiations. In 14 Ed. III. he attended ^z the King into Flanders; and in 15 Ed. III. at a great tournament proclaimed by the King, on the birth of his son, Edmund of Langley, to which came the Earl of Hainault and other foreigners of note, he behaved so well, that, in consideration of his high prowess, he was advanced ^a to the dignity of a banneret, together with the valiant Thomas de Bradston, his inseparable companion. In 16 Ed. III. he was, amongst others, summoned ^b to the King's great council held at Westminster on the morrow after the clause of Easter. Also, the same year, ^c was in that expedition then made into Brittany, receiving wages for himself, a banneret, 4 s. per diem; for his four knights, 2 s. per diem; for his 15 esquires, 12 d. per diem; and for 20 archers on horseback, each 6 d. per diem; and thereupon received 28 packs of wool, at 6 l. per pack.

In 17 E. III. he was joined in commission ^d with Henry de Percy and Thomas de Lucy, to treat with William Earl Douglas about an alliance between them, and to receive him into the King's favour. As also, commissioned, with others, to treat of peace between King Edward and the Kings of France and Scotland; and was constituted ^e one of the guardians of the marches of Scotland. The same year he again attended ^f the King into France, and was joined in commission with the Earls of Lancaster at ^g Derby, and others, to treat with the commissioners of the King of France, touching the King's right to the crown of that realm, in the presence of the Pope at Avignon, who was not to sit as judge in the controversy, but only as a private person and common friend. Accordingly, they stated the King's right before the Pope and several cardinals, propounding arguments, and solving objections of all sorts, by the laws of the tables, by reason, by example, and scripture; which are set forth in a manuscript of the late learned Dr. Stillingfleet, bishop of Worcester. In 19 E. III. he attended ^h the King again into France; also, in 20 Ed. III. was again in those wars ⁱ, having in his retinue 6 knights, 32 esquires, 30 archers on horseback, and 200 archers on foot: when, after being in the battle of Cressy, he ^j died in the camp before Calais on

^x Rymer, tom. 5. p. 135. ^y Ibid. p. 139. ^z Rot. Alman. 14 E. III. m. 21.
^a Claus. 15 E. III. m. 11. ^b Ibid. 16 E. III. p. 1. in dorf. ^c Ibid. p. 2.
^d 32. & Rymer, t. 5. p. 327, 328. ^e Rot. Scoc. 17 E. III. m. 4. ^f Rymer,
t. 5. p. 379. ^g Rot. Franc. 17 E. III. m. 16. ^h Pat. 17 E. III. p. 1. m. 20.
ⁱ Ibid. 19 E. III. p. 1. m. 6, 8, 14. ^j Ibid. 20 E. III. p. 1. m. 3. ^k Pat.
31 E. III. p. 1. m. 25. Claus. 21. E. III. p. 1 m. 1. & 5.

the 12th of February the next ensuing year. Whereupon Thomas, his son and heir, in consideration of the merits and laudable service of his father at the siege of that town, had, the third day after his death, a grant of the profits of his own wardship, and of his lands and marriage. His mother was Margaret, daughter of Maurice Berkley, of Uley in Gloucestershire, who died in 26 Edward III.

The said Sir Thomas Berkley, Knt. their son and heir, tho' very young, was with his father at the battle of Cressy, as also when he died, at the siege of Calais. And, serving King Ed. III. in his wars, ^k was in the battle of Poitiers, in 30 Ed. III. The year after he was ^l returned to parliament one of the knights of the shire for the county of Gloucester, and died in 35 Ed. III. leaving issue by Catharine his wife, daughter ^m of Sir John de Bitton, Knt. Maurice, his son and heir.

Which Sir Maurice Berkley (for he was also knighted) was seated at Stoke-Gifford in Gloucestershire, and by his wife Catharine, sister and coheir of John de la Botetort, Lord of Weley-castle in Worcestershire, had issue a son of his own name.

Which Maurice was also knighted; and, in 15 Richard II. was ⁿ one of the knights for the county of Gloucester in the parliament then held; and by Joan his wife, daughter of Sir John Dinham, had issue a son, also named Maurice.

Which Maurice, in 7 Hen. IV. on the inquisition taken after the death of Joyce, wife of Sir Hugh Burnel (who died without issue by him) was found one of her cousins and coheirs; the said Joyce being sole daughter of John Botetort, who died in the life-time of his father, John Lord Botetort, whereby he possessed Weley-castle in Worcestershire; and, having served in parliament, as one of the knights for Gloucestershire ^o, in the 3d and 7th years of K. Hen. VI. died in the 4th of King Ed. IV. leaving issue by Ellen his wife, daughter of William Montfort, William Berkley, his son and heir.

This William was made one of the knights of the bath at the coronation of King Richard III. and assisting the said King, and fighting valiantly on his behalf in the battle of Bosworth, he was attainted in parliament in the first year of King Henry VII. But, obtaining his pardon, he died in 16 Hen. VII. having married Anne, daughter of Sir Humphry Stafford, Knt. by whom he had issue Richard Berkley, his son and heir.

Which Richard was seated at Stoke-Gifford in Gloucestershire, and died in 4 Hen. VIII. having taken to wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Humphry Coningsby, Knt. ancestor to the present Countess of Coningsby, by whom he left two sons, Sir

^k Barns's Hist. of Edw. III. p. 504.

^m Lilly præd.

ⁿ Prynnæ, ut supra, p. 40.

^o Prynnæ's Brevia Parl. p. 39.

^o Ex Collect. B. Willis, arm.

BERKLEY, Lord Berkley of Stratton. 189

John Berkley, of Stoke-Gifford, ancestor to the family at that place; and Sir Maurice Berkley, of Bruton in Somersetshire.

The said Sir Maurice was standard-bearer to King Hen. VIII. King Edward VI. and Queen Elizabeth. In the first year of Queen Mary, riding casually to London, he met with Sir Thomas Wiat at Temple-Bar, and, persuading him to yield himself to the Queen, he took his advice, and, mounting behind Sir Maurice, rode to the court. His last will bears date at Bruton in Somersetshire, on the 10th of February, 1579, 22 Eliz. and the probate thereof, the 16th of November, 1581. He orders his body to be buried where he departs this life, and bequeaths to Elizabeth, his second wife, daughter of Anthony Sands, of Throwley in Kent, Esq; his mansion and manor of Bruton, during life; and to Edward, his second son, his mansion at Datchet, and other lands; to Robert, his fourth son, his manor of Patenden in Kent, and other lands; and constitutes Henry Berkley, his eldest son, sole executor; and overseers for the performance of his will, Sir George Speake, and Sir Richard Berkley, Knts.

His first wife was Catharine, daughter of William Blount, Lord Montjoy, who died the 25th of February, 1559, and was buried at Datchet; by whom he had issue two sons, Henry and Edward; and four daughters; Gertrude, wife of Edward Horne; Elizabeth, married to James Percival, second of that name, of Weston-Gordein, in the county of Somerset, Esq; whose grandson, Thomas Percival, was the last heir male of that branch of the family, of which John now Earl of Egmont is the chief; Anne, to Nicholas Poynings, of Adderley; and Frances, who died unmarried.

Elizabeth, second wife, was buried on the North side of the church of St. James Clerkenwell, London; where a tomb is erected to her memory, with her effigies lying thereon (but now much damaged, having pews built before it) with this inscription:

The Lady Elizabeth Berkley, of the Queen's Majesty's bedchamber, and second wife to Sir Maurice Berkley, Knight (standard-bearer to her Majesty, to her father, and to her brother) departed this life in this parish, the 16th day of June, 1585, aged 53; and was buried under this tomb. She was the daughter of Anthony Sands, Esq; and had 2 sons and 1 daughter, Robert, Margaret, and John.

His eldest son, Sir Henry Berkley of Bruton, knighted by Queen Elizabeth, anno 1585, had to wife Margaret, daughter

of William Ligon, of Maithfield, in com. Staff. Esq; by whom he had three sons; Sir Maurice; Sir Henry, of Yarlinton, in com. Somerset, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Nevil, of Billingbeer, in com. Berks; and Sir Edward Berkley, of Pill, in com. Somerset, knighted at Bruton, 13 Sept. 1625; also a daughter, Margaret, married to Sir Lewis Pollard, of King's-Nimpton, in com. Devon.

The eldest son, Sir Maurice Berkley, was knighted by the Earl of Essex, serving under him in that expedition to Calais, anno 1596, and died in the year 1617; having married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Killigrew, of Hanworth, in com. Middx. Knt. by whom he had issue five sons, all knights; Sir Charles, Sir Henry, Sir Maurice, Sir William, and Sir John Berkley; and two daughters, Margaret and Jane.

Sir Charles, the eldest son, received the honour of knighthood at Bewley, August 26, 1623; and, being eminently loyal to King Charles the First, he was, on the restoration of King Charles the Second, made comptroller of his household, and sworn of the privy council; afterwards made treasurer of the household, and, on the death of his second son, Charles Earl of Falmouth, (anno 1665) was Lord Berkley of Rathdown, and Viscount Fitz-Harding, in the kingdom of Ireland. He died at Whitehall, 12 June, 1668, and by Penelope his wife (born 13 July, 1607) daughter of Sir William Godolphin, of Godolphin in Cornwall, Knt. had issue three sons; Sir Maurice Berkley, created baronet 2 Julii (1660) 12 Car. II. and married Anne, daughter and coheir of Sir Henry Lee, but died without issue male, after succeeding his father in the title of Lord Viscount Fitz-Harding, which was entailed by his second brother, Charles Earl of Falmouth, on his creation to that title.

Which Charles, having faithfully served King Charles II. throughout the whole time of his greatest distresses in foreign parts, both by his personal attendance on him, and otherwise; as also his Royal Highness the Duke of York in the Netherlands; was created Lord Berkley of Rathdown, and Viscount Fitz-Harding, in the realm of Ireland, with limitation of those honours to Sir Charles Berkley his father, and the heirs male of his body. And, by reason of his descent in blood from the ancient Lords Botetort, was, by letters patent bearing date at Westminster, the 17th of March, 16 Car. II. advanced to the state and degree of a Baron of this realm, by the title of Lord Botetort of Langport, in the county of Somerset; as also to the dignity of an Earl, by the title of Earl of Falmouth, and to the heirs male of his body; and was keeper of his Majesty's privy purse, and colonel of a regiment of guards. He married Elizabeth, daughter to

s Lilly's Pedig. of Nobility.

t Bill. sign. de An. 16 Car. II.

colonel Hervey Bagot, second son to Sir Henry Bagot, of Blythfield, in com. Staff. Baronet (who, after his decease, was married to Charles Earl of Dorset) by whom he had an only daughter, Mary, born in 1665, married to Gilbert Cosyn Gerrard, son and heir apparent of Sir Gilbert Gerrard, of Fiskerton in com. Lincoln, and Harrow on the Hill in com. Middx. Bart. from whom she was divorced in 1684, and, dying anno 1693, was buried at Bexley in Kent. And this Earl of Falmouth being slain in that bloody sea-fight against the Dutch, on the 3d of June, 1665, his corps was conveyed to the Abbey-church at Westminster, and there honourably buried.

Whereupon the titles of Earl of Falmouth and Baron Botetort became extinct; but that of Viscount Fitz-Harding, &c. devolved on his father, as before was said; on whose decease, Sir Maurice Berkley, his eldest son, succeeded to those honours, and, by his death without issue male, they came to his younger brother, John Berkley; Sir William, his next brother (who was governor of Portsmouth, and vice-admiral of the white) being slain at sea in the Dutch wars, anno 1666. The said John Lord Viscount Fitz-Harding was treasurer of the chamber, and one of the tellers of the Exchequer, in the reign of Queen Anne, and died on the 19th of December, 1712, having survived his lady, who was daughter of Sir Edward Villiers, and sister to the Earl of Jersey. She was governess to his Royal Highness William Duke of Gloucester, and died on the 19th of September, 1708.

I now return to Sir John Berkley, the youngest of the five sons of Sir Maurice Berkley, father of Sir Charles Berkley, Lord Viscount Fitz-Harding, before mentioned. Which Sir John, being a commander in that army raised to march against the Scots anno 1638, was knighted by the King at Berwick on the 27th of July; and, at the beginning of the rebellion, appearing in arms for the King, was one of those very good officers (as the Earl of Clarendon styles them) who was ordered, with the Marquis of Hertford, to form an army in the Western parts of the realm. But, before his appearing there, he was sent over to Holland, to hasten that provision of arms and ammunition, the Queen was to send the King; which, in 1642, he safely landed in the parts of Holderness, having narrowly escaped the parliament's ships, and afterwards came to the King at York, and from thence went into the West to the Marquis.

At Sherburn, by their conduct and courage, the Earl of Bedford, with his forces, tho' more than five to one, received a foil. After which, the Marquis transporting himself with the foot into Glamorganshire, Sir John was left with the horse (about 120) to march into Cornwall, having been constituted commissary-general; and, with that small body, secured the whole county, and made incursions

ursions into Devonshire. * Sir John Berkley (as the Earl of Clarendon writes) with a good party volant of horse and dragoons, with great diligence and gallantry, visited all places in Devon, where their people were gathered together, and, dissolving them, took many prisoners of name; and so kept Chudleigh, the major-general of the parliament forces, from raising a body there, which he industriously intended. And, being in joint commission with Sir Ralph Hopton (after Lord Hopton) he obtained divers victories against the rebels of those Western counties, in the several battles of Braddock, Saltaſh, Launceſton, and Stratton; as also at Modbury, in the county of Devon. And laying siege to Exeter, after divers bold skirmishes with the enemy, at length not only reduced it to his Majesty's obedience, but most valiantly repulsed their fleet, then at Topſham, under the command of Robert Earl of Warwick, taking three of their ships in that harbour: whereupon he was constituted governor of that great city, and general of all his Majesty's forces in Devonshire.

He was in such favour with the Queen, that she chose Exeter to lie-in at, when she was delivered of the Princess Henrietta-Maria, who was married to the Duke of Orleans. And in a letter from her Majesty to the King, dated March 13, 1644, are these expressions*: 'Farewell, my dear heart: behold the mark which you desire to have to know when I desire any thing in earnest*. I pray begin to remember what I spoke to you concerning Jacke Berkley for master of the wards.'

After Sir Thomas Fairfax had defeated the King's forces, he laid siege to Exeter, which was defended by Sir John Berkley for three months; till, being distressed for want of provisions, and no relief expected, he surrendered the city, on the 13th of April, 1645, on most honourable conditions: 'That the Princess Henrietta should depart to any place in England or Wales, till his Majesty should give order for her disposal. That neither the cathedral, nor any of the other churches, should be defaced. That the garrison should march out according to the most honourable custom of war, with their arms, &c. and to have free quarter all the way; and not to be compelled to march above ten miles a day, to the places agreed on. The composition of persons of quality should not exceed two years purchase. That all persons, comprized within these articles, should quietly and peaceably enjoy all their goods, debts, and moveables, during the space of four months next ensuing; and be free from all covenants, oaths,

* Bill. ſign. de An. 10 Car. II. w Lloyd's Memoirs, p. 99. † Ibid. p. 107. ‡ Ibid. p. 99, 100.

‘ and protestations ; and have liberty, within the said four months
 ‘ (in case they should not make their compositions with the
 ‘ parliament) to go beyond sea (for which they shall have
 ‘ passes) to dispose of their said goods, debts, and moveables,
 ‘ allowed by these articles, &c.’

Sir John Berkley, after the said surrender, and spending his four months allowed by the articles to solicit his affairs where he would, transported himself into France, and waited on the Queen at Paris, being still a menial servant to her Majesty. And having, whilst he was in treaty for the delivery of Exeter, contracted some acquaintance with the officers of the parliament army, he was sent by the Queen (when the King was in custody of the army) to endeavour to bring the chief officers to reason, and had her Majesty’s letter of recommendation of him to the King.

On his arrival, he had leave from the superior officers of the army to wait on his Majesty ; and he, with colonel Ashburnham, were the two principal agents for conferring with the King’s friends, and the officers of the army, and on whose information and advice his Majesty principally depended ; it being thought at that time, on the high contests between the parliament and the army, both would be willing to make the King the umpire.

But when the army had subdued all opposition, and the parliament and they had agreed, the chief officers came rarely to the King at Hampton-court ; nor (as the Earl of Clarendon writes) ‘ had they the same countenances towards Berkley, and
 ‘ Ashburnham, as they used to have ; nor at leisure to speak
 ‘ with them, and, when they did, asked captious questions, and
 ‘ gave answers themselves of no signification. And their agi-
 ‘ tators sent propositions to the King, as ruinous to the church,
 ‘ and destructive to the regal power, as had been yet made by
 ‘ the parliament ; and, in some respects, much worse and more
 ‘ dishonourable ; and said, ‘ if his Majesty would consent there-
 ‘ unto, they would apply themselves to the parliament, and
 ‘ do the best they could to persuade them to be of the
 ‘ same opinion.’ But his Majesty rejected them with more
 ‘ than usual indignation, not without some reproaches upon
 ‘ the officers for having deluded him, and having prevailed
 ‘ in all their own designs, by making the world believe that
 ‘ they intended his Majesty’s restoration and settlement, upon
 ‘ better conditions than the parliament was willing to ad-
 ‘ mit.’ Whereupon the King, believing they had a design to
 murder him, resolved to transport himself beyond the seas.

The same noble author writes, that when the King escaped (which was on the 11th of November, 1647) Ashburnham alone seemed to know what they were to do, Sir John Berkley

and colonel Legg having received only orders to attend. And Sir John Berkley, in his account of that unfortunate affair, clears himself from having been consulted about it, before the King had escaped; which the Earl of Clarendon agrees in. His narrative begins thus: ' In the year 1647, her Majesty and his Highness the Prince of Wales were pleased to send me into Holland, to condole the death of the Prince of Orange; and, having performed that office, I returned, with Mr. John and Mr. William Ashburnham, to France, by the way of Calais, where we met with the news of his Majesty's being seized by one cornet Joyce, in Holmby-house, from whence he was carried with a guard of 400 horse towards the army; the cornet producing no authority whereby to warrant his proceeding. The next post brought us advertisement to Calais, that his Majesty was well received by the officers and soldiers of the army, and that there were great hopes conceived, that they would both concur to establish his Majesty in his just rights. From Calais we went to Rouen, where we met a confirmation of this intelligence, and heard withal, that one Sir Edward Ford (who was brother-in-law to commissary-general Ireton) was sent by her Majesty and his Highness the Prince of Wales, into England, to discover the intentions of the army, and to promote an agreement between his Majesty and them. From Rouen we went to St. Germain's, where we were no sooner arrived, but we heard that Mr. Denham (who, during his imprisonment, had contracted a great familiarity with Peters, a preacher, and a powerful person in the army) was dispatched with a commission to the like effect with that of Sir Edward Ford. As I was going up to her majesty, I met accidentally with my Lord Colepepper, who scarce had saluted me, before he told me, that I must prepare myself immediately for another journey, her Majesty being resolved to send me into England after Sir Edward Ford and Mr. Denham. I answered, that I had no pass, nor any acquaintance with any one of the army; and that I doubted, if the King's party should come too thick upon them at first, those of the army would be jealous they should have too many sharers in the places and preferments, they might perhaps meditate to procure and preserve to themselves. His lordship replied, that, if I were afraid to go into England, her Majesty and his Highness would serve themselves of some other person, because they conceived it necessary to employ some to the army, that might be supposed to have greater trust both with the Queen in France, and with the King in England, than either Sir Edward Ford, or Mr. Denham had. I returned, that if, after a serious consideration, it should be judged of

use

' use to dispatch me into England, I would adventure, tho' I
 ' had not the honour to be very well known to his Majesty,
 ' and therefore could not expect any great trust from him. To
 ' that part his lordship replied, that there was an intention to
 ' send Mr. John Ashburnham after me; but that he would not
 ' go without a pass, and therefore that I should have it added
 ' to my instructions to procure him one. Within few days after,
 ' I had my dispatch, and went by the way of Diepe, where I
 ' met with Mr. William Legg, of the bedchamber to his Majesty.
 ' He embarked with me for England. We arrived at Hastings,
 ' and from thence went the next day towards London. Two
 ' miles on this side Tunbridge, I met with Sir Allen Apsley,
 ' who had been my lieutenant-governor of Exeter, and after-
 ' wards governor of Barnstaple, in the county of Devon. He
 ' told me, that he was going to me from Cromwel, and some other
 ' officers of the army, with letters, and a cypher, and instruc-
 ' tions. I thought this rencounter no ill omen to my future pro-
 ' ceedings. Sir Allen Apsley told me, I should have to do with
 ' subtle men, that governed themselves by other max-
 ' ims than the rest of the world. I remember, I answered that
 ' the caution was good, and that I would arm myself the best
 ' I could; but that it was hard to secure ourselves from mali-
 ' cious men, when we were absolutely in their power. I took
 ' the best information I could from Sir Allen Apsley, and re-
 ' solved with him to go into London, before I went to the
 ' King or the army, that I might be enlightened by the most
 ' able men of our party.'

It is further set forth in the narrative, that, by his instruc-
 tions from the Queen and the Prince, he was to endeavour to
 incline his Majesty to comply with the army, as far as would
 stand with his honour and conscience. But that, the King not
 following his advice, he procured a pass for Mr. Ashburnham,
 with whom he hoped he might prevail, and he with his
 Majesty. His conferences with Cromwel, &c. are too long to
 be inserted here. I shall therefore only observe, with what ho-
 nour and disinterestedness he acted, from the time of the King's
 escape from Hampton-court, and during his confinement in the
 Isle of Wight. The Earl of Clarendon, in his history of the
 rebellion, tho' no friend to Sir John Berkley, says of him, that
 when governor Hammond demanded that Mr. Ashburnham might
 stay with him, and Sir John might go to the King to acquaint
 him with what had been agreed on in the Isle of Wight,
 Mr. Ashburnham refused so to do; but that Berkley offered
 himself to remain with him, whilst Ashburnham should attend
 his Majesty. This affair in the narrative is made more clear.
 It sets forth, that he and Mr. Ashburnham had the King's or-
 ders to let the governor know, that his Majesty had made choice

of him to put himself in his hands, as a person of good extraction, &c. 'and to desire his promise to protect his Majesty and his servants to the best of his power, and, if it should happen that he should not be able to do it, then to oblige himself to suffer them to make their escape.' The narrative goes on thus, 'With these instructions we parted; but, before I had gone ten yards, I returned to his Majesty, and said I had no knowledge of the governor, and therefore could not tell whether he might not detain us in the island; and therefore advised his Majesty, if we came not to him by the next day, to think no more of us, but secure his own escape. His Majesty thanked me for the caution, and pursued his way, and Mr. Ashburnham and I ours. We came to Limington that night, but could not pass, by reason of a violent storm that blew. The next morning we got over, and had then eight miles to the castle of Carrisbrook, where the governor dwelt, where we came after ten in the morning, and found him gone towards Newport.

'When we overtook him, Mr. Ashburnham desired me to open the matter to him, which he would afterwards second himself. On delivering our message to him, he grew so pale, and fell into such a trembling, that I did really believe he would have fallen off his horse: which trembling continued with him at least an hour after, in which he broke out into passionate and distracted expressions; sometimes saying, O gentlemen! you have undone me by bringing the King into the island, if at least you have brought him; and, if you have not, pray let him not come; for what between my duty to his Majesty, and my gratitude for this fresh obligation of confidence, and my observing my trust to the army, I shall be confounded. Otherwhile he would talk to a clean contrary purpose. I remember, to settle him the better, I said, that, God be thanked, there was no harm done; that his Majesty intended a favour to him and his posterity, in giving an occasion to lay a great obligation upon him, and such as was very consistent with his relation to the army, who had so solemnly engaged themselves to his Majesty: but, if he thought otherwise, his Majesty would be far from imposing his person upon him. To that he replied, that then, if his Majesty should come to any mischance, what would the army and kingdom say to him, that had refused to receive him? To this I replied, that he did not refuse him, who was not come to him. He returned, that he must needs know where his Majesty was, because he knew where we were. I told him, he was never the nearer for my part. He then began a little to sweeten, and to wish that his Majesty would have reposed himself absolutely upon him, because it would have been much the better

' better for both. I then went to Mr. Ashburnham, and told
 ' him, that this governor was not a man for our purpose;
 ' and that, for my part, I would never give my consent that
 ' his Majesty should trust him. Mr. Ashburnham acknow-
 ' ledged that he did not like him; yet, on the other side, he
 ' much feared what would become of his Majesty, if he should
 ' be discovered before he had made his point, and made ap-
 ' pear what his intention was; for then he would be ac-
 ' cused of what his enemies pleased to lay upon him. I replied,
 ' that, if we returned not that night, his Majesty would be
 ' gone to sea. I perceived Mr. Ashburnham liked not that so well,
 ' and therefore took the governor to task apart, and, after some
 ' conference, they came both to me; and the governor said,
 ' that, since we desired it, he would say, that because he believed
 ' his Majesty had made choice of him, as a person of honour and
 ' honesty, to lay this great trust upon, therefore he would not
 ' deceive his Majesty's expectation. I replied, that expression was
 ' too general, and did not come home to our instructions. He
 ' then made many discourses not much to the purpose, du-
 ' ring which time he kept himself between Mr. Ashburnham
 ' and me; and, when he found me still unsatisfied, he added,
 ' that I was harder to content than Mr. Ashburnham, and
 ' he did believe that his Majesty would be much easier pleased
 ' than either; and thereupon concluded, that I should go into
 ' the castle, and that Mr. Ashburnham should take his horse,
 ' and go to the King, and tell his Majesty what he said. I
 ' embraced the motion most readily, and immediately went over
 ' the bridge into the castle, tho' I had the image of the gallows
 ' very perfectly before me. Mr. Ashburnham went, I believe,
 ' with a better heart to horse; but, before he was gone half a
 ' flight shot, the governor (being before the castle gate) called
 ' to him, and had a conference of at least a quarter of an hour
 ' with him; to what purpose I never knew until I came into
 ' Holland, where a gentleman of good worth and quality told
 ' me, that the governor affirmed afterwards in London, and in
 ' many other places, that he then offered to Mr. Ashburn-
 ' ham, that I should go, and he should stay, as believing his
 ' Majesty to be less willing to expose him than me; but that
 ' Mr. Ashburnham absolutely refused. Whatever passed be-
 ' tween them, I am sure they came both back to me; and the
 ' governor, putting himself between us, said, that he would
 ' say that which he was sure ought to content any reason-
 ' able man; which was, that he did believe his Majesty relied
 ' on him as on a person of honour and honesty, and there-
 ' fore he did engage himself to us to perform whatever could
 ' be expected from a person of honour and honesty. Before
 ' I could make any, Mr. Ashburnham made this reply, ' I will

“ask no more.” The governor then added, Let us all go to the
 ‘King, and acquaint him with it. Mr. Ashburnham answered,
 ‘With all my heart. I then broke from the governor, who
 ‘held me in his hand, and went to Mr. Ashburnham, and
 ‘said, What! do you mean to carry this man to the King,
 ‘before you know whether he will approve of this underta-
 ‘king or no? undoubtely you will surprize him. Mr. Ash-
 ‘burnham said nothing but, ‘I’ll warrant you.’ And so you
 ‘shall, said I; for you know the King much better than I do,
 ‘and therefore, when we shall come where the King is, I
 ‘assure you I will not see him, before you have satisfied his Majesty
 ‘concerning your proceedings. Well; he would take that upon
 ‘him. I then desired he would not let the governor carry any
 ‘with him, that in all events we might the more ea-
 ‘sily secure him; which he consented to. Nevertheless, when
 ‘we came to Cows-castle, where we were to take boat,
 ‘Hammond took Basket, the governor of that castle, along
 ‘with him; and when I complained of it to Mr. Ashburn-
 ‘ham, he answered, It was no matter, we should be able
 ‘to do well enough with them two. When we came to Tich-
 ‘field, my Lord of Southampton’s house, Mr. Ashburnham,
 ‘according to his promise, went up to the King, and left me
 ‘below with Hammond and Basket. I afterwards understood,
 ‘that when Mr. Ashburnham had given an account of our mes-
 ‘sage and the governor’s answer, and came to say that he was
 ‘come along with us, to make good what he had promised, his
 ‘Majesty struck himself upon the breast, and said, ‘What!
 ‘have you brought Hammond with you? O! you have undone
 ‘me; for I am by this means made fast from stirring.’ Mr.
 ‘Ashburnham replied, that, if he mistrusted Hammond, he
 ‘would undertake to secure him. His Majesty said, I under-
 ‘stand you well enough, but the world would note him; if
 ‘he should follow that counsel; it should be said and believed,
 ‘that he ventured his life for him, and that he had un-
 ‘worthily taken it from him: No, it was too late now of
 ‘thinking any thing, but going thro’ the way he had forced
 ‘him upon, and leave the issue to God. But, when his Ma-
 ‘jesty began anew to wonder that he could make so great an
 ‘oversight, Mr. Ashburnham, having no more to reply, wept
 ‘bitterly. In the mean time Hammond and Basket were so im-
 ‘patient at this long stay below in the court, that I was
 ‘forced to send a gentleman of my Lord Southampton’s, to
 ‘desire that his Majesty and Mr. Ashburnham would remem-
 ‘ber that we were below. About half an hour after, we
 ‘were sent for up; but, before Hammond and Basket kissed
 ‘his hand, his Majesty took me aside and said, Sir John
 ‘Berkley, I hope you are not so passionate as Jack Ashburn-
 ‘ham.

'ham. Do you think you have followed my directions? I answered, No indeed, Sir; but it is none of my fault, as Mr. Ashburnham can tell you, if he please; I have exposed my life to prevent it: and then told his Majesty the sum of what had passed, and particularly of my being a prisoner in the castle, and of Mr. Ashburnham's coming away without me; which Mr. Ashburnham had omitted. His Majesty judged that it was now too late to boggle, and therefore received Hammond cheerfully, who promised more to his Majesty than he had done to us, and we all went over that night to 'Cows.'

Three days after they were sent for by the parliament; but the governor refused to let them go. And thereupon Sir John was employed by the King and the governor, with letters to the general, to Cromwel, and Ireton; but, as he relates, was very coldly received at Windsor; whereof he immediately advertised his Majesty by his kinsman Henry Berkley, whom he cautiously took with him from the Isle of Wight, and procured a pass from the governor for his return; doubting the event, and fearing his own confinement. He sent by him two letters, one to the governor, and the other to the King, informing him of his danger, concluding with a most passionate supplication to his Majesty, to meditate nothing but his immediate escape; and finding that Cromwel and others were resolved to bring the King to a trial, he took horse for London, resolving not to acquaint any man with the intentions of the army, nor of his Majesty's intended escape, which he presumed would be within few days; the wind serving, and the Queen having sent a ship for that purpose, and pressed it earnestly by her letters.

On his arrival at London, the Lord Lanerick and the Lord Lauderdale desired a meeting with him, presuming he had a commission from his Majesty to treat with them, but were surprized to find the contrary. In discourse with them he happened to say, 'The last words his Majesty said to him, at parting, were, that whatever he should undertake to any person in his name, his Majesty would make it good on the word of a King.' Whereupon my Lord Lanerick replied, he would ask no more commission from him, believing it to be true, because he affirmed it, and because he had received the like from his Majesty on the like occasion. Thereupon he held two conferences with those Lords, and appointed a third; but, in the interim, he received a letter from Mr. Ashburnham, requiring him, in his Majesty's name, to lay by all other business whatsoever, and return instantly to the King. The same night he received the letter, he went out of town, and the next morning was with his Majesty, tho' (as he writes) he would willingly have been excused the journey, believing it was only to assist the King in his escape,

His Majesty received him more graciously than ordinary, telling him, 'He had always a good opinion of his honesty and discretion; but was never so much confirmed in it, as by his dispatch from Windsor, for which he thanked him.' During his stay, he continually pressed his Majesty to make his escape; but, the Scots being in treaty with the King, as also commissioners from the parliament at London, his advice was not listened to, till (as the event shewed) it was out of his Majesty's power. The King had at last come to a resolution to endeavour his escape; but he met with two great obstacles: the wind in the very instant became cross; and his Majesty not agreeing with the commissioners from the parliament, put the governor in such fury, that he lock'd up the gates of the castle, doubled his guards, commanding all his Majesty's servants from him, and appointed a guard over the King.

On taking their leaves, Sir John Berkley and Mr. Ashburnham informed his Majesty, that they had left the captain of the frigate (which was to carry him over) and two trusty gentlemen of the island, to assist his escape; and that they would have all things in readiness on the other side of the water. But after staying three weeks, expecting the King's coming over to them, and beginning to despair of it, Mr. Ashburnham, Mr. Legg, and Mr. Denham, sent Sir John Berkley over to the Queen in their names, to inform her Majesty of the danger the King was in.

When the Duke of York had made his escape from St. James's to Holland, the Queen immediately sent Sir John Berkley from Paris to wait on the Duke as his governor there; which was so great an uneasiness to colonel Bamfield, who contrived his escape, and expected that post, as induced him to use all his skill and insinuation to lessen him in his Royal Highness's opinion; so that, some time after he had brought him to the Queen at Paris, he quitted his charge to the Lord Byron, who had before been appointed his governor by the King.

The Queen had such a sense of his services, that when King Charles II. at Paris, called the Marquis of Ormond, the Lord Jermyn, and the Lord Wilmot to his council, who, with the chancellor of the exchequer (after Earl of Clarendon) were to be consulted in all his affairs, she very earnestly pressed the King that Sir John Berkley might likewise be of the council; which his Majesty did not consent to, thinking he could not refuse the same honour to the Lord Wentworth and the Lord Byron. On this affair, the chancellor of the exchequer and he had some dispute, which at last ended in a breach of friendship between them; so that, as the chancellor himself writes, he came to him and told him, 'That since he was resolved to break all friendship with him, which had continued now near

‘ twenty years, he thought it but just to give him notice of it, that from henceforward he might not expect any friendship from him; but that they might live towards each other with that civility only that strangers used to do.’ The chancellor told him, ‘ That the same justice, that disposed him to give this notice, should likewise oblige him to declare the reason of this resolution.’ He answered, ‘ His exception was, that he could not be brought to make any promise; and that their judgments were so different, that he would no more depend upon him.’ And so they parted, without ever after having any conversation with each other while they remained in France.

This, it is probable, was the reason that the Earl of Clarendon, in his history of the rebellion, has endeavoured to lessen his services and merits; tho’, from what I have observed, it may be justly said, that he behaved with courage, honour, and integrity. In the year 1652, by the death of the Lord Byron, he was again at the head of the Duke of York’s family, and had the management of all his receipts and disbursements. And the King^a, in consideration of his loyal and successful services, advanced him to the dignity of a Baron of this realm, by the title of Lord Berkley of Stratton (having gained there a memorable victory over the rebels) by letters patent, bearing date at Bruxells in Brabant, on the 19th of May, 1658, in the 10th year of his Majesty’s reign.

On the restoration of King Charles II. he was sworn of his most honourable privy council; and, at the latter end of the year 1669, was constituted lord-lieutenant of Ireland, where he landed in May 1670, and came to England in June 1671^b, leaving the government to the lord chancellor, and Sir Arthur Forbes, lords justices, till his return, which was on the 23d of September following. He was succeeded by Arthur Earl of Essex, sworn lord-lieutenant on 5 Aug. 1672; and, in 1675, the Lord Berkley was sent ambassador extraordinary to the French King. He departed this life at Twickenham, on the 28th of August 1678, aged 71, and was buried at Twickenham. And Christian his wife, daughter and heir of Sir Andrew Riccard (president of the East-India company) and widow of Henry Rich, Lord Kensington, son and heir of Henry Earl of Holland, surviving him, died in August 1698. They left issue three sons, and a daughter, Anne, married to Sir Dudley Cullum, of Hawsted, in com. Suff. Bart.

Charles, the eldest son, succeeded his father in honour and estate, and died at sea, unmarried, in the streights, aged 20

^a Bill. sign. de ann. 10 Car. II.
283, 284.

^b Borlase’s Reduct. of Ireland, p. 282,

years, three months, and three days, and was buried at Twickenham 21 Sept. 1682; whereupon the title and estate devolved on John, his second brother.

Which John Lord Berkley was groom of the stole and first gentleman of the bedchamber to Prince George of Denmark; and, in the reign of King William, was one of the admirals of the fleet, and colonel of the King's second regiment of marines. On his lordship's decease this publick notice was given in the Gazette: "Whitehall, Feb. 27, 1696. The Lord John Berkley, Baron of Stratton, who commanded in several expeditions his Majesty's fleet in the channel, died this day, after a few days sickness, of a fever and pleurisy." He married Jane, daughter of Sir John Temple, of East-Sheen, in the county of Surry, Knt. and left only a daughter, who died at three years of age, on the 21st of March following. His lady was married secondly to William Bentinck, Earl of Portland, father of the late Duke of Portland.

To whom succeeded in the honour William, his youngest brother. Which William Lord Berkley took his seat in the house of peers April 9, 1697; and on Sept. 20, 1710^a, was constituted chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, and sworn of the privy council to her Majesty Queen Anne. Also, on the accession of our late Sovereign King George, was constituted first lord commissioner for trade and the plantations. He married Frances, youngest daughter of Sir John Temple, aforesaid; by whom he had issue three sons and four daughter, viz. John, now Lord Berkeley: William, brought up in the sea service, and was captain of the Tyger, one of his Majesty's ships of war, on board of which he died March 25, 1733, in his passage from the coast of Africa to Barbadoes, 14 days before the ship made land: The Hon. Charles Berkley, youngest son, in the year 1745, married Frances, daughter of colonel John West, and great grand-daughter of Sir Peter Killigrew, of Arwenack, in the county of Cornwall, by whom he has issue two daughters, Frances-Jane, and Sophia; also a son, born Sept. 28, 1750, christened Maurice-John. His Lordship's daughters were, Jane, who died unmarried in April 1744; Frances, married to William Lord Byron, and secondly to Sir Thomas Hay, of Alderston in East-Lothian, in North-Britain, Bart. Barbara, married on the 29th of March, 1726, to John Trevanion, of Carhays, in the county of Cornwall, Esq; who, dying in 1740, left issue by her a son, William, and two daughters. The fourth and youngest daughter, Anne, was married in May 1737 to James Cocks, of Belbar in Hertfordshire, Esq; by whom he had one son, now living, named James.

c Gazette, no. 3266,

d Ibid, no. 4746,

His Lordship on Tuesday the 14th, 1690, did deliver
in House of Commons a Bill, which was given
him in our public papers. The title and words were by
which, among other things, His Majesty's Council, under
the Great Seal, was established. The Bill was read in the
House on Thursday the 16th, and on Friday the 17th, and
was carried by the yeas and nays, the yeas being 104, and
the nays 41.

The Bill was then committed to a Committee, and on
Monday the 19th, the Committee reported, that they had
considered the Bill, and thought fit to recommend it to be
passed. The Bill was then read a third time, and was
passed by the yeas and nays, the yeas being 104, and
the nays 41.

The Bill was then sent to the Lords, and on
Tuesday the 20th, the Lords did give their assent to it.

The Bill was then sent to the King, and on
Wednesday the 21st, the King did give his assent to it.

The Bill was then sent to the Houses of Parliament,
and on Thursday the 22nd, the Houses did give their assent to it.

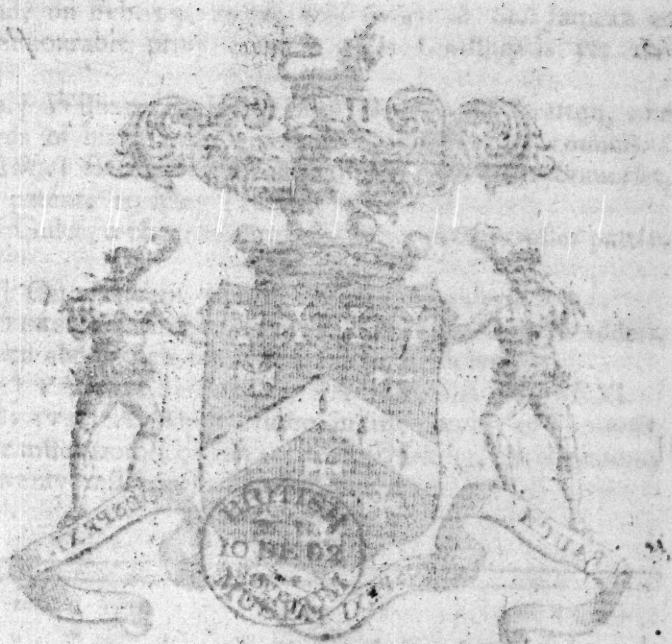
The Bill was then sent to the King, and on
Friday the 23rd, the King did give his assent to it.

The Bill was then sent to the Houses of Parliament,
and on Saturday the 24th, the Houses did give their assent to it.

The Bill was then sent to the King, and on
Sunday the 25th, the King did give his assent to it.

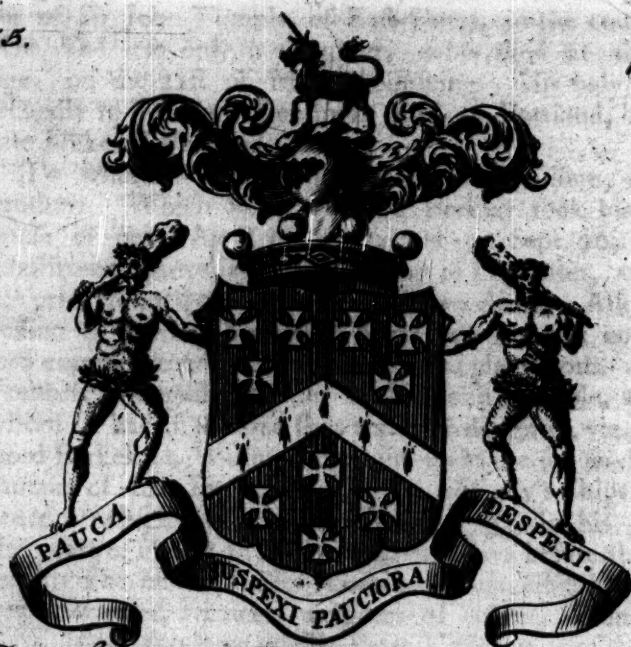
The Bill was then sent to the Houses of Parliament,
and on Monday the 26th, the Houses did give their assent to it.

The Bill was then sent to the King, and on
Tuesday the 27th, the King did give his assent to it.



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Berkley Lord Berkley of Stratton

23.

His Lordship, on Tuesday, 24 March, 1740, died at his seat in Bruton in Somersetshire; and this character was given of him in our publick papers: 'This noble Lord was great by birth, nature, and education. He was greatly learned, understood religion, and practised it. He was chancellor of the dutchy of Lancaster in the reign of Queen Anne, and appointed by the late King first commissioner of the board of trade; which he resigned, choosing to retire.'

He was succeeded in honour and estate by his eldest son, John, now Lord Berkley of Stratton, who, on Feb. 8, 1742-3, was constituted captain of the yeomen of his Majesty's guards, in the room of the Earl of Essex, deceased, which he after resigned; and, on Feb. 15, 1752, was sworn at St. James's of his most honourable privy council. His Lordship is yet unmarried.

TITLES.] William Berkley, Lord Berkley of Stratton, one of the Lords of his Majesty's most honourable privy council.

CREATION.] Baron Berkley of Stratton, in com. Somerset, by letters patent, 19 May (1658) 10 Car. II.

ARMS.] Gules, a chevron, ermine, between ten crosses pattée, argent.

CREST.] On a wreath, an unicorn passant, gules.

SUPPORTERS.] Two savages, with clubs over their shoulders, and wreathed about their temples and loins with ivy.

MOTTO.] PAUCA SUSPEXI, PAUCIORA DESPEXI.

CHIEF SEATS.] At Abby-Bruton in the county of Somerset, ninety-three miles from London; and at Darking, in the county of Surry, twenty miles from London.

ARUNDEL, *Lord Arundel of Trerise.*

XXVI. **H**AVING already treated of the original of this family, under the title of Lord Arundel of Wardour, page 117, and mentioned Sir Thomas Arundel (second son of Sir John Arundel, by his wife Eleanor, daughter and heir of Sir William Lambourne) to be ancestor to the present Lord Arundel of Trerise; I shall now proceed to treat of him.

This Sir Thomas, who was seated at Talvern, ^a was returned one of the knights of the shire for the county of Cornwall in 5 Hen. V. as also ^b in 7 H. VI. having, before that year, received the honour of knighthood. And likewise ^c served

^a Willis's Not. Parl. vol. 2. p. 11,
^c Willis præd.

^b Prynn's Brev. Parl. p. 1. pag. 28.

in parliament for the said county in 13 H. VI. He married ———, daughter of ——— Durnford, and left issue ^d Sir John Arundel, Knt.

Which Sir John Arundel of Trerise married Jane, daughter and heir of John Durant, by whom he had issue Nicholas Arundel of Trerise, Esq; who ^e by his wife, daughter and heir of Edward St. John, had three sons, Sir John Arundel, Knt. Alexander, and Leonard. Sir John Arundel married Anne, daughter of Sir Walter Moyle, of the county of Kent, Knt. and had issue four sons, Sir John Arundel, Robert, Nicholas, and Walter.

Which Sir John Arundel was sheriff of Cornwall in 10 Edward IV. and being forewarned ^f that he should be slain on the sands, he forsook his house at Elford, as too maritime, and removed himself to Trerise, his more inland habitation, in Cornwall. But he did not escape his fate; for, being sheriff of Cornwall in that year, and the Earl of Oxford surprizing Mount Michael for the house of Lancaster, he had the King's commands, by his office, to endeavour the reducing of it, and lost his life in a skirmish on the sands thereabout. He married Jane, daughter of Thomas Greenfield, (ancestor to the Earls of Bath) by whom he had John, his son and heir, who was knighted, and render'd himself very famous, being vice-admiral to King Henry VII. and King Henry VIII. ^g when encountering Duncan Campbel, (the great Scottish pirate) after a sharp fight at sea, he took him prisoner. He had two wives ^h; first Mary, daughter of John Beville, Esq; by whom he had issue a son, Roger Arundel, and a daughter, Catharine, wife of Richard Prideaux, of Thewborough. By his second wife, Julian, daughter of Jacob Eresfey, Esq; he had one son, John Arundel of Trerise, Esq; and four daughters; Margaret, wife of Robert Becket; Jane, of William Viell; Grace, of John Dinham; and Margaret, of John Trenough, Esqrs.

Which John Arundel, Esq; married first Catharine, daughter and heir of John Cosworth, Esq; by whom he had issue Juliana, wife of Richard Carew, of Anthony in com. Cornub. Esq; Alice, of Henry Somester, of Painsford; Dorothy, of Edward Cosworth; and Mary, of Oliver Dinham, Esqrs. ⁱ By his second wife, Gertrude, daughter of Robert Dennis, of Holcomb, Esq; he had issue John, his son and heir. And writing himself John Arundel ^{*} of Trerise, in com. Cornub. made his will 14 September, in 22 Eliz. and therein orders his body to be buried in the parish-church of St. Newlyn, or such other place as shall be thought best by his executors. And touching the dis-

^d Lilly's Ped. Nob. MS.

^e p. 327. in Offic. Armor. Chron.

^h Visit. ibid.

Arundel: n. 62. qu. 40. in Cur. Prærog. Cant.

^f Visit. of Devonshire and

^g Carew's Surv. of Cornwall, p. 191.

ⁱ Devon. and Cornwall, præd.

Cornwall. c. 1.

^g Hollinshed's

^{*} Ex Regist.

position of his manors, lands, &c. late the inheritance of Sir John Arundel of Trerise, his father, lying in the counties of Somerset, Dorset, Devon, and Cornwall, he bequeaths two parts to his son, John Arundel, and his heirs, when he shall accomplish the age of 21 years, or to such other his next heir male of the full age of 21 years; and if such heir should happen to die without issue, then to descend to his daughters Anne, and Catharine, by Gertrude, his wife. He bequeaths to his said son, John Arundel, his chain of gold, with all his arras and tapestry hangings. He further bequeaths legacies to Christopher Arundel, son of Robert Arundel, Esq; and John and William; Robert and Richard, other of the sons of the said Robert; and to Julian, wife of Richard Carew, of Anthony; also to Jaqueth, Blanch, and Mary, daughters of the said Robert. And constitutes William Viell, Richard Carew, John Dynham, John Naunce, and Robert Arundel, executors; and ordains Sir John Arundel of Lanhern, Knt. Sir John Chichester, Knt. Sir Richard Greenville, Knt. Francis Godolphin, Thomas St. Aubyn, and Thomas Cofwarth, Esq^{rs}, with John Kymphthorne, Gent. overseers of his will. The probat is dated 26 Nov. 1580, whereby its probable he died in that year. Gertrude, his second wife, survived him, and had to her second husband Edward Morley, Esq; Of his two daughters, Anne, and Catharine, the first was married to William Carnfew, of Buckesley, Esq; and the latter to John St. Albin, of Clowans in Cornwall, Esq;

Which John Arundel of Trerise, Esq; his said son, in 39 Eliz.^k was returned one of the members for St. Michael in Cornwall, to the parliament then held; and was ¹ knight of the shire for the county of Cornwall, in the last parliament of Queen Elizabeth, as also in that which met at Westminster in the 18th year of King James the First; and served for the borough of St. Maws in 21 Jac. I.

In the reign of King Charles the First, he served for the borough of Tregony; and two of his sons were also with him in parliament. On the breaking out of the rebellion, he took arms for the King, together with four of his sons; whereof two of them, John and William, lost their lives. He most valiantly held out the castle of Pendennis, which was long besieged both by sea and land, till the very end of those unhappy wars; being, as Lord Clarendon relates, then near fourscore years of age, and of one of the best estates and interests in the county of Cornwall. Whitlock gives an accountⁿ, that on 31 Aug. 1646, letters came to the parliament of the surrender of Pendennis castle, and in it were colonel Arundel the governor, four knights,

^k Willis's Not. Parl. vol. 2. p. 158. ¹ Ibid. p. 12, 13, and 169. ^m Willis, ut antea, p. 114. ⁿ Memorials, p. 224.

five colonels, and divers others of quality. That they had store of arms, but little provision. He married ^o Mary, daughter of George Carey, of Clovelley, in com. Devon, Esq; by whom he had issue John, his son and heir, who was seven years of age in 1620, when the visitation of Cornwall was taken; also Richard, William, Francis, Agnes, and Mary.

Richard, the eldest son^p, was a member for Lestwithiel in the two last parliaments of King Charles the First; and, personally ^q attending that King in his army, was one of the commanders in the first battle he had with those rebels near Kington in Warwickshire, in which he gave signal proofs of his courage and conduct; likewise, in the battle at Lansdown in Somersetshire, and other battles and tedious sieges; wherein he received many wounds, and acquired the reputation of a stout and diligent officer. And though at length, through the prevalency of those rebels, he lost his whole estate, yet he did not at all desert his Majesty's interest: wherefore, in consideration of these his great actions and sufferings, and in memory of his father's services, he was, by letters patent, bearing date at Westminster the 23d of March, in the 16th year of the reign of King Charles the Second, advanced to the dignity of a Baron of this realm, by the stile and title of Lord Arundel of Trerise, and to the heirs male of his body. He married Gertrude, daughter to Sir James Bagg, of Salthem, in the county of Devon, Knt. and widow of Sir Nicholas Slanning, of Bickley, Knt. by whom he had issue two sons; John, who died in his childhood; and another John, who succeeded him.

Which John Lord Arundel married first Margaret, daughter and sole heir to Sir John Ackland, of Columb-John, in the county of Devon, Knt. by whom he had issue John, his son and heir, and a daughter, Gertrude, married to Sir Bennet Hoskins, of Harwood in Herefordshire, Bart. He married secondly Barbara, daughter to Sir Henry Slingsby, of Scriven, in the county of York, Bart. and relict of Sir Richard Maleverer, of Alerton-Maleverer, in com. Ebor. by whom he had issue one son, Richard, member of parliament for the borough of Knaresborough in Yorkshire, who was appointed surveyor of his Majesty's works May 2, 1726; in which he ^r was continued by his present Majesty, Sept. 29, 1727; and on 21 June, 1737, was appointed master and warden of his Majesty's mints: also, on Dec. 25, 1744, was appointed one of the commissioners for executing the office of treasurer of his Majesty's exchequer. He was married on the 2d of September, 1732, to the Lady Frances Maners, sister to the present Duke of Rutland. This John Lord Arun-

^o Devonshire and Cornwall Vist. ut antea. ^p Memorials, p. 43. ^q Bill, sign. 16 Car. II. ^r Gazette, no. 6473. Ibid. no. 6614. ^t Ibid. no. 6721.

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Arundell Lord Arundell of Trerise

del departed this life on Tuesday the 27th of September, 1687^a, and was succeeded by John, his son and heir.

The said John Lord Arundel of Trerise took his seat in the house of peers Feb. 10, 1700, and married Jane, daughter of Dr. William Beaw, lord bishop of Landaff; and, dying on the 24th of September, 1706, was succeeded by his only son, John, now Lord Arundel of Trerise, who in 1722 married Elizabeth, sister to Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, by whom he has no issue.

TITLE.] John Arundel, Lord Arundel of Trerise.

CREATION.] Baron Arundel of Trerise in Cornwall, by letters patent, 23 Mar. (1664) 16 Car. II.

ARMS.] Quarterly, first and fourth, sable, six swallows close, three, two, and one, argent; second and third, sable, three chevrons of the second.

CREST.] On a chapeau, gules, turn'd up ermine, a swallow, argent.

SUPPORTERS.] Two panthers guardant, or, spotted of various colours, incens'd proper, i. e. with fire issuing out of their mouths and ears.

MOTTO.] NULLI PRÆDA.

CHIEF SEAT.] At Trerise in Cornwall, four miles from St. Columb, and 204 from London.

CRAVEN, Lord CRAVEN.

XXVII. **T**HIS family (as the descent sheweth) was anciently seated at Apletreewick in Craven, in the county of York, from whence they spread into several flourishing branches; of which, John Craven, of Apletreewick aforesaid, who lived in the reigns of King Henry VII. and VIII. had issue three sons; Henry, the eldest, from whom is lineally descended the present Lord Craven; William, second son; and Anthony Craven, third son. Which William Craven, by Beatrix his wife, daughter of John Hunter, was father of Sir William Craven, Knt. sheriff of London in the 42d year of Queen Elizabeth, and lord-mayor of that city anno 1611, 9 Jac. I. who died on the 18th of July, 1618, and was buried 11 August following in St. Andrew's Undershaft, London. He married Elizabeth, daughter of William Whitmore, of London, Esq; and left issue three sons, and two daughters, viz. William, his son and heir; John, who was held in such esteem by King Charles the First, that, by letters patent^a, bearing date at Ox-

ford 21 March, 1642, in the 18th year of his reign, he was advanced to the dignity of a Baron of this realm, by the title of Lord Craven of Ryton, in com. Salop; and, having married Elizabeth, daughter of William Lord Spencer, died without issue. Thomas, his younger brother, died unmarried. The daughters of Sir William Craven were, Mary, married to Thomas Lord Coventry; and Elizabeth, to Percy Herbert, Lord Powis, father of William Earl of Powis.

William, the eldest son of Sir William Craven, lord-mayor, was much affected with military exercises from his youth, and signalized himself in Germany, and in the Netherlands, under Henry Prince of Orange. In which valiant adventures he gained such honour, that, on his return, he was first knighted at Newmarket, the 4th of March, 1626, and, in the same month and year, was deservedly raised to the degree and dignity of a Baron of this realm, by the title of Lord Craven of Hampsted-Marshall in the county of Berks, by letters patent bearing date 12 Martii, 2 Car. I. with remainder, for want of issue male of his own body, to John Craven, and Thomas Craven, his brothers, successively, and the heirs male of their bodies.

In 1631, he was one of the commanders of those forces sent to the assistance of that great hero, Gustavus King of Sweden, then in arms in Germany in defence of the protestants^b. And when that monarch, with the King of Bohemia, marched out of Bavaria, in Feb. 1632, and came before the strong castle of Crutzenack, the English voluntiers, by their bravery in three assaults, obliged the garrison to surrender; and the capitulation was signed by William Lord Craven, and colonel Boulin, quarter-master-general of the King of Sweden's army. The Lord Craven was wounded in the assaults, and, on his coming into the King of Sweden's presence, was told by him, 'He adventured so desperately, he bid his younger brother fair play for his estate.'

He was afterwards sent to the assistance of the Elector Palatine, who having besieged Limegea in the year 1637, a battle ensued; wherein, the emperor's army being victorious, the Elector, with difficulty, escaped by flight; and his brother Prince Rupert, and the Lord Craven, were taken prisoners.

As soon as his Lordship obtained his liberty, he went into the service of the States of Holland under the Prince of Orange, where he resided without coming to England for above 20 years, till the restoration of King Charles the Second. But though he did not personally serve King Charles the First against his rebellious subjects, yet he manifested his loyalty in sending him divers considerable supplies, as also to King Charles the Second, in his greatest necessities; as the King himself

^b Rushworth's Collections, vol. 2. p. 176.

acknowledged after his restoration, when by his letters patent, bearing date 16 Martii, 16 Car. II. he advanced him to higher degrees of honour, viz. to the title of Viscount Craven of Uffington in the same county of Berks, and Earl Craven of Craven, in com. Ebor.

And, by reason that both his brothers were then dead without issue, the title of Lord Craven of Hampsted-Marshall was then limited, for want of issue male of his own body lawfully begotten, to Sir William Craven, of Lenchwike, in com. Wigorn. Knt. and to the heirs male of his body; and, for default of such issue, to Sir Anthony Craven, Knt. brother to the same Sir William, and to the issue male of his body.

How great a sufferer his lordship was for his adherence to King Charles the Second, is evident from a printed case in those times, setting forth the great injustice done him by the parliament of England, in confiscating his estate. By which it appears, that, in the year 1650, one Falconer deposed, That the Lord Craven did promote a petition, wherein several persons did desire to be entertain'd to serve the King of Scots against the parliament of England, by the name of barbarous and inhuman rebels.

And col. Hugh Reyly depos'd Feb. 10, 1650,

That, during the late treaty at Breda, this informant did oftentimes see the Lord Craven with the now King of Scots, in his bed-chamber, and also walked abroad with him, there being no man more conversant with the King than he. That the said Lord Craven, during the said treaty, did twice go to Rotterdam and Dunhagh, and back again, being employed, as was commonly reported at court there, by the said King. That the said Lord Craven had a charge from the King to look to one Mrs. Barlow, who (as is reported, and he believes to be true) had a child by the King of Scots, born at Rotterdam; which he did: and, after the King was gone for Scotland, the said Lord Craven took the child from her; for which she went to law with him, and recovered the child back again, as is reported.

Hugh Reyly.

Also captain Kitchingman deposed Feb. 20, 1650,

That the said captain Thomas Kitchingman, in April and May 1650, saw the Lord Craven several times with the King of Scots at Breda, and waiting upon the said King several times at his table at Breda. This informant also saw the Earl of Oxford at the same time with the King of Scots at Breda, waiting upon the said King at his table; and saw the Lord Craven and the Earl of Oxford many times go into the withdrawing

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rooms

‘ rooms after the said king. This informant also saw the Lord Craven and the Earl of Oxford, in the Bowling-alley in Breda castle, with the said King.

‘ Thomas Kitchingman.’

Whereupon, March the 16th, 1650, it was ‘ Resolved by the parliament, That the Lord Craven is an offender against the commonwealth of England, within the declaration of the 24th of August, 1649, intituled, A declaration of the Commons assembled in parliament, declaring all persons who have served the parliament of England in Ireland, and have betrayed their trust, or have or shall adhere to, or aid and assist Charles Stewart, son to the late King, to be traitors and rebels.

‘ Resolved by the parliament, That the estate of the Lord Craven be confiscated accordingly.

‘ Resolved, That the commissioners for compounding be empowered and required to seize and sequester all the estate real and personal, of the said Lord Craven, and to receive the rents, issues, and profits thereof, to the use of the commonwealth.’

Accordingly, his personal estate throughout all England (which was of no small value) was seized upon as confiscate, and sold; and much of it bought by members of that parliament, who condemned him unheard, and who probably had then in their eye the purchase of his estate; for some of them, ever after that vote of confiscation, violently pressed on the sale of his estate, procuring an act for it, which passed Aug. 3, 1652, and bought large possessions thereof at easy pennyworths.

The Elector Palatine wrote the following letter to his agent, to desire the States General to intercede with the parliament of England in the Lord Craven's behalf; which, as it shews his Lordship's services, I shall here insert:

‘ Our friendly service, &c. Forasmuch as we have given our faithful resident, Peter de Groot, a commission to propound unto your lordships on our behalf in a matter about the Lord Craven; therefore it is our friendly request to your lordships, to grant him a courteous audience, and to give full credit to his message, and to be mindful of the said Lord Craven in his affairs; in regard that he hath been many years in your service, and hath done much good service to us and our electoral family, and to hold him especially recommended; and we shall acknowledge such favour as though it were done to ourselves, and upon all occasions seek to requite herewith, &c.

‘ The 31st of May, 1651.’

And the said resident delivered the following memorial:

‘ High and Mighty Lords,

‘ In pursuance of the verbal proposition made this day in your honourable assembly by his electoral highness; my lord and master, conform to his missive letter of the 14th of this month; in the business of my Lord Craven, I have put in writing; and thereunto annexed the depositions made or contrived against the said Lord Craven, the condemnation which followed thereon, the confiscation of his goods which rose upon it, the execution thereof decreed and partly done, with a confutation of the said depositions, and a demonstration of the nullities, as well as of the injustice committed in the said condemnation: that your honours, according to your accustomed goodness in relieving and assisting the oppressed, besides the merits of the person, and the earnest request of his electoral highness; especially considering the justness of the matter for redress of your credit, and the opportunity which is given you by occasion of the alliance with England now in hand; will be pleased to take such a course, as that the deponents may be punished as perjured calumniators, the condemnation wrongfully done be annull’d, and my Lord Craven be put again into the former possession and enjoyment of his rightful goods. The depositions are three in number; whereof the first is ridiculous, the other two utterly false: if they were supposed to be all true, I have in the margin confuted them to be frivolous, and confirmed the confutation with true certificates or attestations, so as the condemnation upon them cannot but be unjust. It is further void, because it is not applicable to the matter, considering the declaration whence it is formed (it only concerning those, who, falling to the King’s side from the parliament’s service, are declared for traitors and rebels) considering the person, who besides he never served the parliament, and so cannot have been either rebel or traitor: besides, that he never gave any such assistance or aid to the King; yea, is not charged therewith in his accusations, how false soever they be: also during all that time was out of the country, whom, according to the laws of England itself, a new law, made in his absence, cannot prejudice, except it appear that he had notice of it. And considering your honours, who, without a weakening of your power and honour, cannot suffer that a person, who is not only an inhabitant, but a sworn servant of this state, should be condemned in a country who are in mutual amity and correspondence with your lordships, for civilities and duty towards this state; and by orders of his highness, as general, done and performed amongst your honours, his lords and masters. All which being con-

sidered, your honours are intreated, that in respect of the
 matter, which is so just and important, amounting to about
 150000 gilders per annum; in respect of the person, who, be-
 sides that twenty years service that he hath done this state,
 hath so bountifully distributed his means in this country; in re-
 spect of your honours own authority, who, according to the
 declaration thereanent, made about the persons of the Eng-
 lish merchants at Rotterdam, do not permit that any of their
 inhabitants (I forbear to say sworn ones) be bound to another
 state without their knowledge and consent; and in respect of
 the special recommendation of his electoral highness; your ho-
 nours would please to be so mindful of the said Lord Cra-
 ven and his business, that he may be put again into the full
 possession of his goods, so as he hath been formerly seized of
 them, by revocation, annullation, or otherwise of cancelling
 or avoiding the aforesaid condemnation, and the effect there-
 of: that your honours would be pleased to grant your special
 letters of recommendation for that purpose to the parliament,
 to request the ambassadors here for the like recommendation
 and endeavours: and, if need require, to make the same in your
 treaties with the ambassadors of England, as hath been deemed
 to be done in other matters of the like nature. Assuring your ho-
 nours, that the said Lord Craven shall be always ready to em-
 ploy his said estate to the benefit or good of this country
 and her inhabitants; and that his electoral highness, besides
 the many other engagements which he is obliged to this
 state, shall also account this as particularly done to his person
 or family, and shall take hold of all opportunities for to
 shew his thankfulness therefore to this state and inhabitants.

But all the interest the Lord Craven could make, both by
 the Elector Palatine and the States General, and the prece-
 dents and witnesses produced by his council, could not bring
 the parliament to reverse their judgment; whereby his lordship
 was kept out of his estate till the restoration of King Charles
 the Second. It was offered to the parliament to prove Fal-
 coner's perjury; but on their refusal to be judges thereof, he
 was afterwards convicted for it in the court of upper bench
 (as it was then called) when it was proved by three witnesses,
 who read and signed the petition he swore to, that there were
 no such words in it as 'barbarous and inhuman rebels,' tho'
 Falconer himself often pressed those words might be put in,
 having, without doubt, his design on the Lord Craven; and
 the original draught of that petition was produced in court,
 all of Falconer's hand-writing, which he could not deny, wherein
 there was not the least mention of those words. Yet, on his
 single testimony, the Lord Craven lost his estate; for what the
 other two witnesses, Reyly and Kitchingman, deposed, carried

not treason, or cause of confiscation, along with it. However, these proceedings, and sale of the Lord Craven's estate, never passed with the clear judgment of the parliament, but met with great and high opposition, dividing four times; when on the first it was carried by only a single vote, the second by two, the third by three, and the fourth time by four votes. And when the act for sale of his estate was put to the question, on the division of the house, there were twenty in the negative, and only twenty-three members in the affirmative, of whom nine contracted for near 5000 l. per annum of the estate, as appeared by the books of Drury-house; besides what was bought in other men's names, for the use of members of that parliament, and those who were of the former parliament, which voted the confiscation of his estate.

King Charles therefore, on his restoration, taking into consideration his great losses in his service, created him an Earl, as before-mentioned; and constituted him colonel of the regiment of foot-guards, called the Coldstream regiment. He was likewise of his privy council, lord lieutenant of the county of Middlesex, and of the borough of Southwark; and June 30, 1660, custos rotulorum of Berkshire. He was also high steward of the university of Cambridge, one of the governors of the Charter-house, and one of the lords proprietors of the province of Carolina in North-America.

And, Sir William Craven of Lenchwike dying, leaving only a daughter, Elizabeth, (after married to Theophilus Leigh, of Longbrow, in the county of Gloucester, Esq;) he obtained a further grant, by other letters patent, bearing date 11 December, 17 Car. II. that the said title of Lord Craven of Hampsted-Marshall should remain unto Sir William Craven, Knt. (son of Sir Thomas Craven, brother to Sir Anthony before-mentioned) and to the heirs male of his body for ever.

The Earl of Craven continued in the esteem of King Charles the Second during the whole course of his reign; and Elizabeth Queen of Bohemia, the King's aunt, committed all her affairs to his lordship. When King James came to the crown, his lordship attended at his coronation; and for some time was in his favour, and was sworn of his privy council; but at length having intimation, that the King would be pleased with the resignation of his commission, he said, 'If they took away his regiment, they had as good take away his life, since he had nothing else to divert himself with.'

On King William's accession to the crown, the Earl being very aged, his regiment was bestowed on that gallant soldier, general Talmash, and the Earl of Clare was constituted lord lieutenant of the county of Middlesex. But his lordship, to the time of his death, was ever ready to serve the publick, and was

particularly famous for giving directions in extinguishing fires in the city of London and suburbs; of which he had so early intelligence, and was so ready to mount on horseback to assist with his presence, that it became a common saying, 'His horse smelt a fire as soon as it happened.'

His lordship, in his younger days, was one of the most accomplished gentlemen in Europe, an useful subject, charitable, abstemious as to himself, generous to others, familiar in his conversation, and was universally beloved. He died, unmarried, on the 9th of April, 1697, aged 88 years and 10 months, and was buried at Binley, near Coventry, 20 April following.

Whereupon the dignity of Lord Craven of Hampsted-Marshall, according to the entail, devolved (by the death of Sir Anthony Craven, of Spersholt in Berks, anno 1670, without issue) on William, son and heir of Sir William Craven, as it was limited in 17 Car. II. Which Sir William Craven, born 26 August, 1638, was the eldest son and heir of Sir Thomas Craven of Apletreewick in Craven, brother to Sir William Craven of Lenchwike, and Sir Anthony Craven, sons of Robert Craven of Apletreewick, son and heir of Henry Craven of the same place, elder brother of William Craven, grandfather of William Earl of Craven.

I shall therefore proceed to give a more particular account of the descendants of the said Henry, who, by his wife, a daughter of Sherwood, had issue three sons; whereof William and Thomas died without issue, and Robert succeeded to the estate at Apletreewick.

Which Robert, who was born in the year 1574, married Mary, daughter of ——— Brockden, and died in the year 1659, having had issue, 1. Henry, who died unmarried; 2. Sir William Craven, of Lenchwike, in the county of Worcester, knighted at Whitehall 29 Sept. 1639, who married Mary, daughter of Ferdinand Lord Viscount Fairfax, of Cameron in Scotland, and dying anno 1665, was buried at Norton, whose only daughter, Elizabeth, was married to Theophilus Leigh, Esq; as before mentioned; 3. Sir Thomas Craven, hereafter mentioned; 4. and 5. Robert and John, who died unmarried; 6. Sir Anthony Craven, of Spersholt in Berkshire, who died in the year 1670, leaving no issue by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of the Baron Pellets, of Mark in Germany: also a daughter, Margaret, married to Thomas Craven, a descendant from John Craven, of Apletreewick, first mentioned, who by her was father of Sir William Craven, and Sir Robert Craven. Sir William was seated at Winwick in Northamptonshire, and lies buried under a black marble grave-stone in the church of Winwick, with this inscription:

Here

Here lies the body of

Sir William Craven of Winwick, Knt.

Obiit 18 March, anno domini 1707.

Ætatis suæ 73.

And Sir Robert was buried in St. Peter's church in Bath, with this inscription over him :

Sir Robert Craven, Kt. sometime master of the horse to the Queen of Bohemia, (sister to King Charles the First) died 4 October, 1672. Ætat. 40.

I now return to Sir Thomas Craven, third, but eldest surviving son of Robert Craven. He was born in the year 1611, and having married Anne, daughter of Francis Proctor, of Beckwith in the parish of Horton, in com. Ebor. departed this life on the 15th of April, 1682, in the 71st year of his age, and was buried at Burnsall in Craven; having had issue Sir William Craven, his son and heir; and three daughters; Mary, married to Sir Edmund Andros, of the isle of Guernsey; Alice, wedded to William Topham, of Hebden in Craven, in com. Ebor. Esq; and Margaret, the wife of Christopher Dawson, of Langcliff-hall, near Settle, in Craven, in com. Ebor. Esq;

Sir William Craven, eldest son of Sir Thomas Craven, was born 26 August, 1638; and in 17 Car. II. the dignity of Lord Craven of Hampsted-Marshall was entailed on him, as aforesaid. He married Mary, daughter of Sir Christopher Clapham, of Beamsly, in the county of York, Knt. by whom he had eight sons and five daughters, viz. 1. William, who succeeded to the title of Lord Craven; 2. Thomas, born 14 June, 1670, who died young; 3. John, born 23 Nov. 1673, and died unmarried 1st of January, 1726-7; 4. Robert, born 3 Dec. 1674, and died in November 1710; 5. Christopher, born 7 May, 1675, who died unmarried; 6. Anthony, born 16 December, 1679, who died an infant; 7. Henry, born 12 November, 1680; 8. Charles, born 6 May, 1682, who was constituted governor of Carolina in the reign of Queen Anne, and has the seat of Lenchwike in Worcestershire. He married Elizabeth, daughter of ——— Staples, Esq; by whom he had issue three sons, Charles, John, and Robert; and five daughters. The daughters were, 1. Margaret, born 16 December, 1664; 2. Mary, born 13 August, 1665; 3. Martha, born 1 November, 1667; 4. Elizabeth, born 1 September, 1670; 5. Anne, born ——— February, 1684.

The said Sir William Craven died suddenly in his parlour at Combe-Abbey, on the 28th of Oct. 1695, and was buried

in the new vault in Pinley church, near Coventry, the 2d of November following. To whom succeeded William, his eldest son and heir.

Which William, born the 4th of October, 1668, succeeded to the title of Lord Craven of Hampsted-Marshall, on the death of the Earl of Craven, in 1697. His lordship, in 1702, was constituted lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of Berkshire; also was elected lord palatine, of the province of Carolina, in the 7th year of Queen Anne. And having married Elizabeth, daughter of Humberston Skipwith, Esq; son and heir apparent of Sir Fulwar Skipwith, of Newbold-hall, in the county of Warwick, Bart. had issue three sons, 1. William, late Lord Craven; 2. Fulwar; 3. Robert, of whom his mother died in childbed, the 16th of May, 1704, and deceased unmarried.

His lordship died at Combe-Abbey in Warwickshire, on the 9th of October, 1711, and was succeeded by William, his eldest son.

Which William, late Lord Craven, was under age at the death of his father; and after his return from his travels, in the year 1721, married Anne, only daughter to Frederick Tilney, of Rotherwick, in com. Southampton, Esq; by whom he had issue one daughter, who died on the 21st of November, 1725. And the Lady Craven, her mother, departing this life in the 26th year of her age, on the 5th of February, 1729-30, his lordship continued a widower till his death, the 10th of August, 1739. He was succeeded in honour and estate by his only brother, Fulwar, now Lord Craven, who is yet unmarried.

TITLE.] Fulwar Craven, Lord Craven.

CREATION.] Baron Craven, of Hampsted-Marshall, in com. Berks, by letters patent 12 March (1626) 2 Car. I. A new entail of the barony 16 March (1663) 15 Car. II. And a further entail of the barony 11 Dec. (1665) 17 Car. II.

ARMS.] Argent, a fess between six cross-crosslets, fitchy, gules.

CREST.] On a chapeau gules, turned up ermine, a griffon of the second, beak'd or.

SUPPORTERS.] Two griffons, ermine.

MOTTO.] VIRTUS IN ACTIONE CONSISTIT.

CHIEF SEATS.] At Combe-Abbey, in the county of Warwick, three miles from Coventry, and seventy from London; at Hampsted-Marshall, three miles from Newberry, and fifty from London, and at Ashdown-park near Lamburn, both in Berkshire.

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Craven Lord Craven

25.



CLIFFORD, Lord CLIFFORD.

XXVIII. **T**HIS family derive their name from ^a the castle of Clifford, in the hundred of Huntingdon, in com. Hereford, built by William Fitz-Osborn, Earl of Hereford, in William the Conqueror's reign. Walter de Clifford of that place (son of ^b Richard Fitz-Ponz, son of William Fitz-Ponz, who came into England with the Conqueror, and was Earl of Angus in Normandy) lived in Henry the Second's time, and held the manor of Corfham, in com. Salop, of the King. He married Margaret de Toeni, daughter and heir of Ralph de Toeni, a descendant from the said William Fitz-Osborn, and thereby acquired Clifford-castle, which gave name to his posterity. He had issue two sons and two daughters; Walter, his son and heir; and Richard de Clifford, Lord of Frampton, in com. Glouc. from whom descended those of that place. Of the daughters, Rosamond, the eldest, is taken notice of by most of our historians; and dying 23 Hen. II. was buried at Godstowe nunnery in Oxfordshire. Lucia, the other daughter, was married to Hugh Lord Say, Baron of Richard's-castle, in com. Hereford.

The above-said Walter, son and heir of Walter, lived in the reigns of Richard I. John, and Henry III. He married Agnes, daughter and heir of Roger de Condy, Lord of Covenby and Glenham, in com. Lincoln, and had issue five sons, viz. Walter, Roger, Richard, Simon, and Gyles.

Walter, the eldest, succeeded his father in his lands and honours, and married Margaret de Bruce, Lady of Cantrescliff, and had issue by her one daughter, Maud, married to William de Longespèc, third Earl of Salisbury, descended from King Henry II. by Rosamond Clifford.

The said Walter died anno 1263, leaving Margaret his wife a widow; who, dying soon after him, was buried at the priory-church of Aconbury, in com. Hereford.

Roger de Clifford, brother of the last Walter, married Sibill, daughter and heir of Robert de Ewias, and widow of Robert Lord Tregoz, by whom he had issue Roger, a great Baron, famous for his valour and experience in military affairs, and was at least 86 years old when he died, in 1286, and was buried in Dore-abbey, in com. Hereford; leaving issue by the aforesaid

^a Camden's Britannia, f. 618.
lib. 1. f. 161. penes Tho. Com. Leicest.

^b Ex Stemmate Famil. de Clifford MS.

Sibill, his first wife, Roger, his son and heir, renowned for his skill and magnanimity in the wars in Henry the Third and Edward the First's days, in whose 10th year, being in the Welsh wars, he was slain on St. Leonard's day in the isle of Anglesey, and was there interred.

He married ^c Isabel, eldest daughter and coheir of Robert de Vipont, Lord of Westmoreland, and, in her right, held Brougham-castle in Westmoreland, part of which he built and repaired, causing this inscription to be cut in stone over the door of the inward gate: *This made Roger.*

By his wife aforesaid he had issue Robert, his son and heir, born about Easter 1274. He was a martial man, and, being often engaged against the Scots, at length was slain at the battle of Striveling, or Bannocksburne, 24 June, 1314; and, as supposed, was buried at Shapp-abbey in Westmoreland.

He married Maud, daughter and coheir of Thomas de Clare (son of Richard de Clare) steward of Waltham forest, and left issue two sons. Roger, the eldest, succeeded his father in his lands and honours, and was born 2 February, 1299. He was attainted anno 1321 for taking part with Thomas Earl of Lancaster, but restored in blood and honour anno 1 Edward III. and, dying without issue, Robert de Clifford, his brother, succeeded.

Which Robert was born on All-Saints day 1305, and built some part of Skipton-castle, which had suffered much by the Scots. He was once in the wars in Scotland, in company with the Earl of Warwick and other lords, and died in his bed at home; tho' his father and grandfather died in the field, where fell several of his descendants.

He was married in Berkley-castle, anno 2 Edward III. to Isabel, only daughter to Maurice Lord Berkley, of Berkley-castle, in com. Gloucester; with whom he had a thousand pounds and fifty marks, as her portion. He had issue by her Robert de Clifford, who died without issue, anno 1362, in France; Roger, and Thomas.

Which Roger was heir to his brother, and 28 years of age at his death. He was often in the wars of Scotland, as well as in France, and went with the Earl of Arundel to sea, at the time he was sent to aid the Duke of Britany with a great army against the French.

He was one of the wisest and gallantest men of all the Cliffords. He married Maud, daughter of Thomas de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, and had issue by her three sons; Thomas Lord Clifford, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Lord Ros of Hamlake, and from them descended the Earls of Cumberland; also Sir William Clifford, governor of Berwick,

who married Anne, daughter and coheir of Thomas Lord Bardolph, and died without issue, anno 1417; and Lewis.

Which Lewis, in 31 Edw. III. was a knight, and received the King's command^a, together with Sir Donald Heflrig and Sir Walter Mewes, to deliver to Thomas Earl of Kent the custody of the fort and place of Cruyck in Normandy. In 47 Edw. III. he^c accompanied the Duke of Lancaster in his expedition into France; and in 51 Edw. III. when that Duke, espousing Wickliff and his doctrine, had affronted the Bishop of London, and thereupon the citizens rising beset the Duke's house, called the Savoy, the Princess of Wales sent three of her knights^d, whereof Sir Lewis Clifford was one, to intreat them to be reconciled to the Duke: to which they answered, 'How, for the honour of the Princess, they would obey, and with all reverence be ready to do whatever she should please to require.'

He was chosen one of the knights companions of the most noble order of the garter, before the 7th of King Richard the Second, for then he was one of the twenty-four of that noble order, who, against the feast of St. George, had surcoats given them, by the King, of violet in grain. In 9 Richard II. he was commander in chief of the city of Carlisle, when the Scots and French attacked it; which he valiantly defended, and forced them to retire. In 13 Richard II. he signed^e, with the King, the peers, and other great men, a letter to the Pope, dated 26 May, 1390, complaining of the exorbitances and incroachments of the apostolical see. In 15 Richard II. he was, with the Lord Percy and Sir Robert Biquet, sent ambassadors to the King of France, to declare to him the good affection of the King his master towards peace, and to appoint a place to treat thereof, which was concluded on to be at Amiens. In 19 Richard II. he was, with others^f, sent again on an embassy to France, to treat of a marriage between the Lady Isabel, daughter to the French King, and the King of England.

He died in the 4th year of King Henry IV. and is much taken notice of, by our historians, for being seduced by those zealots of that time, called Lollards (amongst which he was one of the chief) but, being at length sensible of those schismatical tenets, he confessed his error to the archbishop of Canterbury, and did cordially repent, as is evident from those remarkable expressions in his last will and testament; a transcript whereof, for the satisfaction of the curious, I shall here recite:

'In nomine Patris, et Filii, et Spiritus Sancti. Amen. The sevententhe day of September, the yere of our Lord Jesu Christ,

^d Rot. Franc. 31 E. III. m. 5. ^e Frois. c. 310. f. 190. ^f Barnes's Hist. E. III. p. 905; ^g Rymer, tom. 6. p. 673. ^h Stow's Annals, p. 310.
ⁱ Regist. March, p. 56, in Cur. Prærog. Cant.

' a thousand foure hundred and foure, I Lowys Clyfforth, fals and
 ' traytor to my Lord God, and to all the blessed company of He-
 ' vene, and unworthi to be clepyd a cristen man, make and or-
 ' deyne my testament and my last will in this manere. At the
 ' begynning I most unworthi and Goddis traytor recommaunde
 ' my wrechid and synfule soule hooly to the grace and to the
 ' grete mercy of the blessed Trynytie; and my wrechid careyne to
 ' be beryed in the ferthest corner of the chirche-zerd, in which
 ' pariche my wrechid soule departeth fro my body. And I prey
 ' and charge my survivors and myne executors, as they wollen
 ' answeere to fore God, and as all myne hoolle trust in this matere
 ' is in him; that on my stinking careyne be neyther ley'd clothe
 ' of gold, ne of silke; but a black clothe, and a taper at myne
 ' hed, and another at my fete; ne stone ne other thing, where-
 ' by any man my witt where my stinking careyne liggeth. And
 ' to that chirche do myne executors all thingis, which owen duly
 ' in such caas to be don, without eny more cost saaf to pore men.
 ' And also I prey my survivors and myne executors, that eny dette
 ' that eny man kan axe me, by true title, that hit be payd. And
 ' yf eny man can trewly say, that I have don hym eny harme in
 ' body or in good, that ye make largely his gree, whyles the
 ' goodys wole stretch. And I wole also, that none of myne ex-
 ' ecutors meddle or mynystre eny thinge of my goodys withoutyn
 ' avyse and consent of my survivors, or sum of hem.

' Now first I bequethe to Sire Phylpe la Vache, Knight, my
 ' masse-book, and my porhoos; and my book of tribulacion to
 ' my daughter his wyf.

' Et quicquid residuum fuerit omnium et singulorum bono-
 ' rum et catallorum, superius seu inferius legatorum, do integrè
 ' et lego Philippo la Vache, Johanni Cheyne, et Thomæ Clan-
 ' vow, militibus, libere sibi possidendum; ac pro libito voluntatis
 ' suæ, tanquam de bonis et catallis suis propriis inde disponen-
 ' dum et faciendum, absque contradictione, calumnia, seu per-
 ' turbatione cujuscunque, pro me, vel nomine meo aliququaliter
 ' inde faciendum. Hujus autem testamenti, ultimæ voluntatis
 ' meæ, facio, ordino, et constituo executores bonorum meorum,
 ' et administratores, Johannem Andrew, Johannem Carleton,
 ' Walterum Gaytone, et Thomam Barbowe: et ipsi Deum
 ' præ oculis habentes, omnia singula præmissa faciant, et fideli-
 ' ter perimpleteant, et exequantur, ad honorem Dei, et utilitatem
 ' populi sui, secundum dispositionem et concilium atque assensum
 ' supervisorum meorum, viz. Philippi la Vache, Johannis
 ' Cheyne, et Thomæ Clanvow; militum, vel alicujus eorum.
 ' In cujus rei testimonium huic præsentì testamento, et ultimæ
 ' voluntati meæ sigillum meum apposui. Dat. &c. die et anno
 ' superadictis.

Probat. 5 Dec. 1404. (6 H. IV.)

Befides

Besides his daughter, married to Sir Philip la Vache, he had issue by his wife, whose name was * Eleanor, a son, William Clifford, who had to wife Elizabeth, daughter and coheir to Sir Arnold Savage, Knt. and widow of Sir Reginald Cobham, Knt. by whom he had issue two sons, Lewis, and John, ancestor to the present Lord Clifford, and departed this life in 16 Hen. VI.

His eldest son, Lewis Clifford, died in the life-time of his father, having married Anne, daughter of the Lord Molins, by whom he had issue Alexander Clifford, of Holm in Kent, who had to wife Margaret, daughter of Walter Colepeper, by whom he had issue two sons, Nicholas, and Richard, from whom the Cliffords of the county of Kent are descended.

John, the second son of William Clifford (son and heir of Sir Lewis) married Florentia, daughter of John St. Leger, Esq; and was succeeded by Thomas, his son and heir.

Which Thomas was seated at Borscombe, in the county of Wilts, and had to wife Thomasine, daughter of John Thorpe, by whom he had issue William Clifford, of Borscombe, who marrying Elizabeth, daughter of ——— Vaux, of Odiam, in the county of Southampton, had issue Henry Clifford, of Borscombe, who had to wife Elizabeth, daughter of William Carrant, of Tumber, in the county of Somerset, and was succeeded by Anthony, his son and heir, seated at Borscombe aforesaid, who made his will 19 April, in 22 Eliz. and, departing this life on the 12th of September, 1580, was buried in the cathedral at Exeter.

He had to wife Anne, daughter of Sir Peter Courtney, of Ugbrook, in the parish of Chudley in Devonshire, by whom he had issue three sons, Henry, William, and Thomas.

From Henry, his eldest son, descended the Cliffords of Borscombe, and King's-Teignton in Devonshire; the last of which name there, James Clifford, left issue an only daughter and heir, Mary, married to colonel Bampfild, the only son of Sir Copleston Bampfild, of Poltimore, in com. Devon, Bart. who had issue by her Sir Copleston-Warwick Bampfild, Bart. and John Bampfild, Esq;

Thomas Clifford, the third son of Anthony, had the seat of Ugbrook in Devonshire; and, dying in September 1634, left issue by Amy his wife, daughter and heir of Hugh Steplehill, of Bremble, in com. Wilts, two sons, Hugh and Thomas; also four daughters.

Hugh, the eldest son, had also the seat of Ugbrook; and in 1639, on the rebellion of the Scots, took up arms for the King, and was colonel of a regiment of foot; but, falling sick on the Northern march, returned home, and died the same year.

He married Mary, daughter of Sir George Chudleigh, of Ailton, in the county of Devon, Bart. by whom he had two sons; Thomas, who was created Lord Clifford; and George, who married Elizabeth, daughter of George Price, of Esher in Surry, and had issue George, his son and heir, Elizabeth, and Margaret.

But before I treat of Thomas Lord Clifford, who raised himself, by his great parts and industry, to high preferments, and to the dignity of a Baron of this realm; I shall first observe¹, that his grandfather, Thomas Clifford, of Ugbrook, Esq; in his youth, served in the wars in the Netherlands; and, after taking to his studies in the university of Oxford, he attended Robert Earl of Essex in his naval expedition to Cadiz, in the latter part of Queen Elizabeth's reign, and was twice sent by that Queen envoy to some of the German and Italian Princes. Having passed the age of 50 years, he fell to the study of divinity; in which he became so great a proficient, that, doing all his exercises, he took the degree of doctor in the university of Oxford, where he preached a Latin sermon, and in that function continued, without accepting any preferment in the church, but preached gratis all his time, to shew others the way of avoiding those rocks, whereon he himself had, in his youth, sometimes run (as he often expressed) and died in 1634, as before-mentioned.

I now return to Sir Thomas, his son, before-mentioned, born^a at Ugbrook, 1 Aug. 1630; who being a person of great natural parts, much accomplished by his education, and a sedulous student of the law in the Middle-Temple, London, was, by the borough of Totness, in com. Devon, elected a member in that parliament which restored King Charles the Second, also a member of the parliament which begun at Westminster, 8 May, 13 Car. II. and, having been knighted, he attended the Duke of York in that great sea-fight with the Dutch, which happened 3 June, 1665. And, continuing with the fleet, then commanded by the Earl of Sandwich (as vice-admiral) he was in that service at Bergen in Norway, where the English fleet, on the second of August next following, attacked the Dutch: soon after which, he was sent to the Kings of Sweden and Denmark, with full power to treat, and make new alliances with them.

And the next year (1666) he was in another engagement at sea against the Dutch, which continued the four first days of June, the fleet being then commanded by Prince Rupert and the Duke of Albermarle; and likewise in that of the 25th of July next ensuing.

On his return from those great adventures, in November following, on the death of Sir Hugh Pollard, he was made comp-

¹ Addit. and Emend. to the Baronage of Eng. by Sir William Dugdale MS. n MS. ut antea,

troller of his Majesty's household; and, on the 5th of December following, sworn of the privy council, for (as the Gazette expresses it) 'his singular zeal, wherein he had, on all occasions, merited in his Majesty's service, and more eminently in the honourable dangers in the then late war against the Dutch and French, where he had been all along a constant actor, and, as it was observed, had made it his choice to take his share in the warmest part of those services.' Also, on the death of Thomas Earl of Southampton, lord treasurer of England, he was appointed one of the lords commissioners for executing that honourable office; and, on the 14th of June, 1668, constituted treasurer of the household.

In 1672, on the death of Sir John Trevor, and in the absence of Henry Earl of Arlington, he executed the office of his Majesty's principal secretary of state, until the return of the Lord Arlington from his embassy in Holland, and Mr. Henry Coventry from his embassy in Sweden. In all which employments he merited so well, that, on the 20th of April, 24 Car. II. his Majesty advanced him to the degree and dignity of a Baron of this realm, by the title of Lord Clifford of Chudleigh before-mentioned. And, in November following, made him high treasurer of England, by the delivery of the white staff, and constituting him, by letters patent, treasurer of the exchequer.

In which high post of lord treasurer he continued till 19 June, 1673; but then, chusing retirement, he resigned his staff, and retired into the country, where he ended his days in the 43d year of his age, in September 1673, and was buried in Ugbrook chapel.

It is further memorable of him^p, that, in consideration of his faithful services, his Majesty granted him a lease, for sixty years, of Cressow pastures near Aylesbury, in the county of Bucks; and gave to him, and to the heirs male of his body, the manors of Cannington and Rodway-Fitz-Pain, in the county of Somerset; also, that he erected a fair chapel at Ugbrook aforesaid, which was consecrated by Anthony bishop of Exeter, and afterwards procured an act of parliament for the entailing of Ugbrook, and the rectory of Chudleigh, on the heirs male of his body.

He married^q Elizabeth, daughter and coheir to William Martin, of Lindridge, in com. Devon, Esq; by whom he had issue seven sons, and eight daughters; two of which sons were christened by the name of Thomas, but died infants; a third son also named Thomas, born the 3d of December, 1652 (a very hopeful gentleman, educated in Queen's college, Oxon) travelled into Italy, and died at Florence, at the Duke's court, by whom he was much carested, 29 March, 1671; and George, the

^o MS. ut antea.^p Ibid.^q Ibid.

fourth son, died young: so that Hugh, Simon, and Charles did only survive him.

His daughters were, 1. Elizabeth, who died young; 2. Elizabeth, married to Henry Carew, only son to Sir Thomas Carew, of Haccombe, in com. Devon, Bart. 3. Mary, wedded to Sir Simon Leech, knight of the bath; 4. Amy, married to John Courtney, of Molland, in com. Devon, Esq; 5. Catharine, who died unmarried the 6th of May, 1708, aged 50; Anne, who died unmarried 27th of May, 1708, aged 40; Rhoda, and Isabel, who died unmarried.

Hugh, before-mention'd, succeeded his father in honour and estate, and married Anne, one of the daughters and coheirs of Sir Thomas Preston, of the manor in Furness com. Lanc. Bart. by whom he had issue nine sons and six daughters: 1. Francis, born in 1686, who died an infant; 2. Thomas, born anno domini 1687, who married Charlot, Countess of Newburgh, and left issue two daughters Frances, and Anne; 3. Frances, who died in Germany, aged about 19 years; 4. William, who died an infant; as did George and Charles, 5th and 6th sons; 7. Hugh, born in 1700, late Lord Clifford: 8. Henry died at Cannington in Somersetshire, unmarried; 9. Lewis-Walter died young in Flanders.

Of the daughters, Elizabeth was married to William Constable, Lord Viscount Dunbar, and secondly, 17 Nov. 1720, to Charles Fairfax, of Gilling, only son of Thomas Lord Fairfax, and died of the small-pox, 25 April, 1721. Catherine and Mary were nuns at Ghent, of which the eldest is dead. Anne is married to George Carey, of Torr-Abbey, in com. Devon, Esq; and is now living. Amy was married to Cuthbert Constable, of Burton-Constable, near Hull in Yorkshire, Esq; son of Francis Tunstall, of Wycliff, in the same county, Esq; by Cicily, daughter of John Lord Viscount Dunbar; and by the will of the said William Constable, Lord Viscount Dunbar, who died in 1718, inherited the estate, and took the name of Constable. Amy, his lady, died July 25, 1731, leaving issue William, in his 17th year, Cicily, in her 13th, and Winifred, in her 7th year, anno 1738. Preston, the youngest daughter, was a nun at Ghent.

The before-mentioned Hugh Lord Clifford, departing this life on the 12th of October, 1730, was succeeded in honour and estate by Hugh, his 7th son. And his lady, surviving him, died in July 1734.

Which Hugh Lord Clifford married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Blount, of Blagdon, in com. Devon, Esq; and sister to the present Dutchess of Norfolk, and to the lady of the late Hon. Philip Howard, only brother to his Grace Edward Duke of Norfolk, Earl-Marshal, by whom he had issue four sons; Hugh, now Lord Clifford; Edward; Henry, who died an infant; and



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Thomas, born after his decease, August 22, 1732; also two daughters, Elizabeth, who died an infant, and Mary. And departing this life on the 26th of March, 1732, was succeeded by Hugh, his eldest son, before-mentioned, aged about fourteen years; who, on the 17th of December, 1749, married the Lady Anne, sister of the present Earl of Litchfield.

TITLE.] Hugh Clifford, Lord Clifford.

CREATION.] Baron Clifford, of Chudleigh, in com. Devon, April 22, 1672, 24 Car. II.

ARMS.] Cheque, or and azure, a fess, gules, a crescent for difference.

CREST.] Out of a ducal coronet, or, a wyvern rising, gules.

SUPPORTERS.] On the dexter side, a wyvern with wings expanded: on the sinister, a monkey proper, environ'd about the loins, and chain'd, or.

MOTTO.] SEMPER PARATUS.

CHIEF SEATS.] At Chudleigh, in the county of Devon, nine miles from Exeter, and 149 from London; at Ugbrook, in the same county, two miles from Chudleigh; and at Cannington, in the county of Somerset, two miles from Bridgewater, and 115 from London.

BUTLER, *Lord Butler of Weston.*

XXIX. **C**HARLES Lord Butler, second and youngest son of that valiant and accomplished nobleman, Thomas Earl of Ossory, son and heir of James Duke of Ormond, was born 4 Sept. 1671. The great exploits of his grandfather and his father, with the rest of his ancestors, are too copious to give a full account of them in this work; but I shall recite the most memorable acts of the Earl of Ossory, his lordship's father.

He was born at Kilkenny in Ireland, July 8, 1634; and in his youth gave such early proofs of his progress in all polite literature, as fitted him for the greatest employments; having spent his time not in extravagancies (too frequent with persons of great birth) but in improving himself in all arts worthy of example. At twenty-one years of age, Sir Robert Southwell gave this character of him: 'That he had a very handsome face; a good head of hair; well set; very good natured; rides the great horse very well; is a very good tennis-player, fencer, and dancer; understands music; plays on the guitarre and lute; speaks French elegantly; reads Italian fluently; is a good historian; and so well versed in romances, that if a gallery be full of pictures and hangings, he

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‘ he will tell the stories of all that are there described. He shuts up his door at eight o’clock in the evening, and studies till midnight. He is temperate, courteous, and excellent in all his behaviour.’

On the 8th of February, 1660, he was constituted colonel of a regiment of foot in Ireland; and June 13, 1661, had a commission to be colonel of the next regiment of horse that should be vacant: whereby, on the decease of the Earl of Montrath, he succeeded to his troop of horse, and regiment of foot, and was made lieutenant-general of the horse. On the 16th of April, 1661, he was sworn of the privy council in Ireland; and the King, judging it important to his service, summoned him by writ, June 22, 1662, to the house of peers in that kingdom. He was at that time a member of the house of commons for the city of Bristol, and university of Dublin. And on the 8th of August following the house of peers there ordered (with consent of the Earls bench) the Earl of Ossory to be placed above all of that degree.

On the 31st of May, 1663, his truly noble father, the Duke of Ormond, embarked for England, leaving his son, the Earl of Ossory, lord deputy of Ireland; who managed that great trust with all the prudence and dexterity, that could be expected from the offspring of such a father. Borlace (in his account of Ireland, p. 273) says of him, ‘ That never any, unless his father, received the sword with more general applause, or bore it with a more equal and obliging temper.’ On the 16th Sept. 1665, he was constituted lieutenant-general of the army in Ireland; and in 1666 appointed one of the lords of the King’s bedchamber; also the same year, 4 Feb. the university of Oxford complimented him with the degree of doctor of the civil law, with more than ordinary solemnity; and June 12, 1666, he was sworn^b of the privy council in England.

The King called him up to the house of peers in England, by writ of summons, bearing date^c 14 Sept. 1666, 18 Car. II. by the title of Lord Butler of Moor-Park in Hertfordshire (a mansion-house he resided at) and he took his place there accordingly on the 18th of September following. In 1669, when the Prince of Orange paid the King a visit in England, his Majesty particularly^d appointed the Earl of Ossory to attend his highness in his passage back to Holland.

In 1671 he had the command of the Resolution man of war^e, and was vice-admiral under Sir Robert Holmes, when he attacked the Dutch Smyrna fleet; and the account, published by authority, recites, ‘ that they all behaved with great gallantry.’

^a Wood’s Fasti Oxonienses, vol. 2. p. 167.

^b Hist. of Eng. vol. 3. p. 285.

^c Journal of Parl. in eod. anno.

^d Hist. of Eng. vol. 3. p. 304.

^e Hist. of Eng. vol. 3. p. 310.

On Sept. 30, 1672^f, his lordship was elected one of the knights companions of the garter, and was installed at Windsor on the 25th of October following; at which time he was lieutenant-general of the army in Ireland, one of the bedchamber to his Majesty, and of the privy-council in England and Ireland, as appears ^g from his installation plate in the 21st stall in St. George's chapel at Windsor, now remaining there.

In November following he was sent envoy extraordinary to the court of France, to condole on the death of Lewis-Francis Duke of Anjou; and, on taking his leave, was presented with a jewel of 2000 l. value. War being declared against the United Provinces, the King and the Duke went to Rye in Sussex, to take a view of the fleet under the command of Prince Rupert, which was joined by the French squadron under Count D'Estrees: and his Majesty, May 17, 1673, conferred ^h, on the Earl of Ossory the post of rear-admiral of the blue squadron; and two days after left the fleet under sail.

Prince Rupert was admiral, Sir Edward Spragge commanded the blue squadron, and the Count D'Estree, the French admiral, the white. The first engagement was at Schonevelt, on the 28th of May; when Tromp, the Dutch admiral, and Sir Edward Spragge, began the fight, which was obstinately maintained: but the brunt of it lying upon the blue squadron, where the Earl of Ossory had his post, both sides claimed the victory; and on the 4th of June Tromp and Spragge engaged again, and fought about six hours, with the same event. There was a third engagement on the 11th of August, when Spragge again being left with his squadron (without assistance from the admiral) was drowned by a cannon-shot striking his boat, as he was going out of his second ship, into a third. The Earl of Ossory was rear-admiral in that squadron commanded by Sir Edward, and behaved with exemplary conduct and valour; endeavouring to lay the Dutch admiral de Ruyter's ship on board; but he steer'd off, and avoided the engagement. Ant. Wood, in his *Fasti Oxonienses*, p. 167, says, 'In which fight, as also in others, he gallantly acted beyond the fiction of romance.' After the fight, he had his Majesty's orders, Sept. 10, to take the command of the whole fleet in the absence of Prince Rupert. And a peace being soon after made with Holland, the Earl of Arlington was sent, in 1675, to the Prince of Orange, to draw him into such measures of peace, as France then desired; and he prevailed on the Earl of Ossory to accompany him. About the beginning of December they arrived in the King's yacht, on pretence of visiting their friends at the Hague; but immedi-

^f Ibid. p. 314.
ut antea, p. 323.

^g Pote's *Antiq. of Windsor*, p. 310.
ⁱ Pointer's *Chron. Hist.* p. 244, 245.

^h *Hist. of England*,

ately after desired ^l Sir William Temple to introduce them to the Prince of Orange. Sir William relates ^k, 'that the Earl of Offory was known to have a great part in the kindness and esteem of the Prince, as well from his marriage into the Be-verwoert family, as from his bravery, so much applauded in all actions where he had been; which was a quality loved by the Prince, though employed against him.' The overtures made by the Earl of Arlington were not relished by the Prince; and he received him coldly; and, on the Earl of Offory's proposing to him the hopes or designs of a match with the Duke of York's eldest daughter, he took no further notice of it^l, than saying, 'His fortunes were not in a condition for him to think of a wife.' So that, after six weeks stay, they returned.

After his return, he was made a commissioner of the admiralty, in August 1675; and, on March 13 following, had a grant of a pension, for three years, of 2666 l. 13 s. 4 d. annually. On 18 November, 1676, he was sworn lord-chamberlain to Queen Catharine. In July 1677 he joined the Prince of Orange at the siege of Charleroy; of which Sir William Temple relates ^m, that the French assembling a great army to relieve it, the Prince called a council of war, to resolve whether to fight the French army, or raise the siege; the last was resolved on, and accordingly executed: and gives the following account: 'My Lord Offory happened to arrive at the camp the day before the council of war; upon which the siege was raised; which made many think, something his lordship brought from England was the occasion of it. But I could never find there was any thing more in his journey, than the hopes of seeing a battle, (which was ever a particular inclination of my Lord Offory) and a cast of my Lord Arlington, to preserve himself in the Prince's favour and confidence as much as he could, by my Lord Offory's keeping close to him, at a time when he saw the business of christendom roll so much on the person of the Prince.' With the raising of the siege of Charleroy the campaign ended for that year. But, in February following, being sent over to command the English forces in the pay of the States, he had a commission from them to be colonel and captain of one of their six regiments; and had the Prince's patent to be major-general and commander in chief of the English.

In 1678, the French having besieged Mons, the Prince of Orange made preparations with the greatest vigour to relieve it; and about 10000 English, arrived in Flanders, were ordered to march that way, and join the Prince, who resolved to relieve the place, or die in the attempt, as Sir William Temple observesⁿ.

^l Vide his Memoirs, part 2 p. 72.
^m Ibid. p. 287, 288.

^k Ibid. p. 75.
ⁿ Ibid. p. 334.

ⁱ Ibid. p. 82, 83.

On the 14th of August his Highness attacked the French army, commanded by the Duke of Luxemburgh, with that resolution and vigour, which at first surprized them^o; and, after an obstinate and bloody fight, so disordered them, that tho' the night prevented the end of the action, yet it was generally concluded, that if he had been at liberty the next day to pursue it, he must, in all appearance, not only have relieved Mons, but made an impression into France. But the morning after the Prince received advice from the States, of the peace being signed at Nimeguen. The Earl of Ossory, by his conduct and valour, gained such glory in the battle, that the States of Holland, the Duke de Villa-Hermosa, governor of the Low Countries, acknowledged his great services in that campaign; as did the King of Spain himself in a letter under his own hand. His lordship, on his return to England, was received with that universal applause his virtue and merits deserved; being the darling of the court, and of the people, a happiness very rare in this nation. But his qualities were such, as could not fail of gaining esteem and affection. He was so far from being elated on his wisdom and valour, that he was rather a true pattern of affability and courtesy, free from pride and vanity, as well as from the opposite vices of flattery and affectation. In 1679, King Charles, at his court at Whitehall, 21 April, establishing^p a new privy council of some select lords, &c. the Earl of Ossory was not among them; but that council being dissolved, his lordship, April 16, 1680^q, was again sworn of the privy council, and was then lord-chamberlain to the Queen. At length this brave nobleman, of whom (as is allowed by all writers of those times) enough can never be spoken, was snatch'd away at Whitehall, on Friday the 30th of July, at a quarter past seven in the evening^r, by a pestilential fever, after thirteen days indisposition; and his body was the next evening privately carried and deposited in a vault in King Henry the VIIth's chapel, joining to the abbey-church of Westminster, there to remain, till his noble father, the Duke of Ormond, should order the farther disposal of it; and afterwards was conveyed to Kilkenny in Ireland, and there laid in the vault belonging to the Ormond family, under part of the cathedral church.

His eminent loyalty, heroic and forward zeal on all occasions to serve his King and country^s, were manifested by many brave and generous actions, which, as they made him to be honoured and esteemed by all when living, made him also when dead generally lamented. Several elegies were made on him,

^o Temple's Memoirs, p. 334, 355.

^q Wood's Fasti Oxoniens. p. 167.

rald, MS. in my own custody.

^p Ibid. part 2. p. 21. & Appendix, p. 11.

^r Journal of Gregory King, Lancaster He-

^s Wood's Fasti, at antea, p. 168.

deploring greatly the untimely loss of so great and valiant a commander; the best whereof was made^t by Thomas Flatman, printed in two sheets in fol. Lond. 1681. His noble father, the Duke of Ormond, having perused it, sent to the author a mourning ring, with a diamond in it, worth 100 l. as a reward for his labour and ingenuity. His death was universally regretted, not only in England, but in the greatest part of Europe; such rare qualifications being (it may justly be said) not equalled by any then living. It gives me spirits, when I treat of deserving men; and hope the reader will accept this grateful offering to the memory of this excellent person, and excuse my inserting some stanzas of Mr. Flatman's pindarick ode, beginning as follows:

I.

No more — alas! that bitter word, no more —
 The great, the just, the generous, the kind,
 The universal darling of mankind,
 The noble OSSORY is now no more!
 The mighty man is fall'n
 From glory's lofty pinnacle!
 Meanly, like one of us, he fell;
 Not in the hot pursuit of victory,
 As gallant men would chuse to die;
 But tamely, like a poor plebeian, from his bed
 To the dark grave a captive led:
 Emasculating sighs and groans around,
 His friends in floods of sorrow drown'd;
 His awful truncheon, and bright arms laid by;
 He bow'd his glorious head to destiny.

II.

Celestial powers, how unconcern'd you are!
 No black eclipse, or blazing star,
 Presag'd the death of this illustrious man;
 No deluge, no, nor hurricane.
 In her old wonted course nature went on,
 As if some common thing were done,
 One single victim to death's altars come,
 And not, in OSSORY, a whole hecatomb, &c.

III.

Shrink, ye crown'd heads, that think yourselves secure,
 And from your mould'ring thrones look down:
 Your greatness cannot long endure:
 The king of terrors claims you for his own:
 You are but tributaries to his dreadful crown.

^t Wood's *Athenæ Oxonienses*, p. 626.

Renown'd, serene, imperial, most august,
Are only high and mighty epithets for dust.

In vain, in vain, so high

Our tow'ring expectations fly;

While the blossoms of our hopes, so fresh and gay,

Appear, and promise fruit, then fade away.

From valiant OSSORY's ever-loyal hands

What did we not believe?

We dreamt of yet unconquer'd lands,

He to his Prince would give,

And neighbouring crowns retrieve;

Expected, that he would in triumph come,

Laden with spoils and Africk's banners, home;

As if an hero's years

Were as unbounded, as our fond desires.

IV.

Lament, lament, you that dare honour love,

And court her at a noble rate

Your prowess to approve;

That dare religiously upon her wait,

And blush not to grow good, when you grow great:

Such mourners suit his virtue, such his state,

And you, brave souls, who for your country's good

Did wond'rous things in fields and seas of blood,

Lament th' undaunted chief that led you on:

Whose exemplary courage could inspire

The most degen'rate heart with martial English fire,

Your bleeding wounds who shall hereafter dress

With an indulgent tenderness?

Touch'd with a melting sympathy,

Who shall your wants supply?

Since he, your good Samaritan, is gone.

O charity! thou richest boon of heaven,

To man in pity given!

(For when well-meaning mortals give,

The poor's and their own bowels they relieve)

Thou makest with alacrity to die,

Mis'd and bewail'd like thee large-hearted OSSORY,

V.

Arise, ye blest inhabitants above!

From your immortal seats arise,

And on our wonders, on our love,

Gaze with astonish'd eyes.

Arise! arise! make room!

Th' exalted shade is come.

See where he comes! what princely port he bears!

How godlike he appears!

His shining temples round
 With wreaths of everlasting laurel bound;
 As from the bloody field of MONS he came,
 Where he out-fought th' hyperboles of fame.
 See! how the guardian angel of our isle
 Receives the deify'd champion with a smile.
 Welcome, the guardian angel says,
 Full of songs of joy and praise,
 Welcome thou art to me,
 And to these regions of serenity:
 Welcome, the winged choir resounds:
 Whilst with loud Euges all the sacred place abounds.

I am now to recite, that his lordship married, on the 17th of November, 1659, new style, the Lady Amelia Nassau, eldest daughter to Lewis of Nassau, Lord of Beverwaert, la Leeke, Odyke, and Auverquerque, governor of Sluys, natural son of Maurice, Prince of Orange, and Count of Nassau, by Madam de Beverwaert, Countess of Mechlin: by which lady, who was naturalized by act of parliament 13 Sept. 1660 (and buried in Christ-church 27 Jan. 1684) he had six sons and six daughters, who all died young or unmarried, except two sons and three daughters; James, who, succeeding his grandfather, was Duke of Ormond; Charles, now Earl of Arran, of whom I am principally to treat; Lady Elizabeth, married in 1673 to William-Richard-George Stanley, Earl of Derby, and was groom of the stole, first lady of the bedchamber, and a favourite to her Majesty Queen Mary; Lady Emilia; and Lady Henrietta, married in 1696 to Henry d'Auverquerque, Earl of Grantham, her first cousin; and died Oct. 11, 1724.

James, the eldest son, Duke of Ormond, was born 29 April, 1665, in the castle of Dublin, when his father was lord-deputy to his grandfather. He was educated in Christ-church college, Oxford; and on the 6th of Sept. 1680, being presented by the orator with a speech to the vice-chancellor, he was created master of arts. So early did he take to arms, that he went a voluntier, in April 1684, to the siege of Luxemburgh, then invested by the French, whence he returned to England in July; and, by the interest of his noble grandfather, the Duke, was constituted colonel of a regiment of horse in Ireland. In 1685, King James II. appointed him one of the lords of his bedchamber; and serving in the army sent against the Duke of Monmouth, he had a share in the victory then obtained. On the death of his grandfather, he was unanimously elected chancellor of the university of Oxford, July 25, 1688, and installed, at his house in St. James's square,

August 23 following. The revolution ensued within the same year; and on the landing of the Prince of Orange, the Duke shewed his zeal for the Protestant religion^t, in going, with the Prince of Denmark, from King James at Andover, and joining his Highness at Sherborn: in consideration of which early declaration, King William, on his advancement to the throne^u, made him of his bedchamber, captain of his second troop of guards, and knight of the garter. On the coronation, April 11, 1689^w, he performed the office of lord high constable of England for that day. And in the campaign that year in the Netherlands he served as general of the English cavalry, but had no opportunity of exerting himself. In 1690 he went over to Ireland^x with King William, and was at the battle of the Boyne^y; and, July 3, was dispatched with nine troops of horse to secure the city of Dublin; and, the King after advancing towards Kilkenny, his Grace was dispatched to secure the adjacent country from plunder; and had the good luck to find his castle of Kilkenny had been preserved by Count Lauzun, with all the goods and furniture; and King William, coming there July 19, was splendidly entertained by his Grace. King James had seized on his estate in Ireland, which was then valued at 25000*l.* a year; and his parliament at Dublin attainted him May 7, 1689^z. Also King James excepted him out of his general pardon, April 20, 1692.

At the beginning of the year 1691^a, the Duke went into Holland, with King William, to the famous congress at the Hague; and, at an interview between his Majesty and the Elector of Brandenburg, had the honour of dining with them, and sat next to the Elector; as he did some days after, when the said Elector treated the King. The campaign proved unactive, till the latter end thereof; when, King William having left the army under the command of Prince Waldeck, the French fell on his rear in their march. But his Grace was not in this action, being gone two days before with King William to Loo, and thence, some time after, into England. Nor is there much to be said of the year 1692, when the Duke was, during the whole campaign, in the Netherlands; the only action of note being the battle of Steenkirk, fatal to the English foot.

In 1693, Marshal de Luxembourg, who commanded the French army, having, by his hasty march from the lines, tempted the confederates to send a strong detachment of their army to make an incursion on that side, and another to secure the town of Liege; and finding his project had succeeded as he

^t Hist. of Eng. vol. 3. p. 539. ^u Ibid. p. 524, 550, 560. ^w Ibid. p. 560.
^x Ibid. p. 598. ^y Ibid. p. 604. ^z Ibid. ^a Hist. Eng. vol. 3. p. 617.
with'd,

with'd, in weakening their army by those detachments; turned on them with the same rapidity as he had before marched towards Liege. The confederate generals, seeing their mistake, spent the whole night in intrenching, being before strongly posted with the villages of Landen and Neer-Winden on the right and left, of which they were possessed, and a high road along their front, besides all the works they threw up. By break of day, on the 29th of July, N. S. the French advanced, and, after long cannonading on both sides, attacked the villages of Lare and Neer-Winden, which they twice gained, and lost again; and there the Duke of Berwick was taken prisoner. This did not discourage them from attacking the confederate left wing at Neer-Landen, which was extraordinarily well fortified; and at the same time they renewed the attack upon Neer-Winden, which they possessed themselves of; and of the village of Lare; and having thrown down the intrenchments for their horse to come in, there ensued an entire defeat of the confederate army. The Duke of Ormond, who had been the whole time where danger called, seeing most of the generals gone, charged at the head of a body of horse he had got together, and having received some wounds, and his horse being shot under him, he was taken prisoner, and saved by a gentleman of the French guards, from a soldier who was just going to kill him. His Grace was treated by the French in the most honourable manner, as he ever acknowledged; the general officers having all offered him their service and their purses: and he found an opportunity to signalize his charity and generosity, as he had before his bravery; of which no better account can be given, than in the words of Mr. Dryden, in the dedication of his fables to him, as follows:

‘ Yet not to be wholly silent of your charities, I must
 ‘ stay a little on one action, which preferred the relief of
 ‘ others to the consideration of yourself. When, in the battle
 ‘ of Landen, your heat of courage (a fault only pardonable
 ‘ to your youth) had transported you so far before your
 ‘ friends, that they were unable to follow, much less to suc-
 ‘ cour you; when you were not only dangerously, but in
 ‘ all appearance mortally wounded; when in that desperate
 ‘ condition you were made prisoner, and carried to Namur,
 ‘ at that time in possession of the French; then it was,
 ‘ my Lord, that you took a considerable part of what was
 ‘ remitted to you of your own revenues, and, as a
 ‘ memorable instance of your heroick charity, put it into
 ‘ the hands of Count Guiscard, who was governor of the
 ‘ place, to be distributed among your fellow-prisoners. —
 ‘ How happy was it for those poor creatures, that your Grace
 ‘ was made their fellow-sufferer; and how glorious for you,
 ‘ that you chose to want, rather than not relieve the
 ‘ wants

‘wants of others! — All men, even those of a different interest, and contrary principles, must praise this action, as the most eminent for piety. — No envy can detract from this; it will shine in history, and, like swans, grow whiter the longer it endures; and the name of Ormond will be more celebrated in his captivity, than in his greatest triumphs.’

His Grace was after exchanged for the Duke of Berwick, taken in the same battle; and, on his return home, sent presents, suitable to his generous mind, to some of the French commanders of note, who had treated him with the greatest courtesy, and supplied all his wants, till he had his returns from England. The Duke after never failed of attending his post in the army, where the grandeur of his table and retinue were an honour to the English nation; but not any thing else is memorable of him, till the reign of Queen Anne.

King William, ever watchful of the encroaching power of France, had, in 1701, entered into a new alliance with the Emperor, Dutch, &c. against France and Spain; and the Queen, pursuing the scheme, declared war against those powers on the 4th of May, 1702. Whereupon a design was formed against the city and port of Cadiz in Spain, as harbouring French ships would be very prejudicial to the trade of England; and, if taken, was the best inlet into Spain, and might cut off the trade of that nation to the West Indies. For this enterprize, Sir George Rook was appointed to command the fleet, and the Duke of Ormond to command the land forces, to seize on that important harbour. Accordingly they sailed on the 2d of June, 1702; and, August 23, arrived in sight of Cadiz: and an officer with a white flag being sent by the Duke of Ormond with a letter to the governor, to induce him to declare in favour of the house of Austria; but he persisting in his fidelity to Philip V. whom he acknowledged lawful heir of the monarchy of Spain; his Grace thereupon resolved to try what could be done by force of arms; yet first sent printed declarations to inform the Spaniards of the motives of his expedition, and offering them his protection, if they shewed their fidelity to the house of Austria. On the 26th Aug. a descent was made between Rosa and fort St. Catharine, in order to besiege Cadiz; and possessing port St. Mary, entirely abandoned by the inhabitants, who left much wealth behind them, many of the English and Dutch shared in the plunder, tho’ contrary to the Duke’s orders. And it being necessary to take the fort Matagorda, standing on the point of land next to port St. Mary, as it secured the mouth of the harbour, and, without being masters thereof, the fleet could not ride within it; four thousand English and Dutch were sent to attack that fort, and three batteries were raised against it; but, the ground about it being low, the Spaniards made that fire from their galleys in the

the port, as obliged the English to desist from their enterprise. Then the Duke of Ormond, and Sir George Rook, finding it impracticable to besiege Calais, by advice of a council of war, reembarked the forces, Sept. 26, without disturbance from the enemy.

The fleet, returning to England, had advice of the Spanish West-India fleet, convoyed by a French squadron, putting into Vigo, a port in Galicia; and a council of war being immediately called, it was resolved to attack the fleet in that port. Our men of war immediately stood in for Redondela, where the French and Spanish ships lay; and came to an anchor Oct. 11. The next morning the Duke of Ormond with the forces landed, and, having drove some militia from their intrenchments, took the fort of Redondela sword in hand. The good conduct of his Grace, in attacking the fort as the fleet was entering, delivered the ships from the fire of all the great guns. The French lost fifteen men of war, and two frigates, a fireship, and three advice-boats, with seventeen Spanish galleons, and frigates, (as recited in our English Gazette, no. 3858.) Most of them were burnt, and the few brought home were very much damaged. Admiral Rook, with the fleet, arrived in the Downs the 7th of November; and the same day, about four in the afternoon, the Duke of Ormond landed at Deal; and the next evening was by her Majesty at St. James's received with all marks of favour. And his Grace received the thanks of both houses of parliament.

On the 4th of January, 1703, his Grace was declared in council lord lieutenant of Ireland; and, on 20 May following, set out with a numerous attendance, being accompanied out of town by many of the nobility, and persons of note; and, on his journey to Chester, was received with due respect in all places he passed. He arrived at Dublin the last of May, where he was received with all marks of honour, and demonstrations of joy. Those who have wrote of his administration there, give this testimony, 'That, during his stay in that high post, which was till the year 1706, he kept his court in greater splendor, and had more of the affections of the people, than ever any lord lieutenant had in that kingdom.'

At the latter end of 1706, the Duke of Marlborough, on his return to England, after his victorious campaign, having an invitation from the lord-mayor and court of aldermen to dine with them in the city, Dec. 19; (when, by her Majesty's orders, the standard and colours, taken in the famous battle of Ramelies, were brought to Guildhall) the Duke of Ormond, on that occasion, was one of the three that went with the Duke in one of her Majesty's coaches, followed by a train of other coaches, to Vintners-hall, and were splendidly entertained. In 1708, a new privy council being settled, pursuant to the act of parliament

on

on the union^b, his Grace, May 10, was sworn thereof. And at the funeral of his Royal Highness George Prince of Denmark, November 13, the Duke of Ormond and the Duke of Grafton were the two supporters to his Grace the Duke of Somerset, the chief mourner. On 19 October, 1710, the Queen at Hampton-court again declared the Duke of Ormond lord-lieutenant of Ireland, in the room of the Earl of Wharton. But his presence being not immediately required in that kingdom, his Grace did not arrive in Ireland till the 3d of July, 1711; when he landed at Dunlary, within four miles of Dublin; and was met by such a concourse, as had never been seen on the like occasion. He entered Dublin at night; and, as our Gazette sets forth, 'the people expressed their joy by illuminations, bon-fires, &c.' On the 12th of July the parliament met, and his Grace opened the session with a speech much to their satisfaction; in the close whereof he thus expressed himself:

'My Lords and Gentlemen,

'I am commanded by her Majesty to assure you, that she will still continue to preserve the church of Ireland, as by law established; secure the protestant succession in the house of Hanover; maintain and support the protestant religion, and the rights and properties of all her subjects.'

On the 9th of November following he made another speech to the parliament; and the lord chancellor, by his command, having prorogued both houses to Sept. 28, 1712, he appointed lords justices, and arrived at his house in St. James's square on the 7th of December, 1711. On the 1st of January following he was constituted colonel of the first regiment of foot-guards^c, (which the Duke of Marlborough had). And her Majesty also signed a commission, appointing his Grace captain-general of all and singular her forces, raised or to be raised, and employed in her service within the kingdom of Great-Britain, or which are or shall be employed abroad in conjunction with the troops of her allies. On the 9th of April, 1712, he set out for Flanders, and arrived at the Hague the 23d of the same month, N. S. How he acted whilst abroad, was published by his friends, under this title, in 1715: 'The conduct of the Duke of Ormond in the campaign of 1712.' The brevity I am obliged to, has not permitted me to recite several particulars of the Duke; and, as to the facts mentioned in the said 'conduct, &c.' the reader is referred thereto. I shall only observe from it, that his Grace, by his instructions, bearing date 7 April, 'was to corre-

^b Gazette, no. 4435.

^c Pointer's Chron. Hist. p. 697.

‘ spond from time to time with one of the principal secretaries
 ‘ of state, and transmit constant accounts of his proceedings, and
 ‘ occurrences, which may happen.’ That, on 26 July, the
 Duke received a letter from Mr. St. John, secretary of state,
 with the Queen’s approbation of his conduct, and her thanks
 for it; and promised never to forget his exact obedience, pa-
 tience, and temper, in so uneasy a situation, &c. And when
 the confederates and French armies went into winter quarters
 he made it his request to the Queen, that he might have her
 leave to return to England. Accordingly soon after, Oct. 21,
 O. S. Lord Bolingbroke wrote, that her Majesty allowed of his
 coming home; whereupon he set out for England, and came
 to St. James’s, 3 Nov. 1712, and was received by the Queen
 and the court with particular marks of distinction. His Grace
 continued in the posts of captain-general of the forces, colonel
 of the first regiment of foot-guards, &c. during the remainder
 of the Queen’s reign; and, on her Majesty’s decease in the
 morning of the 1st of August, 1714, he signed the proclamation
 the same day for proclaiming our late Sovereign King George.
 And his Grace, then acting as captain-general, ordered all mi-
 litary officers to their respective posts, and seven battalions to
 come immediately from Flanders, and the guards at Whitehall
 and the Tower be doubled. He continued in that command
 during the regency; and on the King’s landing at Greenwich,
 the 18th Sept. 1714, his Grace was there to receive his Ma-
 jesty, and waited on him to his apartment. The next day his
 Grace was dismissed from further attendance; and on ^d 24 Sept.
 the Duke of Marlborough succeeded him as captain-general,
 and colonel of the first regiment of foot-guards; and the Earl
 of Dorset as warden of the Cinque Ports. On the 27th of the
 same month, the former privy council being dissolved, and a
 new one appointed to meet on the 1st of October following^e,
 the Duke was also left out of it. But, on the 7th of October,
 he was appointed ^f of the privy council of Ireland; and, on
 the 10th following^g, lord-lieutenant of the county of Somerset;
 which he held only till the 3d of November, when ^h the Earl
 of Orrery was appointed to succeed him. As most counties,
 cities, &c. addressed the King on his accession to the throne, the
 Duke of Ormond, as chancellor of the university of Oxford, at-
 tended his Majesty with ‘ The humble address of the chancellor,
 ‘ masters, and scholars of the university of Oxford:’ wherein
 they owned, ‘ our expectations, our wishes, and our prayers
 ‘ have been answered by that magnanimity, with which your
 ‘ subjects have recognized your Majesty’s undoubted right to

^d Pointer, p. 777.^e Ib. p. 778.^f Ib. p. 782.^g Ib. p. 784.^h Ib. p. 790.ⁱ that

‘ that succession, to which they were bound by the most solemn oaths; and on which the preservation of our religion, laws, and liberties did, next under God, so manifestly depend. And the impatience they have expressed to see your royal person in the actual possession of your throne, and themselves happy under the influence of your government, &c.’

I have heard it well attested, that some of the Duke of Ormond’s noble relations, particularly William Duke of Devonshire, very nearly allied to him, had interceded with the King to be reconciled to the Duke: and his Majesty having consented thereto, on his only saying, ‘ He was sorry for the part he had acted in compliance with the late ministry;’ his Grace of Devonshire so far brought it about, that the Duke of Ormond agreed to wait on his Majesty, on a day fix’d for the King to dine with the Earl of Rochester at Peterham, near Richmond, in the neighbourhood of the Duke of Ormond’s residence. Accordingly his Majesty condescended, at the Duke of Devonshire’s request, to come there, in expectation of the Duke of Ormond’s attending, as he consented to. But, the day before the intended meeting, Dr. Atterbury, bishop of Rochester, waiting on his Grace, used such arguments with him, of its being derogatory to his honour, to say ‘ he was sorry for what he had done, &c.’ that the Duke, misguided by him, did not keep the appointment he had agreed to. And thereupon he lost the friendship of many, that would have interested themselves in his behalf; and, without doubt, his Majesty thought him unworthy of his favour.

On the 17th of March, 1714-15, the parliament met, and, before the end of the month, the house of commons addressed his Majesty for all papers to be laid before them, relating to the negotiations of peace, the cessation of arms, the demolition of Dunkirk, &c. in order to enquire into the proceedings of the former ministry. Accordingly the said papers were delivered, in twelve volumes, bound and numbered, and three other small books; and a committee of secrecy was appointed by the house to examine and digest them, and report their observations to the house. They delivered their report the 9th of June; and the principal persons charged in it were the Duke of Ormond, the Earl of Oxford, the Earl of Strafford, and Lord Viscount Bolingbroke. And the same day Robert Walpole, Esq; chairman of the said committee, moved in the house of commons to impeach the Lord Bolingbroke of high treason, and other high crimes and misdemeanors; also the Lord Coningsby moved for the same impeachment against the Earl of Oxford; which was agreed to.

On the 27th of June following, the house having further considered of the report, Mr. Secretary Stanhope stood up, and said,

said, 'He wished he was not obliged to break silence on that occasion; but as a member of the secret committee, and of that great assembly, which ought to do the nation justice, he thought it his duty to impeach James Duke of Ormond, of high treason, and other high crimes and misdemeanors;' and was seconded by Mr. Boscawen, comptroller of his Majesty's household. Several members, in answer to them, spoke in behalf of the Duke of Ormond; 'setting forth his noble qualifications, and the great services both he and his illustrious ancestors had performed for the crown and nation. That in the whole course of his late conduct he had but obeyed the Queen's commands. Concluding, that if all alledged against his Grace could be made out, it would, in the rigour of the law, amount to no more than high misdemeanors; as the statute of 35 Edw. III. on which the charge of high treason against his Grace was to be grounded, had been mitigated by subsequent laws.' Therefore, as Sir Joseph Jekyl (master of the rolls, and a member of the present committee) said, 'The house ought not, in his opinion, to take advantage of that act against the Duke, but only impeach him of high crimes and misdemeanors.' The debates about his impeachment lasted from one, till half an hour past ten at night; when, on a division of the house, the majority agreed to his impeachment.

On the 20th of July, his Grace privately withdrew from his house at Richmond; and a few days after the following account was given of him: 'Paris, July 29, O. S. The Duke of Ormond came to this place on Wednesday last from Dieppe, where he landed the Sunday before, with one Renauld, his domestic servant. The next day after his arrival he dined with the Marquis de Torcy, and the day following with the Duke d'Aumont. A great many people of quality came from Marli to Paris to wait upon him, as did also the Marshal Duke of Berwick from his house near Clermont. He went to the opera with the Duke d'Aumont, and supped that night at the Viscount Bolingbroke's. And this day the Duke of Ormond, and the Lord Bolingbroke, are to dine at the Duke de Lausun's with the Marshal Berwick.'

On the 5th of August the articles of his impeachment were read in the house of commons. 'In the first he was charged with corresponding with Marshal Villars: in the second, engaging not to attack the French army, or enter on any siege: in the third, that he had adhered to the French King, and endeavoured to persuade the confederate generals to raise the siege of Quesnoy; but, failing in that, he had marched off with the Queen's troops; of which he gave the enemy advice.' The rest of the articles concerned his whole conduct. On 8 August
Mr.

Mr. Secretary Stanhope¹, carried from the commons to the lords the articles of impeachment, and at their bar impeached him of high treason, and other high crimes and misdemeanors; and the next day a bill was ordered to be brought into the house of commons² to attain James Duke of Ormond, unless he shall surrender himself by a day certain therein mentioned. On 20 August the royal assent was given to the said bill, whereby he stood attainted. The act sets forth, 'Whereas James Duke of Ormond hath been impeached by the commons in parliament assembled, in the name of themselves and all the commons of Great-Britain, of high treason, and other high crimes and misdemeanors; to which said impeachment, now remaining upon record in the house of peers, the said James Duke of Ormond hath not answered, but hath fled from justice without taking his legal trial: Be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, That if the said James Duke of Ormond shall not surrender himself to the usher of the black rod attending the house of peers, or the constable or lieutenant of the tower of London for the time being, (who are hereby required to receive and keep him in safe custody, in order to take his trial in parliament) at or before the 10th day of September next ensuing; and also abide his legal trial for the treasons, and high crimes and misdemeanors, whereof he stands impeached by the commons of Great-Britain; then the said James Duke of Ormond, not surrendering himself, or not abiding his legal trial as aforesaid, shall, from and after the said 10th of September, stand and be adjudged attainted of high treason to all intents and purposes whatsoever; and shall suffer and forfeit, as a person attainted of high treason, by the laws of the land, ought to suffer and forfeit.'

The Duke not obeying the time according to the act of parliament, the house of lords ordered the earl-marshal to erase his name out of the list of peers; and his achievements, and plate of installation, as knight of the garter, were taken out of St. George's chapel at Windsor. The parliament of Ireland likewise passed an act, June 26, 1716, for extinguishing the regalities and liberties of the county palatine of Tipperary; for vesting his estate in the crown; and giving a reward of 10,000 l. for his apprehension, should he attempt to land in Ireland.

I take no pleasure in reciting how he entered into measures in favour of the Pretender; but, in treating of him, I should shew myself partial in not taking notice of it. On a war with

¹ Pointer's Chron. Hist. p. 345.
Chron. Hist. p. 51.

² Ibid. p. 346.

³ Salmon's

Spain, I find by our Gazettes, that he arrived at Madrid 14 March, 1718-19, and went on board the *Hermione* at Cadiz 24 March, N. S. to command the troops embarking on board thirty transports, which were to take in 4000 foot, and 900 horse dismounted, with a great number of spare arms, ammunition, and artillery, to be convoyed by seven men of war, to make a descent in England or Ireland. And letters from Madrid, 26 March, N. S. 1719^m, give an account that the Pretender arrived there that day, to wait the event of his expedition. Other of our Gazettes reciteⁿ, that he sailed from Cadiz, and, on 18 March, O. S. about one in the morning, being 50 leagues West of cape Finisterre, they met with a violent storm, which lasted 48 hours, and entirely dispersed the fleet, some getting into Cadiz, and other ports in Spain, Lisbon; and other ports in Portugal.

Whether he was convinced that the Almighty Power, which has so often rendered abortive every attempt to restore the Pretender, was against them; or despairing of any success, and unwilling to involve any unthinking people into trouble; or tired with the vanity and vicissitudes of life; it is certain he never was prevailed on to engage in a second enterprize. He was afterwards desirous of coming to England; and, by his friends, interceded for leave to come over, promising to live peaceably, and never more to make any disturbance. I remember, on being at Sir Robert Walpole's levee, the late Lord Viscount Gage said publicly, he had seen his petition to that purpose; and as Lord Bolingbroke was come to England, with his Majesty's licence and pardon, he wished the Duke could also obtain it. I believe the ministry at that time were well inclined thereto; but, on consideration how popular he had been, it was not thought adviseable in agreeing to his residing in England.

He had from the King of Spain a pension of 2000 pistoles, and chose Avignon for his residence; where he lived retired: and in 1741, when the war broke out again with Spain (and after with France) being solicited by that court to accept of a command, he excused himself, by alledging his great age and infirmities. As through the whole course of his life he was remarkable for his hospitality and benevolence, his charity in his distressed circumstances was so diffusive, especially to the English abroad, that he would have wanted himself, had not his servants concealed from his knowledge numbers who continually applied to him for relief; as set forth in the character given of him after his decease. In which it is also said, 'That he ' was unalterable in his religion, and had divine service per-

form'd in his house twice every Sunday, and on every Wednesday and Friday morning throughout the year, according to the liturgy of the church of England; and all his protestant servants were obliged to be present. The sacrament was administered to the family once a quarter; and, for a week before he received it himself, he would see no body, his chaplain only accepted, who was his constant attendant for that space of time. He never prepared for bed, or went out in the morning, till he withdrew for an hour to his closet; and tho' he had publick assemblies twice a week, to divert such thoughts as must naturally occur to him, when he reflected on his then situation, yet his complaisance to the company at those meetings made him assume a chearful countenance, and endeavour to enliven the conversation: but it was not difficult to discover it was owing to his good-nature and politeness. In October 1745 he complained of a want of appetite, every thing at his table being distasteful to him; and that he seemed to relish most, was mutton broth after the English manner. Declining greatly, he grew at length too weak to walk; and the physician who attended him, seeing no amendment in him, proposed sending for two others from Montpellier, who arrived on Sunday, 14 November, N. S. and after a consultation between them, they concluded on taking some blood from him; which had not the desired effect: so that on the Tuesday following, Nov. 16, about seven in the evening, he deceased very penitently. On the 18th his body was embalmed, and, in May following, was brought as a bale of goods through France to England, lodged in the Jerusalem-chamber, and soon after decently interred in the vault of his ancestors in King Henry VIIIth's chapel, Westminster-abbey. He died in the 81st year of his age, after living in exile upwards of thirty years.

This unfortunate nobleman married to his first wife, July 15, 1682, Anne, eldest daughter to Laurence Earl of Rochester, and dying 25 Jan. 1684, of a miscarriage, in Dublin, aged seventeen years and three days, was buried there in the family vault in Christ-church. Whereupon he secondly married, 3 August, 1685, Mary, eldest surviving daughter of Henry first Duke of Beaufort, a lady adorned with every amiable quality; who died November 19, 1733, in the 69th year of her age, and was buried in Westminster-abbey. His Grace had issue by her one son, Thomas, born 26 Sept. 1686, who died 27 Feb. 1689, and was buried in Westminster-abbey: also five daughters, whereof the Ladies Mary, Emilia, and Henrietta, died in their infancies: Lady Elizabeth died unmarried April 20, 1750, and about two in the morning, April 28, was brought from her house in Tavistock-street, and buried by the remains of her late father and mother: Lady Mary was married, 21 Oct. 1710, to John Lord Ashburnham, and dying 2 Jan. 1712, aged 23, was buried at Ashburnham, leaving no issue.

I am now to treat of his only brother and heir, Charles, the present Earl of Arran, the youngest son of that great and valuable peer, Thomas Earl of Ossory, who, as said before, died in the life-time of his father, James, the first Duke of Ormond, whose name will be for ever revered, for his many great and signal services, by all who have any regard to merit.

Which Charles Earl of Arran, grandson and heir to the said most noble Duke, was born 4 Sept. 1671; and by King William, in consideration of his great merits and services, as also the extraordinary services of his ancestors, created a Baron of the realm of England, by letters patent bearing date 23 Jan. 1693, 5 William and Mary^o; and the next day took his seat in the house of peers. On March 8 following he was created Baron of Cloughgrenan, Viscount of Tullogh, and Earl of Arran, in the kingdom of Ireland. His lordship was also made, by King William, one of the lords of his bedchamber, and colonel of a regiment of horse. On the accession of Queen Anne, Jan. 14, 1702, he was constituted brigadier-general of her Majesty's forces, and on 22 April, 1708, a lieutenant-general, having then the command of the third troop of horse-guards. And August 19, that year, being appointed by the Queen's proclamation, to be observed as a publick day of thanksgiving for the glorious victory over the French at Audenard; and her Majesty going in publick to St. Paul's; the third troop of horse-guards, commanded by the Earl of Arran^p, closed the procession; and her Majesty, alighting out of her coach at the West door, was led into the cathedral between the Earl of Kent, and the Earl of Arran. On the decease of lieutenant-general Ingoldsbey, he was, on the 6th of June, 1712, constituted master of the ordnance in Ireland. In July 1713, he was made governor of Dover-castle, and deputy warden of the Cinque Ports, under his brother the Duke of Ormond; which, on the Queen's demise, he was obliged to resign, as also his post of master of the ordnance in Ireland. On 9 Sept. 1715, his^q lordship was elected chancellor of the university of Oxford; and Feb. 28 following, elected, by the dean and chapter of Westminster, lord high steward of the city and liberty of Westminster; both of which his brother the Duke of Ormond was possessed of, when he left the kingdom. And on the 20th of June, 1716, the parliament of Ireland passed an act for extinguishing the regalities of the county palatine of Tipperary, and for vesting the estate of James Duke of Ormond in the crown: whereupon the parliament in England passing a bill 24 June, 1721, to enable his brother the Earl of Arran to purchase his estate, it had the royal assent; and was accordingly purchased by him.

^o Journal Dom. Procer.
Hist. p. 52.

^p Gazette, no. 4464.

^q Salmon's Chron.

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Butler Lord Butler of Weston

His lordship married Elizabeth, fourth and youngest daughter to Thomas Lord Crew of Stene, and coheir to her uncle, Nathaniel Lord Crew, bishop of Durham, who died without issue Sept. 18, 1721; but hath no children by her ladyship.

TITLES.] Charles Butler (Earl of Arran, Viscount Tulloch) Baron Butler of Weston in England, and Baron of Cloghgrenan in Ireland, chancellor of the university of Oxford, and lord high steward of the city and liberty of Westminster.

CREATIONS.] Baron Butler of Weston, in com. Huntingdon (an English honour) by letters patent, 23 Jan. (1693) 5 Will. and Mary; Baron of Cloghgrenan, Viscount Tulloch, and Earl of Arran (Irish honours) 8 March (1693) 5 Will. and Mary.

ARMS.] Or, a chief indented, azure.

CREST.] In a ducal coronet, or, a double plume of five ostrich feathers, and thence on a wreath a falcon rising, all argent.

SUPPORTERS.] On the dexter side, a griffon without wings and horns, argent, beak'd and member'd, or: on the sinister, a male griffon, as the dexter, his beak, rays, plain collar and chain, or.

MOTTO.] COMME JE TROUVE.

CHIEF SEAT.] At Bagshot, in the county of Surry, seven miles from Windsor, and twenty-three from London.

BOYLE, Lord BOYLE.

XXX. **T**HE ancestors of this family had their residence in the county of Hereford, for several generations. Lodowick Boyle, living in the reign of King Henry III. being father ^a of John Boyle, and he of James, who had issue Lodowick, whose son John was succeeded by James, his son and heir, ^b father of Lodowick Boyle of Bidney, and of the friers in the city of Hereford, living in the reign of King Henry VI.

This Lodowick married Elizabeth, daughter of William Ruffel, Esq; and had ^c issue a daughter, Eleanor, married to Watkin Ruffel; as also two sons, John Boyle, Esq; who had the estate in Herefordshire; and Roger Boyle, second son.

Which Roger married Jane, daughter of Thomas Pattishall, of the county of Hereford, and had issue ^d John Boyle, of Hereford; Roger, second son, of whose descendants I am principally to treat; Michael Boyle, of London, third son, who left

^a Visitat. Com. Heref. in Bibl. Harleian. 90. A. 17. p. 72, 73.
Baron. MS. in Bibl. Cotton.

^c Visitat. Com. Heref. ut antea.

^b Seager's
^d Ibid.

^a numerous

a numerous issue; whereof Richard, his second son, was bishop of Cork and Ross, being also allowed to keep the see of Cloyne in commendam, was afterwards archbishop of Tuam, and died 19 March, 1644. He left issue Michael Boyle, archbishop of Ardmagh, and lord chancellor of Ireland, who died, aged 93, in the year 1702, and was father to Murrough Boyle, created Lord Viscount Blessington. Michael, another son of the said Roger, was bishop of Waterford and Lismore; and Sir George Boyle, his fourth son, died without issue.

Roger Boyle, second son, had issue John Boyle, bishop of Cork and Ross in Ireland; Richard Boyle, second son, who laid the foundation of the honours this family now enjoy; and Hugh Boyle, third son, who died without issue. Richard Boyle, his second son aforesaid, was Earl of Cork. His lordship wrote a narrative of the events of his life to the year 1632, which he intitles his *True Remembrances*, as follows: *

‘ I Sir Richard Boyle, Knt. Lord Boyle, Baron of Youghall, Viscount Dungarvan, Earl of Cork, lord high treasurer of Ireland, one of his Majesty’s honourable privy council, and one of the two lords justices for the government of this kingdom, do commend these *True Remembrances* to posterity, this 23d day of June, anno dom. 1632, who having lived in this kingdom of Ireland full forty-four years, and so long after as it shall please Almighty God.

‘ My father, Mr. Roger Boyle, was born in Herefordshire. My mother, Joan Naylor, daughter to Robert Naylor, of Canterbury, in the county of Kent, Esq; was born the 15th of October, in the 21st year of King Henry VIII. And my said father and mother were married in Canterbury, the 16th of October, in the 8th year of Queen Elizabeth.

‘ My father died at Preston, near Feversham, in Kent, the 24th of March, 1576.

‘ My mother never married again; but lived ten years a widow, and then departed this life at Feversham aforesaid, the 26th of March, 1586; and they both are buried in one grave in the upper end of the chancel of the parish-church of Preston. In memory of which my deceased and worthy parents, I, their second son, have, anno domini 1629, erected a fair alabaster tomb over the place where they were buried, with an iron grate before it, for the better preservation thereof.’

‘ Sir

e A. Wood’s Athen. Oxon, vol. 1. col. 622. * MS. penes G. Com. Cork.

f On the tomb lie their effigies at length, in white marble, against the North wall; and on a square of black marble is the following inscription:

Here lyeth entombed the body of Roger Boyle, late of the parish of Preston, Esq; who descended of the ancient and worthy family of the Boyles in Herefordshire. As also the body of Joan, his faithful and loving wife, daughter of Robert Naylor, of the city of Canterbury, gentleman; who,

‘ Sir Richard Boyle, now Earl of Cork, the second son of Roger Boyle, Esq; was born in the city of Canterbury, as I find written by my father’s own hand, the 3d of October, 1566.

‘ After the decease of my father and mother, I, being the second son of a younger brother, having been a scholar in Bennet’s college, Cambridge, and a student in the Middle Temple, London, finding my means unable to support me to study the laws in the inns of court, put myself into the service of Sir Richard Manwood, Knt. lord chief baron of his Majesty’s court of Exchequer, whom I served as one of his clerks; and perceiving that the employment would not raise a fortune, I resolved to travel into foreign kingdoms, to gain learning, and knowledge, and experience abroad in the world. And it pleased the Almighty, by his divine providence, to take me, I may say justly, as it were, by the hand, and lead me into Ireland, where I happily arrived at Dublin, on the midsummer eve, the 23d day of June, 1588. I was married at Limerick to Mrs. Joan Apsley, one of the two daughters and coheirs of William Apsley, Esq; the 6th of November, 1595, who brought me in 500 l. lands per annum, which I still enjoy; it being the beginning and foundation of my fortune. And she died at Moyallo, the 14th day of December, 1599, in travail of her first child, who was born a dead son; and both of them buried together in Buttavant church.

‘ When first I arrived at Dublin in Ireland, the 23d of June, 1588, all my wealth then was 27 l. 3 s. in money, and two tokens which my mother had given me, viz. a diamond ring, which I have ever since and still do wear; and a bracelet of gold, worth about ten pounds; a taffety doublet, cut with and upon taffety; a pair of black velvet breeches, lac’d; a new Milan fustian suit, lac’d, and cut upon taffety; two cloaks, competent linen and necessaries, with my rapier and dagger.

as they lived and loved together, so were both here buried together; leaving behind them three sons and two daughters, here under depicted:

Sir Richard Boyle, Knt. Lord Boyle, Baron of Youghall, Viscount of Dungarvan, Earl of Cork, &c. one of the lords of his Majesty’s most honourable privy council in Ireland, second son to the said Roger and Joan, married Catherine, the only daughter of Sir Gesraie Fenton, Knight, secretary of state in Ireland, by whom he has a plentiful and hopeful posterity, whereof five sons and eight daughters are now living; who, in memory of his virtuous and worthy parents, caused this monument to be erected.

On the front of the tomb, in squares of white marble:

Elizabeth Boyle, the eldest daughter of the said Roger and Joan, married Piers Power, Esq; and by him has issue,

Mary Boyle, second daughter of the said Roger and Joan, married Sir Richard Smith, Knt. and by him has issue,

Hugh Boyle, youngest son to the said Roger and Joan, in his travails in foreign kingdoms, was slain in the wars, before he had issue.

‘ And since the blessing of God, whose heavenly providence
 ‘ guided me hither, hath enriched my weak estate in beginning
 ‘ with such a fortune, as I need not envy any of my neigh-
 ‘ bours, and added no care or burden of my conscience there-
 ‘ unto.

‘ And the 23d of June, 1632, I have served my God,
 ‘ Queen Elizabeth, King James, and King Charles, full forty-
 ‘ four years, and so long after as it shall please God to ena-
 ‘ ble me.

‘ When God had blessed me with a reasonable fortune and
 ‘ estate, Sir Henry Wallop of Wares, Sir Robert Gardiner,
 ‘ chief justice of the king’s-bench, Sir Robert Dillam, chief
 ‘ justice of the common pleas, and Sir Richard Bingham, chief
 ‘ commissioner of Connaught, being displeased at some purchases
 ‘ I had made in the province; they all joined together, by
 ‘ their lyes, complaining against me to Queen Elizabeth, ex-
 ‘ pressing that I came over a young man, without any estate
 ‘ or fortune, and that I had made so many purchases, that it
 ‘ was not possible to do it, without some foreign prince’s purse
 ‘ to supply me with money; that I had acquired divers castles
 ‘ and abbeys upon the sea side, fit to receive and entertain Spa-
 ‘ niards; that I kept in my abbeys, fraternities and convents of
 ‘ fryars, in their habits, who said mass continually; and that I
 ‘ was suspected of my religion; with divers other malicious
 ‘ suggestions: whereof having some secret notice, I resolved to
 ‘ go into Munster, and so into England, to justify myself; but
 ‘ before I could take shipping, the general rebellion in Munster
 ‘ broke out. All my lands were wasted, as I could say, that I
 ‘ had not one penny of certain revenue left me, to the un-
 ‘ speakable danger and hazard of my life. Yet God preserved
 ‘ me, as I recovered Dingle, and got shipping there, which tran-
 ‘ sported me to Bristol; from whence I travelled to London, and
 ‘ betook myself to my former chamber in the Middle Tem-
 ‘ ple, intending to renew my studies in the law, till the rebellion
 ‘ were past over. Then Robert Earl of Essex was designed for
 ‘ the government of this kingdom, unto whose service I was
 ‘ recommended by Mr. Anthony Bacon; whereupon his lord-
 ‘ ship very nobly received me, and used me with favour and
 ‘ grace, in employing me in the issuing out his patent and com-
 ‘ missions for the government of Ireland; whereof Sir Henry
 ‘ Wallop, treasurer, having notice, and being conscious in his
 ‘ own heart that I had sundry papers and collections of Michael
 ‘ Kettlewell’s, his late under-treasurer, which might discover a
 ‘ great deal of wrong and abuse done to the Queen in his late
 ‘ accounts; and suspecting, if I were countenanced by the Earl
 ‘ of Essex, that I would bring those things to light, which
 ‘ might much prejudice or ruin his reputation (although, I vow
 ‘ to

to God, until I was provoked, I had no thought of it); yet he, utterly to suppress me, renewed his former complaints against me to the Queen's Majesty; when, by her Majesty's special directions, I was suddenly attacked, and conveyed close prisoner to the Gatehouse, all my papers seized and searched; and altho, nothing could appear to my prejudice, yet my close restraint was continued till the Earl of Essex was gone to Ireland, and two months afterward; at which time, with much suit, I obtained the favour of her sacred Majesty to be present at my answers, when I so fully answered and cleared all their objections, and delivered such full and evident justifications for my own acquital, as it pleased the Queen to use these words, viz. 'By God's death, these are but inventions against this young man, and all his sufferings are for being able to do us service, and those complaints urged to forestall him therein: but we find him to be a man fit to be employed by ourselves; and we will employ him in our service; and Wallop and his adherents shall know, that it shall not be in the power of any of them to wrong him; neither shall Wallop be our treasurer any longer.' Thereupon she directed her speech to her lords in her council there present, and commanded them presently to give her the names of six men, out of which she might choose one to be treasurer of Ireland; her election falling upon Sir George Carey of Cockington. And then the Queen arose from council, and gave orders not only for my present enlargement, but also discharging all my charges and fees during my restraint, and gave me her royal hand to kiss; which I did heartily, humbly thanking God for that great deliverance.

'Being commanded by her Majesty to attend at court, it was not many days before her Highness was pleased to bestow upon me the office of clerk of the council of Munster, and to recommend me over to Sir George Carey, after Earl of Totness, then lord president of Munster; whereupon I bought of Sir Walter Rawleigh his ship called the Pilgrim, into which I took a freight of ammunition and victuals, and came in her myself by long seas, and arrived at Carrig Toyl-Kerry; where the lord-president and the army were at the siege of that castle; which when we had taken, I was there sworn clerk of the council of Munster, and presently after made a justice and quorum throughout all that province. And this was the second rise that God gave to my fortune. Then, as clerk of the council, I attended the lord president in all his employments, and waited upon him all the whole siege of Kinsale, and was employed by his lordship to her Majesty, with the news of that happy victory; in which employment I made speedy expedition to the court; for I left my lord president

' at

at Shannon-castle, near Cork, on the Monday morning, about
 two of the clock; and the next day, being Tuesday, I deli-
 vered my packet, and supped with Sir Robert Cecil, being
 then principal secretary of state, at his house in the Strand;
 who after supper held me in discourse till two of the clock in
 the morning; and by seven that morning called upon me to
 attend him to the court, where he presented me to her Majesty
 in her bedchamber, who remembered me, calling me by name,
 and giving me her hand to kiss, telling me that she was glad
 that I was the happy man to bring the first news of that
 glorious victory. And after her Majesty had interrogated with
 me upon sundry questions very punctually, and that therein I
 had given her full satisfaction in every particular, she again
 gave me her hand to kiss, and recommended my dispatch for
 Ireland, and so dismissed me with grace and favour. At my
 return into Ireland, I found my lord-president ready to march
 with the army to the siege of Beerhaven-castle, then for-
 tified and possessed by the Spaniards, and some Irish rebels;
 which, after battering, we had made assailable; we entered
 and put all to the sword. His lordship fell then to reducing
 those Western parts of the province to subjection and obe-
 dience of her Majesty's laws; and, having placed garrisons and
 wards in all places of importance, made his return to Cork;
 and in his way homewards acquainted me with his resolution,
 it being presently to employ me into England, to obtain li-
 cence from her Majesty for his repair to her royal presence;
 at which time he propounded unto me the purchase of all Sir
 Walter Rawleigh's lands in Munster, offering me his best
 assistance for the compassing thereof; which he really per-
 formed: for, upon my departure for England, he wrote by
 me two effectual letters; one to Sir Robert Cecil, wherein
 he was pleased to magnify my service and abilities; and
 concluding with a request that he would make intercession
 with Sir Walter Rawleigh to sell me all his lands in Ireland,
 that were then altogether waste and desolate.

To Sir Walter Rawleigh he also wrote, advising him to sell
 all his lands in Ireland, then untenanted, and of no value to
 him; mentioning withal, that in his lordship's knowledge, his
 estate in Ireland never yielded him any benefit, but con-
 trariwise stood him in two hundred pounds yearly for the
 maintenance and support of his titles: whereupon there was
 a meeting between Sir Robert Cecil, Sir Walter Rawleigh,
 and myself; where Sir Robert Cecil mediated and concluded
 the purchase between us: accordingly my assurances were
 perfected, and this was a third addition and rise to my estate.

Then I returned into Ireland, with my lord-president's
 licence to repair to court, where in his way to Dublin (where
 he

‘ he propos’d to embark) he dealt very nobly and fatherly-like
 ‘ by me, in persuading me it was high time for me to take
 ‘ a wife, in hopes of posterity to inherit my lands; ad-
 ‘ vising me to make choice of Sir Jeoffry Fenton’s daughter,
 ‘ and that, if I could affect her, he would treat with her pa-
 ‘ rents to have the match between us; wherein he prevailed
 ‘ so far, as the 9th of March, 1602, I was, in his lordship’s
 ‘ presence, contracted to her in her father’s house at Dublin.

‘ The 25th of July, 1603, I was married to my second wife,
 ‘ Mrs. Catharine Fenton, the only daughter of Sir Jeoffry
 ‘ Fenton, principal secretary of state, and privy counsellor in
 ‘ Ireland, with whom I never demanded any marriage portion,
 ‘ neither promise of any, it not being in my consideration;
 ‘ yet her father, after my marriage, gave me 1000*l.* in gold
 ‘ with her. But that gift of his daughter unto me I must
 ‘ ever thankfully acknowledge as the crown of all my blessings;
 ‘ for she was a most religious, virtuous, loving, and obedient
 ‘ wife unto me all the days of her life, and the happy mother
 ‘ of all my hopeful children, whom, with their posterity, I
 ‘ beseech God to bless.

‘ The 10th of July, 1620, my eldest brother, Doctor John
 ‘ Boyle, lord bishop of Cork, and Cloyne, and Ross, departed
 ‘ this life at Bishop’s-court near Cork; and on the 12th of
 ‘ that instant was buried in my new tomb, erected in the chapel
 ‘ which I re-edified at Youghall. After whose death I obtained
 ‘ those bishopricks from his Majesty for my uncle Michael
 ‘ Boyle’s son (Richard Boyle) for whom I formerly obtained
 ‘ the deanry of Waterford, who now succeeds my brother in
 ‘ those bishopricks.

‘ I, Richard Earl of Corke, was knighted by Sir George
 ‘ Carey, lord deputy of Ireland, at St. Mary’s abbey near Dub-
 ‘ lin, the 25th of July, 1603, being St. James’s day, and the
 ‘ very day that I was married to my second wife, Mrs. Catha-
 ‘ rine Fenton. I was sworn a privy counsellor to King James
 ‘ for the province of Munster, at the council table at Dublin, by
 ‘ the Lord Chichester, then lord deputy of Ireland, the 12th of
 ‘ March, 1606, with commandment from the lord deputy and
 ‘ council to Henry Dunkard, then lord president of Munster, to
 ‘ admit me into that council; who, upon former direction from
 ‘ this state, had refused either to swear or admit me a counsel-
 ‘ lor of that province.

‘ I was sworn a privy counsellor of state of the kingdom of
 ‘ Ireland by the Lord Chichester, then lord deputy, at Chichester-
 ‘ house, the 15th of Feb. 1613, being the day that I arrived,
 ‘ out of England, at Dublin, 1612.

‘ I was created Lord Boyle, Baron of Youghall, on Mi-
 ‘ chaelmas-day, the 29th of Sept. 1616.

‘ I was

‘ I was created Lord Viscount of Dungarvan, and Earl of Cork, the 26th of October, 1620.

‘ Adam Lord Loftus of Ely, and lord chancellor of Ireland, and I, Richard Earl of Corke, were sworn lords justices, for the joint government of this kingdom of Ireland, the 26th of October, 1629, with the entertainment of 100 l. sterling per month, to each of us. I was made lord high treasurer of Ireland, and sworn, the 9th of Nov. 1631.

His lordship lived till the middle of September 1643; but gives only this further account of himself: ‘ The several days of the births of all the children that God hath blest me withal, with the places where they were born, and the names of their godfathers and godmothers:

‘ 1. My first son, Roger, born at Youghall, the 1st of August, 1606: Sir Allen Apiley, Sir Thomas Brown, godfathers; and Lady Alice Fenton, godmother. He died at Deptford in Kent, the 10th of October, 1615; and was buried there.

‘ 2. My first daughter, Alice Boyle, born at Youghall, the 20th of March, 1607: Sir Robert Tynt, godfather; Lady Fenton, and Mrs. Barnard, godmothers. [She was married to David Earl of Barrimore.]

‘ 3. My second daughter, Sarah Boyle, born at Dublin, the 20th of March, 1609; Sir William Usher, godfather; Lady Winch, and Lady Ely, godmothers. She was married to Sir Thomas Moore, first, [son and heir of George Lord Viscount Drogheda] and then to Lord Robert Digby, the 15th of December, 1626.

‘ 4. My third daughter, Lettice, born the 25th of April, 1610: Earl of Thomond, godfather; Lady Chichester, and Lady Moore, godmothers. [She was married to George Lord Goring, eldest son and heir of George Earl of Norwich.]

‘ 5. My fourth daughter, Joan, born 14 June, 1611: Sir William Fenton, godfather; and ——— Brown, and Lady Fenton, godmothers. She was married to [George] Earl of Kildare, August 15, 1628; and had two children, Richard, and Elizabeth.

‘ 6. My second son, Richard, born at the college of Youghall, the 20th of October, 1612: Earl of Thomond, Sir Richard Aldworth, and Mr. Thomas Ball, of London, godfathers; and Lady Anne Parsons, godmother. God grant he may serve and fear him religiously; and be a faithful subject and servant to the King’s Majesty, and his heirs; and live many years full of good works, and have virtuous children; and be a worthy pillar and patriot in this kingdom. He, being Viscount of Dungarvon, was knighted in my house at Youghall, the 13th of August, 1624, by the Lord Falkland, lord deputy general of Ireland. And my said son departed Dublin,

‘ to

‘ to begin his travels into foreign kingdoms, the 4th of June, 1632, I allowing him 1000 l. a year in his travels.

‘ 7. My daughter Catharine, born the 22d of March, 1614: Sir Robert Bolton, godfather; Lady Fenton, and Lady Harris, godmothers. [She was married to Arthur Jones, Earl of Ranelagh.]

‘ 8. My son Jeoffry, born at Youghall, the 10th of April, 1616. He died — [an infant.]

‘ 9. My daughter Dorothy, born 31 Dec. 1617. She was married to [Arthur] Lord Loftus, [son and heir of Sir Adam Loftus, Lord Viscount Ely, lord chancellor of Ireland.]

‘ 10. My son Lewis, born 23 May, 1619. And in the year 1628 he was created Baron of Bandonbridge, and Lord Viscount Boyle, of Kinalmeachy. [He lost his life, valiantly fighting in that engagement with the Irish rebels, at Liscarrel, the 3d of Sept. 1642. He married Lady Elizabeth, daughter of William Earl of Denbigh, but left no issue by her. On the restoration of King Charles II. she was created Countess of Guildford in Surry, by letters patent bearing date 14 July, 12 Car. II.]

‘ 11. My son Roger, born 25 April, 1621. He was created Lord Boyle, Baron of Broghill, 1628. [Also, by King Charles II. created Earl of Orrery. And, by the decease of Richard Earl of Burlington, his descendants are now the principal branches remaining of the family; as I shall shew, when I come to treat of his lordship.]

‘ 12. My son Francis, born 25 June, 1623.

‘ 13. My daughter Mary, born 11 November, 1624. [She was married to Charles Rich, Earl of Warwick. Which lady’s excellent virtues and morals are particularly set forth among the lives of sundry eminent persons, wrote by Samuel Clark. She sought all occasions to do good; and after she came to the possession of that great estate her Lord left her for life, her charities were so extensive and exemplary, that it was said ‘the Earl of Warwick had left all his estate to ‘ pious uses.’]

‘ 14. My seventh son, Robert Boyle, born 25 January, 1626.

‘ 15. My eighth and last daughter, Margaret, born in Chancel-row in Westminster, 30 April, 1629. [She died unmarried. The said eight daughters were ladies of great piety and virtue, and an ornament to their sex.]

‘ The great God of heaven I do humbly and heartily beseech
‘ to bless all these my children, whom he hath in his mercy
‘ so graciously bestowed upon me, with long and religious lives;
‘ and that they may be fruitful in virtuous children and good
‘ works; and continue, till their lives end, loyal and dutiful sub-
‘ jects

jects to the King's Majesty, and his heirs; and approve themselves good patriots and members to his commonwealth; which is the prayer and charge of me their father, in the 67th year of my age, 1632.

My dear wife, the crown of all my happiness, and mother of all my children, Catharine Countess of Cork, was translated at Dublin from this life into a better the 16th of February, 1629-30; and was, on the 17th, privately buried in the night, in the upper end of the choir of St. Patrick's church in Dublin, in the grave or vault, wherein Dr. Weston, her grandfather, and good lord chancellor of Ireland, and Sir Jeoffry Fenton, his Majesty's principal secretary of state for this realm, were intombed. Her funerals were honourably solemnized in publick the 11th of March, anno domini 1629-30. In the perpetual memory of which my virtuous and religious deceased wife, and of her predecessors and posterity, I have caused a very fair tomb to be erected, with a cave or cellar of hewed stone underneath it.

I have purchased from the dean and chapter of St. Patrick's church the inheritance of that upper part of the chancel, wherein the cave or cellar under-ground is made, and whereon the tomb is built, to be a burying-place for me and my posterity, and their children.

There was the greatest harmony, love, and affection between all the brothers and sisters. And, as it is to the honour of their noble father, I shall insert his instructions to them, in the conclusion of his last will and testament, as follows: 'Moreover, I do, upon my blessing, charge and command not only my said son and heir [Richard Lord Viscount Dungarvan, after Earl of Burlington] but also all and every of my three younger sons, Roger Lord Baron of Broghill, Francis, and Robert Boyle, and all my daughters, to be most zealous and constant in that undoubted, true, protestant religion, now professed and established in the churches of England and Ireland; in which they have been, by myself, and their worthy, deceased, religious mother, seasoned, train'd up, and bred: and that they, and each of them, train and breed up their children in the same, true, protestant religion. And that my said three younger sons be and continue observant, respective, kind, and loving unto their eldest brother; and that he be helping, comfortable, and assistant unto them, and they lodged and entertained by and with him in his house in Dublin, when their several occasions call them thither. And that all his younger brethren do hearken unto him, incline, and follow all such good counsel and advice, as he, and the overseers of his will, or any of them, from time to time, shall give unto them.'

These

These instructions they constantly persevered in, as was apparent through the whole course of their lives, insomuch that they had these epithets: Richard Earl of Cork, the rich; Roger Earl of Orrery, the wise; Lord Kinalmeakie, the valiant; Francis Lord Shannon, the just; and Mr. Robert Boyle, the divine philosopher of the world.

His last will and testament, dated Nov. 24, 1642, 18 Car. I. is so very curious and remarkable, shewing his piety, charities, sincere and upright dealings, exemplary conduct, and honourable requests; that, to do justice to his memory, hardly enough can be said. I shall therefore insert the preamble thereof in his own words, and an abstract of the most material parts:

‘ First, I bequeath and humbly commend my soul to Almighty
 ‘ God, my maker; and his only-begotten son, my sole Saviour,
 ‘ Jesus Christ, confidently believing, that thro’ his death, passion,
 ‘ merits, and mediation, all my sins are forgiven and washed
 ‘ away by the shedding of his most precious and innocent blood;
 ‘ that his sufferings are satisfaction for them; and that, by his
 ‘ glorious resurrection and ascension, I shall be raised again from
 ‘ death, and glorified in his heavenly kingdom amongst the an-
 ‘ gels and blessed saints everlastingly; and into the hands of the
 ‘ Holy Ghost; being well assured that nothing can perish or
 ‘ be lost, that is committed and willingly yielded up unto the
 ‘ holy, blessed, and individual Trinity; to whom I willingly and
 ‘ joyfully surrender (as their due) my mortal body, and im-
 ‘ mortal soul, to be both glorified in heaven; as, by my faith
 ‘ and confidence, I undoubtedly trust they shall be. And as for
 ‘ my body, as it came whole into the world, so I charge my execu-
 ‘ tor, children, and friends, that it may be decently and privately
 ‘ buried whole, without any bowelling or dividing, and without
 ‘ unnecessary pomp or ceremonies; and my funerals to be
 ‘ after solemnized (as my late wife’s were) honourably and
 ‘ decently, suitable to my estate and degree. And as it is
 ‘ made of earth, so it may be returned into earth, without
 ‘ too much of glorious shews or funeral offices. And if
 ‘ God shall call me to his mercy in or near Dublin, it is my
 ‘ desire that my body be buried (as before) in the vault of my
 ‘ new tomb, erected over my last dear, deceased wife, in the
 ‘ chancel of St. Patrick’s church in Dublin: but if God shall
 ‘ call me out of this world in Munster, then it is my will
 ‘ that my corpse be interred with my eldest brother, Dr.
 ‘ John Boyle, late bishop of Corke, Cloyne, and Ross, and
 ‘ my mother-in-law, the good Lady Fenton, in my vault in
 ‘ my chapel and tomb in Youghall church. But if I shall be
 ‘ in England when God shall call me out of this vale of mi-

' sery, it is my will that my body be buried, in manner afore-
 ' said, in the chancel of the parish-church of Preston, near Fe-
 ' verham in Kent, under the tomb that I erected there for
 ' my deceased father and mother, who both lie there. And
 ' forasmuch as, by my former will, bearing date the last day of
 ' January, anno domini 1637, (which was then by me duly
 ' perfected) I bequeathed that, in case my second son, Sir Lewis
 ' Boyle, Knt. Lord Baron of Bandon-bridge, and Lord Vis-
 ' count Boyle of Kinalmeakie, should depart this world in my life-
 ' time, or without heirs of his body lawfully begotten; that then
 ' so much of my white plate, and silver vessels, whereupon
 ' my said son Lewis's arms, with a crescent, &c. unto my
 ' son, Sir Roger Boyle, Baron of Broghill. Now, in pur-
 ' suance of my said former request, seeing it hath pleased God
 ' to take away out of this life my said second son, the Lord
 ' Viscount Kinalmeakie, myself surviving him, I do hereby
 ' give, legate, and bequeath all that plate and silver vessels,
 ' so engraven and marked as aforesaid, unto my said son, Sir
 ' Roger Boyle, Knt. Lord Boyle, Baron of Broghill, &c. He
 ' bequeaths to his second son, Lord Broghill, the castle, town,
 ' mills, and lands of Ballicolly, in the county of Limerick; as
 ' also the manor of Marston, alias Marston-Bigod, in Somerset-
 ' shire; and also divers houses, messuages, &c. in the city of
 ' Dublin; with St. Francis's abbey at Cork; lands, town, &c.
 ' of Knocknekenney; and Lewes's gate at Bandon-bridge, &c.
 ' during his life; and after, to the first issue male of his body
 ' lawfully begotten; with such remainders and limitations over
 ' of uses and estates, as by indenture septipartite, dated 14
 ' May, 1626, he had assigned and limited. To his third
 ' son, Francis, the manors, castles, and lands of Barries-court
 ' and Bellvelly, in the county of Cork; also all his lands in
 ' Ballyvolaghan; the manor and lands of Corbenn, with the
 ' appurtenances in the county of Cork; likewise the manor,
 ' &c. of Ballymodan, near Bandon-bridge; with lands, tene-
 ' ments, mills, water-courses, &c. the towns and lands of
 ' Rathdrowght, Kill-M^r-Simon, and Innish Roe; houses, mes-
 ' suages, &c. in Castle-street, Dublin; his estate at Monck-
 ' leigh in the county of Devon, in England; with his manor
 ' of Saltcombe, and rectory of Halberton.' After which he re-
 ' cites, ' Provided always, and my will is, for that I have
 ' ever cordially desired the restitution and recovery of the Earl
 ' of Barrimore's noble and antiently honourable house, that
 ' his posterity may raise the same to its former lustre and great-
 ' ness again; and in regard that (in my judgment) there is no
 ' way so likely and probable (God blessing it) to redeem and
 ' bring home the incumbered and disjointed estate of the said
 ' Earl, and his house, and posterity, as by giving a noble,
 ' virtuous, and religious education to the said now young Earl,
 ' (my

' my grandchild, who, by good and honourable breeding, may
 ' (by God's grace) either by the favour of the prince,
 ' or by his service to his king and country, or a good mar-
 ' riage, redeem and bring home that ancient and honourable
 ' house, which, upon the marriage of my daughter unto the
 ' late Earl, I did, with my own money, freely clear. I do
 ' hereby, for his lordship's better maintenance and accommo-
 ' dation in the premisses, bequeath unto my said grandchild,
 ' Richard, now Earl of Barrimore, from the time of my de-
 ' cease, for, during, and until he shall attain unto the full age
 ' of two and twenty years, one yearly annuity of 200 l. cur-
 ' rent money of England, to be paid unto his lordship, or his
 ' assigns, half-yearly, by equal portions, at May-day, and All-
 ' Saints, or within forty days after any the said feasts, by my
 ' said son Francis, his heirs or assigns, out of the rents, &c.
 ' of all and every the manors, castles, towns, lands, &c.
 ' within the county of Cork, by me bequeathed to my said
 ' son Francis, or to his use; and, upon my said son's failure of
 ' payment as aforesaid, then I grant to the said Earl, or his
 ' assigns, full power to distrain for the same, &c.' All which,
 with every of their members, rights, &c. he bequeaths to his
 said son, Francis Boyle, with such limitations, as before recited,
 to his said son, Roger Boyle.

He bequeaths to his youngest son, Robert Boyle, all and every
 his manors, castles, dissolved abbies, &c. with their appurtenan-
 ces, &c. and all mortgages, leases, estates for years, either in
 possession, or reversion, or remainder, or any other, that to his
 use are or ought to be possessed, or may hereafter be enstated
 in, or possessed in the province of Connaught, which before the
 troubles were rented at about 450 l. per annum; and in the
 King's county and Queen's county, before these troubles rented
 at about 240 l. per annum; the manors, lands, &c. in the counties
 of Clare and Wexford; the monastery of Fermoy, alias Jermoy,
 alias Ardmoyle, with the appurtenances, &c. in the county of Cork;
 the late dissolved abbey of Castle-Lyon, alias Castle-Oleghan,
 with appurtenances, as well spiritual as temporal; the castle,
 town, and lands of Inchineback, in mortgage to him for 600 l.
 sterling; the lands, tenements, &c. of Twormore; the town
 and lands of Ballygowne; the town and lands of Killmagner;
 the town and lands of Ballycloghie; the lands and tenements
 in Ballynehaw, Nockmaple, and Nockdrumcloghie; the lands
 called Rosnebrun, Ballyjowran, and Glenurch, mortgaged to
 him for 1000 l. the town and lands of Ballimorrogh, mortgaged
 to him for 200 l. the chief rent, of 4 l. per annum, out of Twor-
 more and Ballytrasney, in the said county of Cork; also divers
 other lands, tenements, &c. and mortgages on manors, lands, &c.
 Whereby it appears, that he left him better provided for, than
 he did his son Francis: for he also bequeathed to him 8600 l.

sterling, which he lent to his noble brother, George Lord Goring, vice-chamberlain to the King; with all his right, estate, reversion, &c. of, in, and unto the manors of Waltham, with the late dwelling-house of the Earl of Norwich; also the manors of Nasing, and Nasingbury, and rectory, in the county of Essex, conveyed to him by the said Lord Goring, for the better securing of the said 8600 l. All which, with every their members, rights, &c. he bequeaths to his said son, Robert Boyle, during his natural life; and, after his decease, to the first issue male of his body lawfully begotten, with such remainders, as are in his said septipartite deed before recited.

He further bequeaths to every of his said sons, respectively, all rents, and arrearages of rents, due unto him at the time of his decease, out of the several manors, &c. so bequeathed or conveyed to the several uses of every of them, according to his rental book, signed with his own hand. 'And whereas I did allow unto my son and heir, Richard Lord Viscount Dungarvan [after Earl of Burlington] for his maintenance, the full sum of 1500 l. per annum; and that he undertook to the King, without my privity, to raise, arm, and provide 100 horse to attend his Majesty in the expedition against the Scots in the North of England; for which, and his other occasions, besides his yearly maintenance aforesaid, I supplied him with the full sum of 5553 l. as by his acknowledgment and engagement thereof, under his hand and seal, dated 3 May, 1639, appeareth; which sum he hath obliged himself, his heirs, and executors to pay, according as I shall dispose thereof by my last will and testament; I do hereby bequeath the sums of money following to be paid by him: Imprimis, to each one of my grandchildren, the two daughters of the late Earl of Barrymore, 1000 l. a-piece; and to my two grandchildren, Lettice and Catharine, (daughters of Robert Lord Digby, and my daughter Sarah, both deceased,) the like sum of 1000 l. a-piece; and to my niece, Catharine Boyle, now the wife of Mr. William Tynt, 800 l. above the 200 l. paid, since their marriage, to her father-in-law, Sir Robert Tynt, Knt.'

He also bequeathed legacies to his nephews, Edward Boyle, and John Boyle; his cousins, Roger Boyle, and Michael Boyle, after primate of Ireland; his cousin, Thomas Boyle; the children of his cousin, Francis Boyle, and Charity, his wife, &c. He bequeaths to his daughter, Viscountess Dungarvan, his diamond ring, which his mother, at her death, gave him, which he had wore for fifty-six years; praying her to wear it as a happy, fortunate, and lucky stone, during her life, and leave it to her son. To the wife of his son, Francis, his double-gilt salt and cover, which stands on four pillars, &c. and to his true and faithful friend, Sir Thomas Stafford, if he survives him, his diamond hat-band, for which he paid him 200 l. and if his son, Francis,

Francis, survives him, to bestow it on him at his death: also bequeaths legacies to many of his friends, and his chief servants. He makes his son and heir, Sir Richard Boyle, Knt. Lord Dungarvan, Lord Viscount Kinalmeakie, his sole and only executor; and Sir William Parsons, Knt. and Bart. one of the lords justices of Ireland, Sir William Fenton, Knt. Sir Garret Lowther, Knt. lord chief justice of the common pleas, and Joshua Boyle, Esq; overseers of his will; whom he intreats to bestow their care in causing this his last will to be punctually observed and performed in all points, so as no contentions may arise betwixt his said son and heir, and the rest of his younger sons; concluding, 'Moreover I do, upon my blessing, charge and command, not only my said son and heir, but also every of my three younger sons, Roger Lord Baron of Broghill, Francis and Robert Boyle, and all my daughters, to be most zealous and constant in that undoubted, true, protestant religion, now professed and established in the churches of England and Ireland; in which they have been, by myself and their worthy religious deceased mother, seasoned, trained up, and bred: and that they and each of them breed up their children in the same true, protestant religion: and that my said three younger sons be and continue observant, respective, kind and loving unto their eldest brother; and that he be helping, comfortable, and assistant unto them, and they lodged and entertained by him in his house in Dublin, as their several occasions draw them thither; and he, or his heir, be there resident.'

His lordship, in his life-time, and by his said will, also dedicated a portion of his temporal estate to the great Dispenser thereof; having erected in Youghall an hospital or alms-house for the relief of six decayed soldiers and alms-men; also a free-school, with convenient dwellings for a master and usher, which was incorporated March 3, 1613, and the school appointed the free-school of and for the diocese of Cloyne: and by his deed in 1636 he settled 20 l. English on the master, 10 l. on the usher, 5 l. on every alms-man, and 5 l. to maintain and repair the same, yearly; the overplus to remain as a stock for repairing thereof, as occasion required. These stipends, by his will, he charged his son and heir, and his heirs for ever, to continue and uphold, and to pay yearly the said allowances to the school-master, &c. 'And for that (says he) I much desire the good, increase, and prosperity of Bandon-bridge, and the inhabitants thereof, whom I have ever (till now of late) much tendered and respected; I do therefore declare it to be my will, that there be a very strong and substantial bridge of lime and stone, with my arms cut in stone to be set upon the wall thereof, erected over the river of Bandon, within the town,

‘where the timber bridge now stands.’ For the overseeing of which, he intreated the provost for the time being, and other his friends and tenants, particularly named, to take the charge upon them to see it gracefully, strongly, and substantially done, without any false or deceitful work (as other bridges of late had been). And whereas he had paid to John Lodden, for a bridge built over the river Nare near Castle-Comer, called the Four-Mile Water from Clomel, which he was bound in an obligation of 200 l. to perfect and perform strongly and substantially, but built the said bridge deceitfully; whereby, so soon as it was finished, part thereof was overthrown: he therefore assigns the said John Lodden’s bond to his son and heir, whom he entrusts to see that work strongly and speedily finished; and bequeaths 120 l. more towards it, and his arms in stone to be put thereon. And as he esteemed it a work of great charity, tending to the ease and safety of travellers, to have Benner’s bridge repaired or new built, if the Marquis of Ormond, and gentlemen of the county of Kilkenny, would contribute thereto, he bequeathed 200 l. towards it. And whereas he had been at great charges for the building a timber bridge, wherein 800 tops of choice timber were by him bestowed, over the Black Water near Fermoy, which by an extraordinary flood was carried away; and for that he desired the ease and safety of the neighbours and travellers; he bequeathed 200 l. to have a very strong and substantial stone bridge built in the place thereof, with his arms thereon, as was at Moyallow; to which work he was charitably inclined, though he lost the benefit of his ferry-boat thereby. He also devised towards the new building, covering, and garnishing of the chancel of the collegiate and parochial church of Youghall, the sum of 98 l. and to the poor of that parish, and those of Lismore, Tallough, Tallough-bridge, Bandon, Coolfaddagh, and Cloghnikilly, 10 l. each.

On the rebellion of the Irish, and cruel massacre of the protestants, in 1641, the county of Cork was the last that felt their brutal usage, being the best inhabited with English of any county in that kingdom, by the noble plantations made by the Earl of Cork, and was preserved by his generosity and diligence. His lordship^h was then just returned out of England, and on that eruption immediately fortified his castle of Lismore, and raised two troops of horse, which he put under the command of his sons, the Lords Kinalmeaky and Broghill, maintaining them and 400 foot for some months at his own charge. This noble Earl never thought any thing too much, that he ventured for the service of his king and country. In December, the same year, he was ordered by the government to preserve

^h Cox’s Hist. of Ireland, p. 95.

Youghall from the enemy, with an assignment of 1000 foot and 60 horse, to whom he gave constant pay. His letter to George Lord Goring displays his great spirit and resolution, pointing out the various barbarities the protestants laboured under: 'As weak,' says he, 'and infirm as I am, I am commanded hither; and, God willing, I will be so good a constable to the King, my master, as I will die in the defence thereof; although I have no great hope to defend it, yet we will bestir ourselves like Englishmen.' He also recites, 'The Lord Dunboyne, and the two Lords Bourke, and, in effect, all the natives of the county of Limerick, are in open action; and, in brief, all that have suck'd Irish milk, are infected with this general treason and rebellion. This poor province of Munster is encompassed with dangers round about, every day bringing us Job's messengers, of killing, preying, burning, and spoiling the English and protestants, and none other touched upon; and of the loss of cities, and walled towns. The Lord Montgarret, and the Lord of Upper Ossory, have (without a blow struck in the defence of the city of Kilkenny) possessed themselves thereof, and ransacked and stripped all the English protestants therein, in such a barbarous and inhuman manner, as is not to be believed, &c. And therefore, even upon the knees of my soul, I beg you to supplicate his Majesty, and the lords and commons of both houses of parliament, that this fruitful province of Munster (wherein are more cities and walled towns, with more brave harbours and havens, than all the rest of the kingdom hath) and the English subjects therein, may not, for want of timely supplies of men, money, and munition, be lost; but that you will instantly solicit the hastening over the lord lieutenant with the army to Dublin, and Sir Charles Vavasor with his regiment to Youghall, with a liberal supply of arms and ammunition, whereof the province is in a manner destitute. And herein, for God's sake, let not the least delay be used; for, if there be, all succours will come too late.' In the said letter he concludes, 'Youghall, this twelfth day, about midnight, after a heavy and sorrowful Christmas, 1641.'

In another letter to Lord Goring, dated Youghall, Jan. 12, 1641, his distresses were greatly increased, and grew more dreadful, as he informed him. 'All the natives that are papists,' says his lordship, 'are in open action and rebellion, except the Earl of Barrimore. I am, by commandment of the lord president, drawn to Youghall to secure it, the only town the English have to retreat to; which, God knows, is very weak and ruinous, a great part of the wall being fallen down

‘ within these two nights, which we are not able to repair,
 ‘ There is none in it but myself, my son Dungarvan, with his
 ‘ troop; and we have but 200 Englishmen to guard it, of my
 ‘ tenants, whom I am forced to pay every day, or else they will
 ‘ not stay here. God bless us, for we are compassed with
 ‘ an innumerable company of enemies, and have neither mo-
 ‘ ney nor munition. We are now at the last gasp; and, if the
 ‘ state of England do not speedily supply us, we are all
 ‘ buried alive, &c.’

In February following, Sir Charles Vavasor arriving there with his regiment of foot, the English were inspired with fresh courage; but, bringing with him the proclamation against the rebels, they grew desperate, and executed the same day eight of his lordship’s tenants: and, as he writes in a letter to the Earl of Warwick, 25 February, the cruelties exercised on the protestants were so many, and so unchristian-like, they were inexpressible; adding, ‘ Before this rebellion, my revenue, besides
 ‘ my houses, demesnes, parks, and other royalties, did yield me
 ‘ 50l. a day rent. I do vow unto your lordship, that I have not
 ‘ now 50 pence a week coming in to me, so as I fear I must
 ‘ come a begging to you, to allow me to be one of your beads-
 ‘ men. But God’s will be done, to whom I am thankful for
 ‘ granting me patience to undergo these great afflictions and losses.’

In July 1642 he was commissioned by the lords justices, as *custos rotulorum* of the counties of Cork and Waterford, to hold a quarter-sessions for the indictment of high treason of the rebels in those counties; when above eleven hundred, which entered into rebellion there, were accordingly indicted; as in a letter to the speaker of the house of commons in England^k, dated 25 August, 1642, his lordship sets forth; and that he sent him the said indictments to be presented to the house, to be considered by such members thereof as are learned in the laws; and, if wanting in any point of law, they may be reformed and rectified, and returned to him, with such amendment as they shall think fit; and, if the house pleased to direct, they should all be proceeded against to outlawry, whereby his Majesty may be entitled to their lands and possessions, which he dare affirm were, at the beginning of the insurrection, not of so little yearly value as 200000l. ‘ This course of proceedings,’ says his lordship, ‘ against the Lords and the rest was not by them suspected,
 ‘ and, I do assure you, doth much startle them; for now they
 ‘ begin (though too late) to take notice that they are in a
 ‘ good forwardness to be attainted, and all their estates confisc-
 ‘ ated, to the corruption of their blood, and extirpation of them
 ‘ and their families. And the height of their revenge is princi-

^k Ormeroy’s State Letters, p. 6, et seq.

‘ pally bent against the Earl of Barrimore, myself, and my
‘ sons, which we all foresaw, before we entered upon this
‘ work of works. Sir, I pray give me leave to present to your-
‘ self and the honourable house, that this general rebellion
‘ broke forth in October last, at the very instant when I landed
‘ here out of England; and though it appeared first in Ulster,
‘ yet I (who am 76 years of age, and have eaten the most part
‘ of my bread in Ireland these 54 years, and by my several
‘ employments and commands in the government of this pro-
‘ vince and kingdom) could not but apprehend that the infection
‘ and contagion was general, and would, by degrees, quickly
‘ creep into this province; as forthwith it did. And for that
‘ I found, to my great grief, that by the courses the late
‘ Earl of Strafford had taken, all or the greatest part of the
‘ English and protestants in this province were deprived of their
‘ arms, and debarred from having any powder in their houses;
‘ and the King’s magazines here being so weakly furnished,
‘ as in a manner they were empty; I, without delay, furnished
‘ all my castles in these two counties with such ammunition
‘ as my poor armoury did afford, and sent 300 l. sterling in-
‘ to England to be bestowed in ammunition for myself and
‘ tenants; and put in sufficient guards, and nine months vic-
‘ tuals, in every of my castles; which, I thank God, I have
‘ hitherto preserved and made good, not without giving great
‘ annoyance out of these castles to the rebels. And for that
‘ the late lord president did judiciously observe, that the preserva-
‘ tion of this important town and harbour of Youghall was of prin-
‘ cipal consequence to be kept for the service of the crown; and
‘ presuming that no man exceeded me in power and ability
‘ to make it good; he prevailed on me, for the advancement
‘ of his Majesty’s service, to secure it; whither I brought two
‘ companies of 100 foot a-piece, all of English protestants,
‘ and well disciplined, and them at my charges armed. And
‘ hitherto (I do thank my God) this town and harbour are
‘ made good, and is a receptacle not only for all shipping, but
‘ also for thousands of distressed Englishmen, which have been
‘ stripped by the rebels, and have found succour and safety
‘ here. And these 200 men I have kept all the last winter
‘ until now to defend this town, and weekly paid by poll
‘ 3 s. 6 d. a week, until the first of March last, &c. The troop
‘ of horse, and 100 foot, which are garrioned at Lismore, I
‘ have also paid weekly by poll, as I do the foot company
‘ to this day. But I humbly thank the parliament, they have
‘ been pleased, the beginning of last month, to bring my son
‘ Broghill, with his troop of horse, into his Majesty’s pay;
‘ which favour he will, I hope, by his service merit. I then
‘ likewise employed my second son, Kinalmeaky, to govern a

' town, in the West, of my erection, called Bandon-bridge,
 ' the walling and fortifying whereof stood me in 1400*l*. wherein
 ' are, at least, 7000 souls, all English protestants, and not one
 ' Irishman or Papist dwelling therein; where there have been
 ' ever since, and yet are maintained, 100 horse, and 400 foot.
 ' Which town (notwithstanding several violent assaults and at-
 ' tempts) hath not only been maintained and defended; but
 ' they have made many sallies on the rebels, and given them
 ' several great overthrows; and indeed beyond expectation
 ' (even almost to admiration) have gained seven strong castles
 ' from the traitors; some of which they have burned, and
 ' the rest they maintain with good wards, being great
 ' bridles on the enemy; and yet, these nine months, have
 ' not had one penny of entertainment from the King or par-
 ' liament, &c.' He further sets forth in his letter, that the
 loss of Limerick would have been prevented, had the forces come
 over, the parliament long since had ordered; the cannon of
 which place had served them to reduce all the castles in that
 county, except Loughir, defended for the Earl of Bath; and
 his own castle of Askeaton (in which he maintained 100 men
 since the breaking out of the rebellion) which was then be-
 sieged by 4000 Irish, and in danger of being lost. That the
 forces maintained by him, and commanded by his sons, had
 destroyed above 3000 rebels since the insurrection; but was
 forced to sell his plate to pay the soldiers. He concludes,
 ' I have, with a free heart and a liberal hand, spent all that
 ' I have, and am able to do no more. I grieve not at my
 ' own losses or wants, though they have been very great;
 ' but to see these seasoned and well-disciplined companies
 ' (100 whereof for the present are more serviceable than
 ' 300 fresh men) to be without cloaths, or pay, afflicts
 ' me at the soul.' In a postscript to the said letter he
 ' adds, ' The towns of Wexford and Dungarvan are both,
 ' by sea, lately furnished with store of powder and ammu-
 ' nition, whereof I had certain advertisement this day; and
 ' an admonition to the commanders of those ships, that are
 ' in pay from the house, to range and watch the seas better,
 ' is humbly desired, as most requisite.' In this, and other few
 letters of his, that did not perish in the conflagration of Char-
 leville-house, may be traced his intrepidity, generosity of his
 heart, superiority of his understanding; and also delineate him
 to be a brave, benevolent, and wise man, even in his last
 years. His noble spirit thought nothing too much to ven-
 ture for the service of his king and country, risking his
 whole family and fortune on the same bottom with the pro-
 testant interest in Ireland; having in the battle of Lis-carrol,
 fought Sept. 3, 1642, (wherein the English obtained a compleat
 victory) four of his sons engaged, who all behaved with great
 valour;

valour; and lost his second son, the Lord Kinalmeaky, who in several rencounters had defeated the rebels.

At length, this great Earl, in the midst of these confusions, departed this life at Youghall¹, aged 77; and there was buried, near the date (if not on the day) of the cessation concluded at Sigginstown, 15 Sept. 1643, 'unwilling^m to survive what he suspected might not be auspicious to the English, or conducive to the end for which it was designed; wherein he prophesied not ill.'

ⁿ Mr. Borlase gives this character of his lordship: 'He was a person, for his abilities and knowledge in the affairs of the world, eminently observable, inasmuch as (tho' he was no peer of England) he was admitted to sit in the lords house upon the woofsacks, 'ut consiliarius.' And for all the estate he arrived at (which was the greatest in the memory of the last age) none ever taxed him with exorbitances, but such as thought princes had too little, and religious men not enough.'

Sir Richard Cox^o gives this account of him: 'The noble Earl of Cork, lord high treasurer, was one of the most extraordinary persons, either that or any other age hath produced, with respect to the great and just acquisitions of estate that he made, and the publick works that he began and finished, for the advancement of the English interest, and the protestant religion, in Ireland; as churches, alms-houses, free-schools, bridges, castles, and towns, viz. Lismore, Tal-low, Cloghmakilty, Iniskeen, Castletown, and Bandon, (which last place cost him 14000l.) inasmuch that, when Cromwell saw these prodigious improvements, which he little expected to find in Ireland, he declared, 'That if there had been an Earl of Cork in every province, it would have been impossible for the Irish to have raised a rebellion.' And whilst he was carrying on these solid works, he lived in his family at a rate of plenty that exceeded those who consumed great estates in the lavish ways of ill-ordered excess. His motto, 'God's providence is my inheritance,' shews from whence he derived all his blessings; the greatest of which was the numerous and noble posterity he had to leave his estate unto.'

He lies interred in his chapel in the parish-church of Youghall; and a beautiful marble monument is erected to his memory, his effigies lying in full length in armour, and on each side of him those of his wives, and the names and marriages of his children, his own titles and employments; concluding with this distich:

Sic posui tumulum, super est intendere votis:

Parce animæ, carnem solvito, Christe, veni.

¹ Borlase's Reduction of Ireland, p. 209. ^m Ibid. ⁿ Ibid. ^o Vide Cox's Introduction to the 2d volume of his Hist. of Ireland.

His lordship, in the account he has given of himself, before recited, has related his lady's decease, and the births, &c. of all his children. I shall therefore only mention, that on an elegant monument in St. Patrick's church in Dublin is this inscription:

God's providence is our inheritance.

This monument was erected for the Right Honourable Sir Richard Boyle, Knt. Lord Boyle, Baron of Youghal, Viscount of Dungarvan, Earl of Cork, lord high treasurer of Ireland, and of the King's privy council of this realm, and one of the two lords justices for the government of this kingdom, in memory of his most dear, virtuous, and religious wife, the Lady Catharine, Countess of Cork, and their posterity; as also of her grandfather, Dr. Robert Weston, some time lord chancellor of Ireland, and one of the lords justices for the government thereof; whose daughter, Alice Weston, was married to Sir Geoffery Fenton, Knt. principal secretary of state in this realm; and they had issue the said Lady Catharine, Countess of Cork, who lieth here interred with her said father and grandfather, whose virtues she inherited on the earth, and lieth here intombed with them. All expecting a joyful resurrection. Obiit 16 die Februarii, anno 1629.

Of his lordship's children; from Roger Boyle, the 5th son, created Baron of Broghill, and Earl of Orrery, is descended the present Earl of Cork; of whom I am principally to treat.

Francis, his 6th son, was created Lord Viscount of Shannon. He served King Charles the First, with his brethren, against the Irish rebels; and the great Earl of Cork, in a letter dated at York, Oct. 7, 1642, to the Marquis of Ormond, gives the following account of his son Francis: 'Your lordship's two commissions were not brought hither, till after my son Kinameaky was killed at the battle of Lisscarroll, where I had four of my sons; and [Francis] the youngest of them (if report speaks truth) carried himself with an undaunted resolution, and did narrowly endanger his life, in recovering his dead brother's body and horse, both which he brought from the rebels; and hath ever since kept both troop and foot company together, in hope (his brother being thus killed) that he shall be graced with the command of them. My humble suit is, that your lordship will confer on him the foot company, and troop of horse, which you were pleased to confer on his deceased brother.'

This Francis, whilst in Ireland, was very active against the rebels, till the cessation of arms, concluded with the papists 15 Sept. 1643^a; after which, he, with his brother, the Lord Broghill, went over to England, and waited on King Charles I. at Oxford. That I find next of him, is his going over to Holland with his wife; and in February 1647-8, ^a was visited by his brother, the Hon. Robert Boyle, partly to see the country, and partly to accompany his said brother, and his wife, on their return to England; where they arrived 15 April, 1648.

On 13 May following, Mr. Robert Boyle being at Stalbridge, Mr. Francis Boyle and his lady accompanied him there; ^a also at Marston in Somersetshire, the seat of their brother, the Lord Broghill; the greatest harmony being between all the brothers and sisters. He adhered to the royal interest; and in 1659, when his brother, the Lord Broghill, had made a party for the restoration of King Charles II. and had secured all Munster, he dispatched his brother Francis to the King, then at Brussels, to invite him to land at Cork, with assurance of his being received there; and that he had got all the army of the South, as Sir Charles Coote had that of the North, in readiness to declare for his Majesty. He embarked in Cork haven for Flanders; and, on his arrival at Brussels, presented his letters of invitation to the King, who received him with great joy, and gave immediate directions to prepare for his transportation; and four days after, just as his Majesty was taking horse in disguise for Calais, in order to his going for Ireland, Monk's message for his coming to England put a stop to his journey to Calais; and soon after came on the restoration of the King.

He came over with his Majesty from Holland; and, in Sept. 1660, was created Viscount Shannon in the county of Limerick; was sworn of the privy council; made captain of a troop of horse, 7 Feb. 1660; received two grants of lands under the acts of settlement; and August 20, 1672, was constituted governor of the city and county of the city of Cork.

The Hon. Robert Boyle, by his last will and testament, dated the 18th of July, in the 3d year of King William and Queen Mary, 1691: 'Item, I give and bequeath unto my dear brother, the Lord Viscount Shannon, the best watch I shall die possessed of, to put him in mind of my constant kindness and affection, which I endeavoured to express by my voluntary yearly expence, in keeping up the manor-house of Stalbridge, without intending to live in it, for his sake.' His lordship married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Robert Killigrew, and sister of Sir William Killigrew, by whom he had issue two sons, Rich-

^a Morrice's Life of Roger Earl of Orrery, before his State Letters, p. 9.
^b Birch's Life of R. Boyle, p. 89. ^c Birch præd.

ard, and Charles; and a daughter, Elizabeth, married to John Jephson, of Moyallow, Esq;

Richard, the eldest son, in 1673, married Elizabeth, only daughter of Sir John Ponsonby, of Besborough, and had issue three sons, Richard, Francis, and John; also a daughter, Elizabeth; and died in the life-time of his father: so that Richard, his eldest son, succeeded his grandfather in the honour of Viscount Shannon, &c. The said Richard, before he was 20 years of age, was at the battle of the Boyne; and, in 1693, went over with the Duke of Ormond, served in the campaign that year in the Netherlands, and was in the battle of Landen, July 19, 'where his Grace was taken prisoner; and his lordship behaved so well, that, on the 16th February following^u, he was constituted cornet of horse. He after served in the several campaigns in the Netherlands, till the peace of Ryfwick; and in 1697 was made major in the second troop of horse-guards, under the command of the Duke of Ormond^w. On the 11th of Feb. 1701-2, in the first year of Queen Anne, he was constituted colonel of Prince George's regiment of marines; and in June following, embarked with his regiment on the expedition to Calés, commanded by the Duke of Ormond. On their return, the Duke receiving intelligence of the French and Spanish fleets being with the galleons in the bay of Vigo, he had the command of the grenadiers that attacked and carried the fort of Rodendallo. His gallant behaviour and conduct in that memorable action induced the Duke of Ormond to send him express to the Queen with the particulars of his success; of which the following account is given in our Gazette^x:

' St. James's, Oct. 31, 1702. This day the Right Hon. ' the Lord Viscount Shannon arrived, sent express from the ' Duke of Ormond, in her Majesty's ship the Pembroke, with ' the good news, that on the 12th her Majesty's fleet and ' land-forces attempted the port of Vigo, and took and destroyed all the shipping there, consisting of fifteen French men ' of war of the line of battle, two frigates, a fireship, and three ' advice-boats, with seventeen Spanish galleons; of which glorious action a particular account is contained in the letters ' from his Grace, and Sir George Rooke, which are directed ' to be made publick.'

The said letters^y, published by authority, bore date from Vigo, Oct. 16, 1702; reciting, ' That on the resolution of a general council of war, the army should land, and attack the ' fort on the South side of the Rodendallo, and from thence

t Gazette, no. 2833.
x Gazette, no. 3858.

u Millan's Succession of Colonels, &c.
y Ibid.

w Ibid.

' where

where it should be most useful for annoying the enemy. And pursuant therunto, the Duke of Ormond landed, with great diligence and expedition, about 2000 men on the South side of the river; and ordered the grenadiers to march, under the command of the Lord Viscount Shannon, directly to the fort that guards the entrance of the harbour, where the boom lay; which he performed with great gallantry. There appeared about 8000 foot between the fort and the hills; but, on the advance of our men, after a little skirmish with the grenadiers, they retired; who likewise pushed another party of the enemy, and, following them to the fort, possessed themselves of the lower battery. After which the enemy retired into a stone castle, and there fired on our men for some little time: but, opening the gate with intent to make a sally, the grenadiers, headed by the Lord Viscount Shannon, forced into the castle, and possessed themselves of it; in which were 300 French marines, 50 Spaniards, and 40 guns. This success contributed greatly to Admiral Hopson's breaking and cutting the boom, whereby the Queen's ships got into the harbour.

It is further recited, that the attack was made with great resolution and bravery, and the good conduct of the land forces contributed much to the success. Col. Pierce, who commanded next to Lord Shannon, was wounded with a cannon-shot in the thigh; Mr. Talmach, colonel Seymour, and col. Newton, were also wounded; and a lieutenant of the grenadiers, a lieutenant of Lord Shannon's regiment, with about 30 soldiers, were killed.

On 24 August, 1704^a, his lordship was made brigadier-general of her Majesty's forces; on 1 Jan. 1706-7, a major-general; and on 1 Jan. 1708-9, lieutenant-general of her Majesty's forces; and, with the Earl of Stair, William Steuart, Sir Richard Temple, and W. Tatton, were appointed by her Majesty to inspect and regulate the cloathing of the army, and the accounts thereof. On the conclusion of the peace in the reign of Queen Anne, his regiment was broke^a 25 Dec. 1713; and, on the accession of our late sovereign, he was constituted colonel of the twenty-fifth regiment of foot, 27 Jan. 1714-15^b. On 17 June, 1721, his Majesty conferred on him a regiment of horse; and on the 9th of March, 1726-7, he was constituted colonel and captain of the fourth troop of horse-guards^c. On 27 Oct. 1735, he was made general of the horse; and on a promotion of general officers, July 17, 1739^d, his lordship was constituted field-marshal of all his Majesty's forces. His lordship, in 1720, was constituted general and commander in chief

^a Millan's Succession, præd.

^b Ibid.

^c Ibid.

^d Gazette, no. 7823.

of all his Majesty's forces in Ireland; and was one of the lords justices of that kingdom, and commander in chief of all his Majesty's forces there, till his decease. He died at his house in Arlington-street, St. James's, on Saturday, Dec. 20, 1740, and was buried at Walton upon Thames, in Surry. His death was generally lamented; being of a most affable deportment, and possessed of very amiable qualities and virtues.

His lordship's first lady was Mary, widow of Lionel Earl of Orrery, by whom he had no issue. He secondly married Grace, daughter and coheir of John Senhouse, of Nether-hall, in the county of Cumberland, Esq; and by her, who survived him, and died 10 May, 1755, left an only daughter, named Grace, sole heir to his estate, now living, and married to the Right Hon. Charles Earl of Middlesex, son and heir apparent of his Grace the Duke of Dorset.

Robert Boyle, the youngest son, tho' dignified with no title of honour (as 'tis remarkable all his other brothers, who arrived to years of maturity, were) yet became no less famous than the rest, for many rare and eminent qualities; as if providence designed every branch of this noble stem to do good in their generation, and leave an example for our imitation. His life and studies were an ornament to our nation; whereupon a short abstract thereof, taken from a celebrated author, is here exhibited:

• The promising blossoms of his great piety and capacity (says bishop Burnet) began to appear very early; and after he had passed the trivial schools in Ireland, he studied at Leyden in Holland; from whence he travelled into France, Switzerland, Italy, &c. without receiving the least tincture of the vices of the places, or times. He often owned, that his piety received a great increase by his converse with the godly and learned archbishop Usher, who daily cultivated the hopeful seeds which he foresaw would produce such a glorious harvest. He did for many years so exactly study the holy scriptures in the original languages, that he could readily quote both the Hebrew and Greek; and understood that sacred book so well, as few, whose profession did oblige them to it, could equal him in it.

• His veneration for the name of God was so profound, that he never pronounced it without a discernible pause. He was constant in his secret addresses at his throne; and in all his enquiries into nature his chief design was, to raise higher thoughts in himself and others, of the greatness, glory, wisdom, and goodness of God: and in that article of his will, relating to the Royal Society, he recommends it to them, and other searchers into physical truths, to refer their attainments to the glory of the great Author of nature, and the comfort of mankind.

• Dr. Burnet bishop of Salisbury's sermon at his funeral.

• Having

‘ Having possessed himself with such an amiable view of christianity, separated from the superstition or sourness of parties, he rejoiced in every discovery from nature, which might either illustrate it, or remove objections against it, having always considered it as a system of truths which ought to purify the heart and practice.

‘ He loved nothing that might lessen that, nor any nicety which occasioned divisions among christians; so that, for the advancement of pure and disinterested christianity, he left by his will a liberal provision for a certain number of well-digested sermons, on purpose to evince the truth of the christian religion in general, without touching upon subdivisions among christians in particular. Which are annually preached, and are remembered as Mr. Boyle’s Lectures.

‘ He was so zealous for propagating our holy religion, that he was at the charge of a translation and impression of the New Testament in the Malayan tongue, which he sent over all the East-Indies. He gave a noble reward to him who translated Grotius’s incomparable Book of the Truth of the Christian religion into Arabick; and was at the charge of an impression, which he took care to have distributed where that language obtains. He resolved also to have an impression in the Turkish language; but the company, thinking it became them to do it, suffered him only to contribute his large share. He gave 700l. towards the charge of the Irish Bible, which he ordered to be distributed in Ireland; and contributed liberally toward the Welch Bible; and to that in Irish, for the Highlands of Scotland.

‘ He gave in his life 300l. per ann. towards propagating the christian religion in America; and gave 100l. to the East-India company towards their designs of the like nature in the East-Indies; intending a much greater sum, when the work should be set on foot to purpose. And as his zeal was lively toward the greatest concerns of religion, he avoided entering too far into those things, which have weakened and distracted christianity; had an utter aversion to whatever was destructive of morality and charity; and was particularly zealous against all severities and persecutions upon the account of religion.

‘ He approved of the church of England’s doctrine, and never separated from her communion; was charitable in his opinion towards dissenters, and plentifully supplied their necessities; so that as he shut himself up in no party, neither did he shut out any party from him. He had been solicited to take orders, but declined it, conceiving that what he wrote in defence of religion might have more authority, when he did not share in the church’s patrimony.

His charity to those in want, and bounty to learned men, was extraordinary, but without ostentation. He was particularly liberal to persons in distress, without letting them know from whence it came: that for several years his charity exceeded 1000 l. per annum. And as he had a good estate, he made a good use of it; denying himself in all worldly pomp, and applying himself constantly to his studies, and philosophical experiments.

He was decently cheerful, and had nothing of that moroseness, which philosophers and men of extraordinary devotion are sometimes inclinable to: he made true judgments of men and things; his advices were sound, yet cautious and modest; and his invention fruitful to suggest good expedients.

He withdrew early from courts and publick affairs; yet was always honourably treated by his princes. He was very sagacious in discerning men's talents; and had such a vast scheme of projects, that he could quickly set those at work, who had leisure and capacity; and, when he saw them engaged, would enable them by a handsome present to carry it on. He was very well versed in Rabbinical learning, and the fathers; had nicely considered the whole controversies of religion, and thoroughly understood the body of divinity; he was absolute master of the mathematicks, and knew the utmost in geometry; geography in its several parts, with history, and books of travels, were his diversion. He was expert in all the parts of physick; but for the history of nature, of the productions of all countries, of the virtues and improvements of plants, ores, and minerals, with their varieties in different climates, he was, perhaps, the perfectest and exactest man in the world; which enabled him to make a greater number of different experiments, than any man that ever we read of; and he delivered his discoveries so exactly, according to truth, that they may be safely depended upon. But his peculiar and beloved study was chemistry; in which he engaged with no avaritious design, but only to find out nature, to see of what principles things were compounded, and into what they might be resolved; and to prepare good medicaments, without spending his estate and time upon high pretensions, but kept always within compass.

He made chemistry much the better, and himself never the worse, or the poorer by it, making it an entertainment to himself, and a charity to others; the products being disposed by his sister Ranelagh, &c. to whom he entrusted it. In short, his knowledge and great performances this way are valued thro' the world, and his numerous writings universally esteemed.

He

He died Dec. 30, 1691, aged 64; and was buried on the south side of the chancel of St. Martin's in the Fields, Westminster, near the body of his sister Ranelagh; who, as *they were pleasant in their lives, in their deaths they were not divided*; as he did not survive her above a week, the grief for her decease putting him into convulsion fits, which carried him off.

The Countess of Ranelagh lived to a great age, deceasing 23 Dec. 1691; and her character in life was so amiable, as deserves particular mention. Her learned, virtuous, good brother, the Hon. Robert Boyle, Esq; made her by his last will and testament one of his executors, with an honourable testimony of her great merits; but she died before him, as already mentioned. She had lived the longest on the most publick scene, and made the greatest figure in all the revolutions of these kingdoms, for above fifty years, of any woman of her age. She employed her whole time, interest, and estate in doing good; and as her great understanding, with the vast esteem she was in, made all persons, in their several turns of grandeur, desire and value her friendship, it gave her a title to use her interest with them for the service of others, though she never made advantage of it to any end or design of her own. She was contented with her fortune; and, though she was twice stript thereof, it made no impression on her; but was the general intercessor for all persons of merit or want. This had in her the better grace, and was both more christian, and more effectual, as it was not limited within any narrow compass of parties or relations. She divided her charities and friendships, her esteem as well as her bounty, with the truest regard to merit, and her own obligations, without any difference on account of opinion. She had a vast reach both of knowledge and apprehension; an universal affability, and easiness of access; an humility that descended to the meanest persons and concerns; an obliging kindness and readiness to advise those who had no occasion for any further assistance from her. And, with all these and many other excellent qualities, she had the deepest sense of religion, with the most constant turn of thought and discourse that way, known in that age. Her honourable brother, the celebrated Robert Boyle, lived with her for the greatest part of forty-seven years, with such mutual confidence, as improved the relation, under which they were born, to the more exalted and endearing name of friend.

I now come to Richard Boyle, the son and heir aforesaid; who is mentioned in his noble father's *True Remembrances*, as I have cited; and distinguished himself by many brave actions in

f Bp. Burnet's Funeral Sermon on Mr. Boyle.
vol. 2, p. 838.

h Burnet, ut ante, p. 33, 34.

g Wood's Fasti Oxon.

Ireland. On the 5th of July, 1635, he was¹ married, in the chapel in Skipton-castle in Craven, to the Lady Elizabeth, sole daughter and heir of Henry Clifford, Earl of Cumberland.

In 1642, his lordship and the Lord Inchiquin had the command of those forces² that defeated the Irish army near Lisscarrol. But, after other successes, a cessation of arms being agreed on with the Irish, 15 Sept. 1643, he carried over his forces into the King's service in England; landed with them near³ Chester, in February 1643-4; and from thence marching into Dorsetshire, joined his Sovereign; who, in consideration of that real assistance and ready supply by him then seasonably given, and by reason of his marriage with the Lady Elizabeth, sole daughter and heir of Henry Earl of Cumberland, was, by letters patent bearing date on the 4th of November, in the 20th year of his reign, advanced to the dignity of a Baron of this realm, by the title of Lord Clifford of Laneshorough, in the county of York.

His lordship continued in England till all places were delivered up to the power of the parliament, and was then suffered to compound for his estate; but, going beyond the seas before he had perfected his composition⁴, the house of commons, in Jan. 1646, ordered a committee to consider of several debts owing by the Earl of Cork.

This noble Earl was serviceable in the restoration of King Charles II. who, in consideration of his faithful services, both in England and Ireland, as also for the great merits of the said Henry Earl of Cumberland, was pleased to create him, by other letters patent bearing date the 20th of March, in the 16th year of his reign, Earl of Burlington, alias Bridlington, in com. Ebor. On the 13th of March, 1666, he was constituted lord lieutenant of the West Riding of Yorkshire, and of the city of York, and county of the same; also on the 2d of February, 1679, custos rotulorum thereof. In 1689, in King James's parliament in Ireland, he was attainted; but King William called his lordship to his privy council; and confirmed him in his post of lord high treasurer of Ireland. This Earl died, in the 86th year of his age, on the 15th of January, 1697-8; and by Elizabeth, his wife, aforesaid (who died on the 6th of January, 1690) had issue three sons and five daughters, viz. Francis, baptized April 8, 1636, who died young; Charles Lord Clifford; Richard, third son, who going to sea a voluntier against the Dutch, in the same ship with his Royal Highness the Duke of York, lost his life

¹ MS. Record. de Famil. Clifford, penes Tho. Com. Leicest. v. 3. f. 141.
² Cox's Hist. of Ireland, p. 112.
³ Whitlock's Memorials, p. 78.
⁴ *ibid.* p. 237.

with the Earl of Falmouth, and the Lord Muskerry, who fell all three by one cannon-shot, in the great engagement, June 3, 1665, in Solebay: Lady Frances, eldest daughter, married first to colonel Courtney, secondly to Wentworth Dillon, Earl of Roscommon in Ireland; Lady Catharine, who died in her childhood; Lady Elizabeth, married to Nicholas Tufton, Earl of Thanet; Lady Anne, married to Edward Earl of Sandwich; and Lady Henrietta, to Laurence Hyde, Earl of Rochester.

Charles, his second but eldest surviving son, in 1W. and M. was called up to the house of peers, by the title of Lord Clifford of Lanesborough, and died in the life-time of his father, on the 12th of October, 1694. He married first Jane, the youngest daughter and coheir to William Duke of Somerset, by whom he had issue four sons and six daughters; 1. Richard, who died April 9, 1675; 2. Charles, who afterwards succeeded in the earldom; 3. Henry Boyle, principal secretary of state in the reign of Queen Anne, who was created a peer of this realm, by the title of Lord Carleton, 26 Oct. 1714, 1 Geo. I. and died unmarried; 4. William, who died in his infancy. Frances, eldest daughter, died young; Elizabeth was married to James Earl of Barrimore, of the kingdom of Ireland; Jane died young; Mary was married to James Duke of Queensberry in Scotland, after Duke of Dover in England; and Arabella was wedded to Henry Petty, Earl of Shelburn in Ireland; and another Frances, that died in her childhood.

The Lady, their mother, departed this life on the 23d of November, 1679, aged forty two years, four months, and seventeen days; and on the 8th of December following was buried in St. Nicholas's chapel in Westminster-abbey.

Whereupon this Charles Lord Clifford married to his second wife the Lady Arethusa, sixth daughter of George late Earl of Berkley, by whom he had issue one daughter, named Arethusa, married to James Vernon, Esq; son of James Vernon, Esq; one of the principal secretaries of state to King William.

Charles, the eldest son, succeeded his grandfather, Richard Earl of Burlington, was one of the gentlemen of the bed-chamber to King William, and sworn of his privy council; and 29 Sept. 1699, constituted lord lieutenant of the West Riding of Yorkshire; and appointed one of the commissioners to treat of a union with Scotland in the reign of Queen Anne. His lordship married Juliana, sole daughter and heir to Henry Noel, second son of Edward Viscount Campden; and departed this life, universally lamented, on the 9th of February, 1703-4; his lady surviving, who died in the 73d year of her age, Oct. 17, 1750, and on the 31st of the same month was carried to be interred by her Lord at Lanesborough in Yorkshire; leaving Richard Earl of Burlington, and four daughters;

Lady Elizabeth, married the 28th of August, 1719, to Sir Henry Bedingfield, of Oxborough in Norfolk, Bart. Lady Juliana, to Charles Lord Bruce, son and heir apparent of Thomas Earl of Ailesbury; Lady Jane, unmarried; Lady Henrietta, wedded to the Hon. Henry Boyle, of Castle-Martyr, in the kingdom of Ireland, grandson of Roger Earl of Orrery before-mentioned: also Mary, a daughter, first-born, and Catharine, third-born, both died young.

Which Richard Earl of Burlington, born April 25, 1695, was married 21 March, 1727, to the Lady Dorothy Savile, eldest of the two daughters and coheirs of William Savile, Marquis of Halifax; by whom he had issue three daughters; Lady Dorothy, born the 14th of May, 1724, and married Oct. 10, 1741, to George Earl of Euston, son and heir apparent to his Grace Charles Duke of Grafton, but died; leaving no issue by him, on the 2d of May, 1742; Lady Juliana, born the 21st of April, 1727, died the 11th of March, 1737; Lady Charlotte, born in the year 1731, married to William Marquis of Hartington, son and heir apparent of his Grace William Duke of Devonshire, by whom she had three sons and a daughter, and died Dec. 8, 1754.

His lordship, on 18 June, 1730, was installed one of the knights companions of the most noble order of the garter; and in the 18th stall in St. George's chapel at Windsor is a plate of his arms, and the following inscription under it:

Du très noble et puissant Seigneur; Richard Boyle, Comte de Burlington, et aussi de Cork, Visconte de Dungarvan et Kinalmeaky en Ireland, Baron Clifford de Lonsdesburgh, et aussi Baron Boyle de Youghall, et Baron de Bandon en Ireland, grand trésorier d'Ireland, seigneur lieutenant et garde des rôles de l'Occidental Riding de York, seigneur lieutenant de la cité, province ou aynsty de York, vice-admiral de Yorkshire; garde des rôles du Septentrional Riding de Yorkshire; gouverneur en chef de la province de Cork, et de la cité et province de la cité de Cork, cornestable et senéchal du chateau, seigneurie et de l'honneur de Knaresburgh, conseiller du roy en son conseil privé, chevalier du très noble ordre de la jarretiere, installé au chateau de Windsor, le 18 jour de Juin, 1730.

On the 21st of June, 1731, his lordship was constituted captain of the honourable band of gentlemen-pensioners. In 1732, his lordship being at the city of York, the lord-mayor, aldermen, &c. sent a deputation to return their thanks to him for the favour he had done them in building their assembly-room.

and other benefactions to the city, and to beg his lordship's leave to present him with the freedom thereof; whereunto giving his consent, they presented him with it in a gold box. In 1733, he resigned his place of captain of the band of pensioners. His lordship afterwards lived retired, busying himself in his fine gardens at Chiswick, and employing himself in architecture, wherein he was consulted by several of the nobility, and was a benefactor towards the building of several publick edifices. He departed this life at his seat at Chiswick, the 3d of December, 1750; and seven days after his remains were carried from his house in Piccadilly to be interred at Laneshorough; and in him his English honours became extinct. His Lordship's titles in Ireland devolved on his heir male, the Right Hon. John now Earl of Cork, and of Orrery, Lord Viscount Dungarvan, Baron Boyle of Marston in the kingdom of England, Baron of Youghal, and Baron of Broghill. I shall therefore now proceed to treat of Roger, the fifth son of Richard Earl of Cork, created by King Charles the First Earl of Orrery, and Lord Broghill.

Which Roger Boyle ⁿ was knighted before he was seven years of age, viz. on the 7th of April, 1628; and at the intercession of his father, the Earl of Cork, King Charles I. by letters patent, bearing date the 28th of February following, created him a peer ^o of the kingdom of Ireland, by the stile and title of Lord Broghill, Baron of Broghill, in com. Cork; afterwards erected into a lordship and manor. After his education in the college of Dublin, he was sent to travel; and, returning to the English court in 1639, appeared so accomplished, that Algernon Earl of Northumberland conferred on him the command of his own troop of horse, in that expedition into the North of England against the Scots.

In 1641 he had the command ^p of a troop of horse raised by his father the Earl of Cork, and distinguished himself in several encounters with the Irish rebels. On the 4th of July, 1642, (as observed in the history of ^q Ireland) the Lord Broghill, on his return from the relief of Knockmore, met a party of rebels strongly posted near Capoquin; and tho' he had but 60 horse, and 140 foot, yet he boldly charged them, killed two of their best captains, and 200 of their soldiers, with very little loss. He was afterwards, the same year, in the battle of Lisscarrol. He, with three of his brothers, by their gallant behaviour, obtained a compleat victory over the rebels, headed by six lords of their party. In the engagement, his brother, the Lord Kina-

ⁿ Ex Collect. per Hen. St. George, MS. penes Joh. Com. Egmont.

^o Pat.

^q Car. I. ^p Cox's Hist. of Ireland, p. 95.

^q Ibid. p. 112. Love's MS. Memoirs of the Earl of Orrery, p. 307.

meaky, was killed; and his lordship ventured so far, that he was taken prisoner, but immediately rescued by the courage of some of his own men. His lordship acted with vigour against them, till the cessation of arms, 15 Sept. 1643, which he earnestly opposed, foreseeing it would be destructive to the protestant interest in Ireland. On which account his lordship was at the head of a petition of the protestants at Munster, to the Marquis of Ormond, lieutenant general, and the council of Ireland, setting forth, with great weight, their grievances, and beseeching them to call to mind, that his Majesty gave his royal assent to an act of parliament, obliging himself not to grant any pardon or terms of peace to the rebels, without the consent of his parliament of England. And being afterwards daily alarmed with plots of the papists, who, among other contrivances, had formed a design on the city of Cork; he, with the Earl of Inchiquin, Sir William Fenton, and others, did, on the 18th of July, 1644, write to his Majesty, 'That no peace could be concluded with the Irish rebels, which would not bring unto his Majesty, and the English in general, a far greater prejudice, than the shew of a peace there would bring them advantage, &c. And thereupon besought him, that he would not so much regard so inconsiderable a handful of people as they were, as to purchase but a seeming security, by leaving thereby the protestant religion, in all likelihood, to be extirpated, and his Majesty obnoxious to the loss of that kingdom: Further, beseeching his Majesty, that he would be pleased to proclaim again the Irish to be rebels, and not to pardon those who have committed so many barbarous crimes, that they are as far above description, as they are short of honesty; the Irish professing they had his Majesty's commission for what they did. The true sense of which devilish aspersion cast upon his Majesty, with other reasons, made them resolve to die a thousand deaths, rather than condescend to any peace, referring themselves in other things to their declaration.'

But such a dissatisfactory answer had they from the King, that the Lord Broghill (who was made governor of Limerick) with the Earl of Inchiquin, put themselves under the protection of the parliament, and, by their courage and conduct, drove the rebels out of most of the port-towns in Munster, and other considerable places there, and formed a body of 12000 men in arms. His particular successes against the rebels are recited in Whitlock's Memorials, Cox's History of Ireland, &c. and rendered him so considerable, that Cromwell cared for him by all the arts he was master of, and received him as his intimate friend.

In a manuscript account of his life, wrote by Mr. Love, and communicated to me by the late Earl of Orrery, the circumstances

stances of Cromwell's bringing him over to his interests are thus related: 'My Lord did me the honour to converse more intimately with me, than is easily credible, and to honour me with the whole of that great, that greatest instance of divine providence (tho' at first with the greatest regret) the wisdom of God led him through.

'On the martyrdom of King Charles the First, my Lord retired to a private life, to his house at Marston-Bigot, near Frome, in the West of England, where he had a letter from the royal orphan, King Charles the Second, then in exile: That his Majesty had provided two small ships to carry him to Ireland; that he was sensible his lordship was beloved, and could influence the Southern protestants of Ireland; and that he wanted only my Lord Broghill to go with him.

'My Lord was pleased with the King's command, and immediately sent, in answer,

"That he hoped to be very soon with his Majesty: That no one in England knew the secret but his wife, and his sister Ranelagh, at whose house, in the Old Mall, he was to come in the dusk, with only four servants (on a certain day) to take his leave of her, and would then set out.

'My Lord came, and was no sooner housed, but heard a voice ask for the Lord Broghill; he thereupon charged his faithful sister with treachery, but her protestation of being innocent tempered him. The messenger, a slightly lieutenant, said the lord general Cromwell sent him to know when and where he might wait on his lordship. My Lord answered, they were utter strangers, and therefore sent the messenger back, as if he mistook the name. Cromwell, who was near for the purpose, troubled the lieutenant with several returns. At length, by mutual consent, a meeting was appointed the next morning early in St. James's garden.

'Cromwell was first there, with many officers for the Irish expedition. They both met in the middle of the garden, where all stood back, while he thus began:

"My Lord, you owe me the greatest obligation." My Lord answered, if he knew it he would acknowledge it; that he did not owe above 100*l.* in the city, and believed his creditor required no such bondsman.

'Cromwell said, 'It was no such trifle; but body for body to the parliament, who resolved on his life for corresponding with Charles Stuart [so they called the King]. In short, time is precious, &c. Yesterday an express informed the house, that the strong castle of Guernsey is taken: the first papers in secretary Cooper's cabinet were a copy of the King's letter to Lord Broghill, and Lord Broghill's answer; and here they both are, I have a respite for your life; but the di-

“ lemma is short. If you will go with me on this expedition, to reduce the Irish rebels, you may live ; otherwise you certainly die.”

“ ’Twas then concluded, that my Lord should have liberty to send to the King, and, if the King consented, he would go.”

“ The King immediately consented ; but with a caution, if ever God gave him an opportunity, to remember his allegiance.”

“ Cromwell and his lordship set out together for Ireland. Oliver made a bloody entrance at Drogheda. The Lord Broghill went Southward, and reduced Kinsale, Cork, Bandon, and Youghall, without the effusion of blood.”

Sir Richard Cox, in his History of Ireland, recites, that the Lord Broghill brought the whole county of Cork to join against the rebels ; being inhabited by English, who could not endure the thoughts of joining with the Irish against their own countrymen ; and therefore all the towns there revolted at once from the Marquis of Ormond, and proved very advantageous to Cromwell, who otherwise had been forced to a long and dangerous march to Dublin, or embarked his men on board the fleet, that coasted as he marched. Afterwards the Lord Broghill performed another very considerable service, which is thus related : “ Whilst Cromwell was besieging Clomell, which proved the hardest task he undertook in Ireland, the titular bishop of Ross had got 5000 men, which were daily increasing, with design to raise the siege ; but the Lord Broghill, being at Castle Lyons, had secret intimation from his brother-in-law, general Barry, *That the Irish had cast off the King’s authority, and had put all into the hands of their clergy ; and that Ormond, discovering their design, gave liberty to the protestants of his army to treat with Cromwell ; and that 20000 men would suddenly be in arms, under command of the bishop of Ross.* Whereupon the Lord Broghill posted to Cromwell ; and obtaining of him 2000 horse and dragoons, and 1600 foot, he marched with incredible celerity to Carigdroghid, garrison’d by the bishop’s forces ; and, leaving his foot there, marched with his horse to Macroom. The Irish, on his approach, fired the castle there, and retired to the rest of their army ; which, to the number of 5000, were in the park. The Lord Broghill pursued them, and, coming up with their forces, attacked them with such vigour, that he totally routed them, and took the bishop prisoner ; who promised, if he would spare his life, he would cause Carigdroghid to surrender. But, when he was brought to the castle, he advised them to hold it out to the last ; whereupon

he was immediately hanged. However, his lordship soon after took the castle by a stratagem. Whitlock^u, reciting this action, says, that on the 24th of May, 1650, letters came from the leaguer before Clomell, that the Lord Broghill had slain about 700, took many prisoners, and totally routed the whole party.

Under his lordship's command, another signal victory was obtained by him over the Irish in 1651; gained by his vigilance, conduct, and courage. Ireton was besieging Limerick, and resolved to take it, being the last place of any consideration that held out; and therefore, as Sir Richard Cox observes^w, he formed an army volant, under the Lord Broghill, to encounter the Irish, that distressed them in the siege. The Lord Broghill proceeded with all the briskness and expedition that a brave and diligent captain was capable of, and in a few days came so near the enemy, that they could perceive each other's fires; they being three miles on the South, and his lordship three miles on the North side of Black Water. The Irish army were double his number of horse, and thrice as many foot, as the English: nevertheless Broghill passed the river early in the morning, and meeting some Irish gentlemen that were under protection, they told him, they came thither out of curiosity, because of a prophecy, *That the last battle in Ireland should be at Knocknaclashy*; which they supposed would happen, as both armies were so near. Lord Broghill inquired who was to have the victory: they shook their heads, and said *The English*.

His lordship marched to Knocknaclashy; and, the enemy retiring, he marched back again, where he intended to quarter; and then the Irish fell on his rear: so that the battle happened in the very place spoke of in the morning. They fought with great spirit, horse-head to horse-head, sword in hand, till at length the Lord Broghill, with the right wing, routed the left wing of the enemy; and then the left wing, under major Wallis, valiantly made good their ground; but a fresh party of the Irish falling on him, had like to put the victory in dispute, till his lordship bid his men cry, *They run, they run*; which induced the first rank of the Irish to look back; and those behind, seeing their faces, concluded they were running, and so fled. However, they had a stand of pikes, which stood so firm, that with great difficulty they were broken, and then their whole army were entirely routed, with great slaughter, by a fierce and vigorous pursuit, which lasted till night.

Sir Richard Cox^x observes of this battle, that it was the

^u Memorials, p. 439.
^y Hist. ibid. p. 68.

^w Hist. of Ireland, vol. 2. p. 67.

last fought in that war, according to the Irish prophecy; and that it was fair both before and after the fight, but, during the conflict, there was a great storm of thunder, lightning, and rain; and that amongst the baggage were taken a peck of charms, whereon was written, *This is the print of our lady's foot; and whoever wears it, and says twenty Ave-Maries, shall be free from gun-shot.*

Whitlock^y recites, that the Irish army was commanded by the Lord Muskerry, and that the charge was very desperate on both sides; the Lord Broghill had 120 horsemen shot, and 30 killed. That his lordship charged him that led up the opposite wing, and killed him; but the Irish were so numerous, that his own troop, which consisted of gentlemen reformadoes, was charged in front, flank, and rear, both by horse and foot; amongst which his lordship was so far engaged, that they offered him quarter, and, upon refusal thereof, they cried, *Kill the fellow in the gold-lac'd coat*; which had been effected, if a lieutenant of his troop had not come in to his rescue, whose horse was killed under him, and himself twice shot; whereby the Lord Broghill got off with a dry beating by the pikemen; but his horse received three shots. That the Irish lost 600 men; but few were taken, besides some officers of the field. That the defeated army had designed conjunction with the Leinster forces, and the relief of Limerick.

The Irish afterwards were so dispirited, that Limerick surrendered; and they never made head again, but were in general reduced. His lordship had several other encounters with the enemy, (recited by Sir Richard Cax, and Whitlock) which were so well concerted, and with such vigilance and intrepidity executed, that victory ever attended him, though he always engaged with forces very superior to him in number. And it may justly be said, it was owing principally to his lordship's conduct and valour, that the Irish so soon submitted to the English government.

At the end of the war, his lordship returned to England; being in 1654^z elected one of the representatives of the kingdom of Ireland, to sit that year in the parliament at Westminster; and was caressed by Cromwell, and the heads of his party, to engage him in their interest. When the crowns of these kingdoms were, by that parliament, offered to Cromwell, he was desirous of hearing their arguments, to induce his acceptance thereof; and on that occasion, the Lord Broghill, being one of the committee sent to him, made two learned speeches in favour of a regal government; which, with others on that subject, were then printed in a small octavo, page 25 and 67; to which I refer.

Mr. Love, in his account of his lordship, hath these further particulars: 'Cromwell sent his lordship to Scotland; where, by methods of lenity, he brought that people to a decorum, having dealt with Mr. John Douglass, David Dick, Gallapfy, and Campbell, whom he pleasantly called *The four Popes of Scotland*. His prudent government opened a passage for general Monk's easy succession.

'Cromwell, not long before he died, began to grow jealous of his lordship, and so narrowly watched him, that, before his return from the Bear tavern at the bridge, where he supped with Cromwell's children (Lord Falconbridge and Lord Carlisle) the tapster sent him notice *of their drinking the King's health*.

'After Oliver's death, his son Richard, who succeeded, was persuaded by lieutenant general Desborough, a violent man, to summon a council of all the military officers to meet at Wallingford-house. His lordship soon perceived this must end in a flux of blood, and persuaded Richard suddenly to dissolve that dreadful assembly. This put the aspiring general into such a fret, as made England too warm for his lordship; who retired to his country-house, near Cork harbour, in Ireland, having the bare and empty title of master of the ordnance.

'The strange proceedings of the long parliament (called the Rump) gave his lordship hopes that matters began to ripen for the restoring of the royal family. Among other fears, they grew jealous of the Lord Broghill, and sent serjeant Steele, lord chancellor, judge Cooke, Corbet, and another, to Dublin, to secure his lordship, if he did not engage for all the protestants of Munster. But he screwed them to the dilemma, either to give him the command of that province, or his private liberty. Being commanded to an antichamber, he overheard Steele very worthily baffle the others, in favour of himself, who only threatened him, and sent him home.

'His lordship (having formerly hinted matters to general Monk) at his return to his country retirement, seeing the government run into wild measures, took that occasion to treat with the chiefs of Munster, such as Brodrick, (father of the lord chancellor Brodrick of Ireland) Coulthorp, Clayton, Kynl, Dillon, Pyne, Denny, King, Foulke, Jephson, Purdon, &c. In a little time he brought them all into his interests, except Wilson, governor of Limerick, whom he ventured at distantly. Wilson assured him, he would be for him, be the design what it would. Thereupon his lordship put to him, 'Suppose a King was to be set up;' Wilson consented to it, and, at his return from his lordship, stopped at Rathcormick (colonel Barry's seat) and thence sent his

his servant (to prevent my Lord's jealousy) giving him assurance under his hand, to his confusion if he was not sincere.

His lordship thereupon sent his brother, the Lord Shannon, with eight lines in a small scrip of paper, nicely quilted in the collar of his doublet, to assure the King, he had 5000 of his protestant subjects, all tried resolute men, at or near Cork, ready to attend his Majesty. The Lord Shannon found the King at Brussels, who agreed to go to Ireland, and had provided disguises for that purpose: but, in the interim, the King received certain advice, that Monk designed his restoration in England; and, acknowledging Lord Broghill's singular loyalty, gave him all assurances of his favour. And, the first time he spoke in council after his restoration, he mentioned his obligations to the Lord Broghill, and the protestants of Ireland.

His lordship had the chief care in disposing all those who were in the King's interest in Ireland, to declare for a free parliament. And in January 1659-60, as Sir Richard Cox observes, in his history of that kingdom, surprized the castle of Dublin, and seized those who were entrusted with the government, and sent them to England. After which, their first act was to order a fast and humiliation for their sins; among which the murder of the King was enumerated; and all their actions were suitable: so that they seemed to contend with England, which should be most forward in restoring the King. On the 14th of February they published a memorable declaration for a full and free parliament in Ireland, and the re-admission of the secluded members in the parliament of England. And the convention meeting in Ireland, pursuant to it, on the 14th of March, published a declaration to the same purpose; also, on the 14th of May, accepted of his Majesty's declaration from Breda, of the 14th of April, and cheerfully concurred in his restoration.

On Sept. 5, 1660, in consideration of his services, he was created Earl of Orrery, in the kingdom of Ireland; and, at the same time, made lord president of the province of Munster. Also, in Oct. 1660, was declared one of the three lords justices of Ireland, who managed affairs there with great candor and moderation, as observed by the continuator of Sir Richard Baker's chronicle. The next year he had the command of a regiment and an independent company in his Majesty's service; and, with John Lord Viscount Massareen, was made collector of all such monies as were prescribed by his Majesty's declaration of the 30th of November, 1660. Likewise, on the 14th of January, 1661, he and the lord chancellor were sworn lords justices, on the death of the Earl of Monrath.

And,

And, on the 30th of April, 1662, they published an indulgence to dissenters, and continued in the government until the 28th of July, 1662; at which time James Duke of Ormond was sworn lord lieutenant. The King chiefly entrusted the whole settlement of Ireland to his lordship's conduct; and it is observed by the writer of his life, that the protestants there may bless the day the Lord Orrery was born, who confirmed those old soldiers in their possessions, who had given their children liberal education, so that they became professors of law, divinity, and physick.

In the year 1663 he obtained a patent for fairs and markets to be held for ever in his two villages of Rathgogran, called Charleville, and Ballymartra, now Castlemark. And, by his great credit with the King, he some time after procured those two places to be erected into boroughs, which return four members to the present parliament in Ireland; with the nomination of recorders, town-clerks, clerks of the market, and other officers, to him and his heirs for ever.

Being lord president of Munster, where he had full power both civil and military; his lordship was very active in diverting any designs prejudicial to the interest of his country. Sir Richard Cox takes notice, that, in the year 1663, the Earl of Orrery discovered to the lord lieutenant a design of the fanatics to seize the castle of Dublin on 21 May, whereby it was seasonably prevented. And the writer of his life informs us, that, on the French war, in the year 1667, having intelligence that the Duke de Beaufort, admiral of France, was preparing to make a descent on Kinsale, he, with hardly credible application and dispatch, immediately encamped all the militia and standing army of Munster, and brought some of the biggest guns out of his Majesty's ships of war, planted batteries along the shore, laid a boom or chain cross the channel to secure the ships in the harbour, and was in a few days so well provided in every particular (being all the time nobly entertained and assisted by Sir Robert Southwell, and attended by all the gentry of Munster) that Monsieur Beaufort gave over his design. Nevertheless, being sensible that, on any war with France, the kingdom lay very much exposed to an invasion; and that as Kinsale was the best harbour throughout his Majesty's dominions, yet being without any fortifications, whereby it might protect our ships from foreign enemies; he prevailed with his Majesty to permit him to erect a fort there, which was begun about the year 1670, and almost finished in three years time; which in 1678 being reviewed by the Duke of Ormond, his grace, in honour of his then Majesty, named it Charles-fort, and is now one of the best sea-ports in the kingdom.

His lordship and the Duke of Ormond had continued in an intimate correspondence from the restoration; but in 1669 a misunderstanding happening between them, he was deprived of the presidentship of Munster about the year 1672. Yet, as a recompence for the loss of that place, his Majesty presented him with 8000 l. and mediated a reconciliation between him and the Duke of Ormond. His lordship afterwards concerned himself very little in publick affairs, but spent the remainder of his life chiefly in a christian preparation for eternity. He made his last will and testament, Sept. 30, 1676; with a codicil annexed, dated Sept. 18, 1679; and died Oct. 16, 1679, and lies buried at Youghall. By his said will, writing himself 'Roger Earl of Orrery, governor of his Majesty's castle and city of Limerick, major general of his Majesty's army in Ireland, and one of his Majesty's most honourable privy council of England and Ireland. First, I humbly commit my soul to Almighty God, hoping only in his mercy, through faith in the meritorious death of my Redeemer, the Lord Jesus Christ, to be made a blessed partaker of the eternal happiness which he hath purchased with his blood for all those who trust in him, and obey his word. And my body, if I shall die in the province of Munster, I desire may be decently buried in the collegiate church at Youghall, in that isle or part thereof, where my dear deceased father erected a monument or tomb, and to be laid at his feet. And I desire my executrix, or overseers, hereafter named, that I may be buried there without vain pomp or ostentation; and that not above 100 l. sterling be laid out for a tomb for me.'

The rest of his will shews his excellent prudence and judgment in settling his estate, and tender affection to his lady and children. He constitutes Margaret Countess of Orrery (his wife) sole executrix; and overseers, Richard Earl of Cork and Burlington, Francis Lord Viscount Shannon, John Lord Bishop of Limerick and Kerry, Henry Howard, Esq; brother to James Earl of Suffolk, Sir Francis Foulk, Knt. colonel Edward Villiers, his brother-in-law, Standish Hartstong, Esq; William Worth, Esq; and Dr. Jeremy Hall.

He enjoyed very great employments with an universal reputation, courted and respected by all parties: for, however he might temporize under Cromwell's government, it is rather an argument of his prudence, than of his disloyalty, considering the suspicions he lay under by the discovery of his design to engage with the King. His personal courage he had manifested in several encounters, and was little inferior to any of the greatest captains of that age in military experience. He wrote four plays in heroic verse, amongst which is that of *Mustapha*, esteemed one of the best performances in the last century.

century. He was also a man of great wit and solid sense; serious in his whole deportment, tho' easy and affable to the meanest persons; and so pleasant, and withal so instructing, in his conversation, that whatever he said, at once delighted and informed the mind. The writer of his life says, his table was a noble academy of pleasure, divinity, and morality; and that it was really esteemed an honour for a young nobleman, country-squire, divine, gentleman, or merchant, to tell what my Lord of Orrety discoursed on at dinner. He was sincere in the exercise of the protestant religion; and his charity appears in erecting a noble hospital in his own country, to maintain six poor men for ever. He was (as Wood in his *Fasti Oxonienses* observes) 'a great poet, statesman, soldier, and great every thing, which merits the name of great and good.' His brother, the celebrated Robert Boyle, Esq; dedicated to him *Some considerations touching the style of the Holy Scriptures*; which shews the excellency of that great philosopher, and the just opinion he had of the Earl his brother: therefore an extract of it will, I hope, be entertaining to my readers, being some addition to his character. He begins his address;

My dearest Brother,

That sacred book, which furnishes our preachers both with their texts, and a great part of their discourses on them, being the subject about which I am to entertain you, I presume it will not much surprize you, if what I shall say, in representing to you some considerations on that book, relish more of a sermon, than of a letter of compliment. After setting forth the usefulness of his treatise, he invites his lordship to rescue so excellent a theme as the Scripture from so dull a pen as his, by employing his happy one in its defence and celebration; enforcing it as follows:

*And certainly, your pen having no less served your fame, than either your sword or your employments (how high soever) it could not but bring the Scripture more than a few of the most witty and illustrious votaries, if that eloquence were employed to enamour them of that divine book, that hath made them so generally in love with your celebrated *Parthenissa*. I will not represent to you so pious an exercise of your rhetorick and muse, as a duty, for fear of lessening the disinterestedness of the employment I recommend to you, by implying you cannot decline it without a fault. I shall rather invite your pen to prefer itself to, and grace religious subjects, by assuring you that as there is none more worthy of your pen, so there are few pens more likely to succeed upon some of them than yours. Those handsome essays your muse hath charmed me with upon some parts of the Bible, have given me longings, equally great and just, to*

see her, by a devotedness to such heavenly themes, as happy in the choice of her subjects, as she is wont to be in the embellishing of them, and to have her make that her chief employment, wherein, 'tis best to do, what she doth always, succeed well. And proceeding further in his discourse on that subject, he recites, Towards the latter end of the ensuing papers, you will find something said to persuade our Theophilus, that the choicest poetical and rhetorical ornaments may, without injury to their lustre, be employed about such subjects as may be chosen in the Scripture: but more and better things, to the same purpose, have since been said by our ingenious friend, Mr. Cowley; who not only has employed much eloquence to persuade that truth in his preface to his poems, but has in one of them given a noble example, and consequently a proof of it: I need not tell you, I mean his *Davidicis*; a work and way of writing, which, since your muse has already thought fit to celebrate, I hope she will hereafter think fit to imitate: and this I wish the more earnestly, because it hath been observed that secular persons of quality are generally much successfuller in writing of religion (to gentlemen especially) than scholasticks, or men in orders; not only because their style and way of writing is observed to have in it something pleasing, *je-ne-sçay-quoy*, something of easy, genuine, and handsome, that is peculiar to it, (differing from regular eloquence, as a good mien doth from beauty) and relishes of the native gracefulness wont to attend on what they do or say; but because their writings attract more readers by the authors conspicuousness, and make deeper impressions on them, by being supposed more disinterested, and looked upon, not as suggested by their profession or self-ends, but as the sincere dictates of their unbridled souls. He concludes, My dearest brother, if my concern for religion and you have made me importunate, in appearing so eagerly solicitous to see your applauded pen sanctified by, and adorn the best of subjects: to engage you to which, if the ensuing discourse may but be so fortunate, as in any degree, or upon any score, to contribute any thing, I shall either not esteem it a trifle, or not regret the having written it.

This noble earl married the Lady Margaret Howard, daughter to Theophilus Earl of Suffolk, who is highly commended by the writer before-mentioned, for unaffected piety, love to her lord, and sweetness of temper. He had issue by her two sons, Roger second Earl of Orrery, and Henry; also five daughters; Lady Elizabeth, married to Foliot Wingfield, Lord Viscount Powerscourt, who died in 1709 without issue; Lady Anne, who died young; Lady Margaret, married to William Obrien, Earl of Inchiquin, governor of Jamaica; Lady Catharine, wife of Richard Bret, of the county of Somerset, Esq; and deceasing in the 28th year of her age, on the 3d of September, 1681, was buried at Richmond in Surry; Lady Barbara, married to Arthur Chichester, Earl of Donegal, but died before him, without issue.

Henry

Henry Boyle, youngest son, had his ^b house plundered, and himself carried prisoner to Cork, by the Irish rebels, June 26, 1688; but, escaping, was constituted lieutenant-colonel of the Duke of Schomberg's regiment, went over to Ireland with King William, was at the battle of the Boyne, and died in Flanders in 1693; leaving issue by the Lady Mary, his wife, daughter to Murrough Earl of Inchinquin, four sons and two daughters; 1. Roger, who died in 1705 unmarried. 2. Henry, seated at Castle-Martyr, in the kingdom of Ireland, who married the Lady Henrietta, daughter to Charles Earl of Burlington, and sister to the late Earl, and was speaker of the house of commons in Ireland, one of the three lords justices, and chancellor of the exchequer of that kingdom; but, in April 1754, was removed. He had issue by his lady (who died in 1746) six sons and three daughters; Richard, Henry, Walsingham, William, Charles, Robert, Juliana, Henrietta, and Jane; of whom William, Henrietta, and Jane are dead. 3. Charles, who was captain of the ship Strumbulo. And 4. William, who was captain in Duke Schomberg's regiment of horse, and married the only daughter of the celebrated Sir Samuel Garth. His two daughters were Elizabeth, who died without issue, and Margaret, married to Joseph Dean, Esq; and died in 1717.

Roger, second Earl of Orrery, was vice-president of Munster, as appears by a bill drawn on him by the Earl of Orrery, his father, for 410l. sterling, dated at London, 16 March, 1668, and thus addressed: *To the Lord Broghill, Vice-President of Munster.* Accepted the 6th of April, 1669, and paid the 3d of June following. He is characterized by the writer of his father's life to have been a person of a most refined temper; and that, perceiving the vanity of too great application in state affairs, he led a retired life to his death, in the month of September, 1698; having had issue by the Lady Mary, his wife, daughter to Richard Sackville, Earl of Dorset, (grandfather to the present Duke of Dorset) three sons and two daughters: whereof Roger and Elizabeth died young; and those who survived to maturity, were, Lionel, and Charles, successively Earls of Orrery; and the Lady Mary, married to Clotworthy Upton, of the kingdom of Ireland, Esq; and died without issue anno 1694.

Lionel Earl of Orrery, who succeeded his father, was not of age when he died. He was first sent to Utrecht for education, and from thence set out on his travels through France and Italy. His seat called Charleville, where Roger first Lord Orrery built one of the finest and the largest houses in Ireland, was burnt in 1690. I have seen the ruins of it, (says the now Earl of Cork) and could perceive, by the few remains that

^b Gazette, no. 2435.

^c Hist. of Eng. vol. 3. p. 598.

^d Papers relating to the family of Boyle, p. 9. penes Joh. com. Cork.

were standing, it had been a very extensive pile of building. The Duke of Berwick, in King James the Second's wars, in October 1690, dined in the house, and then ordered it to be burnt, giving the furniture to be pillaged by the soldiers; tho' at that time, Lionel Earl of Orrery was a minor in England, and could have committed no offence towards either party: but being looked upon as a garrison, and a very strong hold, was the occasion of its demolition. His lordship was likewise a further sufferer by King James's forces ravaging his estate. After he came of age, he took his seat in the parliament of Ireland, June 15, 1697. He married Mary, natural daughter of Charles Sackville, Earl of Dorset; and dying without issue on the 23d of August, 1703, was succeeded in honour and estate by Charles, his only brother and heir, late Earl of Orrery; and his lady was afterwards married to Richard Boyle, late Lord Viscount Shannon.

Which Charles Earl of Orrery was born at Little Chelsea in August 1676, and, in consideration of his great merits and services, was created a peer of Great Britain, by her Majesty Queen Anne, on the 5th of September, 1711, by the style and title of Lord Boyle, Baron of Marston in Somersetshire; a lordship descended to him from his great-grandfather, the Earl of Cork. The preamble to the patent has been thus translated:

‘ As it is a glorious and honourable thing to have a place
‘ amongst the peers of our kingdom of Great Britain, so are
‘ we firmly determined to confer such great honours upon
‘ none, but who shall again add some splendor to the illust-
‘ rious order of our nobility; nor shall we seem to depart
‘ from this resolution, when we call our well-beloved and
‘ very faithful cousin and counsellor, Charles Earl of Orrery,
‘ in our kingdom of Ireland, to sit in the august assembly of
‘ our British lords: for he is sprung from that stem, which
‘ (having spread itself over England and Ireland) does at this
‘ time boast of several branches of noblemen; and which has
‘ produced a race, either extraordinary for human literature,
‘ or highly renowned for their most profound knowledge in
‘ natural philosophy. Excited by the examples of his family,
‘ and the glory which he has derived from his ancestors, he
‘ has cultivated and adorned his mind in the most useful
‘ learning, even from his youth. To these studies he has dili-
‘ gently applied himself; with these he has been delighted; yet,
‘ when our affairs required him, he has suffered himself to
‘ be withdrawn from his learned retirement; and, the war

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Willoughby Lord Middleton

daily increasing, he expressed an equal desire and readiness to discharge the employment of a soldier. But, when we understood that he had also a genius capable of managing political affairs, we sent him our envoy to the States of Brabant and Flanders, with full commission to treat of the most important concerns. In the administration of this province, he has approved himself with very great praise, and has given as single instances of his ability in negotiations, as of his military valour. Since, indeed, on both accounts, he is entitled to some mark of our favour, we have thought fit that he, who was born a peer of our kingdom of Ireland, should enjoy his deserved degree of honour in that of Great-Britain. Know ye, &c.

His lordship had academical education in Christ-church college in Oxford, and applied himself so closely to his studies, that he impaired his constitution. Dr. Aldrich, the head of that society of which he was a member, observing his uncommon application and thirst after learning, conceived a very particular esteem for him, and drew up for his use that Compendium of Logick, which is now read at Christ-church, and in which he calls him 'The great ornament of our college.'

Whilst he was a student, he translated the Life of Lyfander, as it now stands in our English Plutarch's Lives. And, being a good Grecian, he afterwards set forth a new edition of the Epistles of Phalaris, which brought on him a controversy with Dr. Bentley, much talked of by the criticks of that time, and occasioned the publication of many books and pamphlets. And, besides what he wrote in that dispute, he was author of a comedy, with this title, *As you find it*; and of some particular copies of verses, which discover his wit, good sense, and poetical genius.

After he left Christ-church, he was, in the 12th of King William, chosen member of parliament for Huntingdon, as also in that called the year after; and in three successive parliaments in the reign of Queen Anne.

On his brother Lionel's death, in 1703, he became Earl of Orrery, had the command of a regiment of foot conferred on him, the 1st of March, 1703-4; and, on the 13th of October, 1705, was elected one of the knights of the order of St. Andrew, or the Thistle. In March 1705-6 he married the Lady Elizabeth Cecil, daughter to John Earl of Exeter, by Anne, his wife, only sister of William Duke of Devonshire; which lady died within a few years after her marriage, leaving issue by him an only son, John, the present Earl of Orrery, born Jan. 2, anno 1706-7.

His lordship was constituted brigadier general of her Majesty's forces Aug. 27, 1709; and, on Jan. 2 following, major general of the foot. His Lordship with his regiment made several campaigns under the Duke of Marlborough, and, among other services, was, in 1709, at the battle of Tanieres, wherein the English suffered more than in any engagement in that war; having attacked the enemy in their intrenchments, and the fight so obstinate, and the slaughter so great, that the slain and wounded on both sides were computed at 30000 men. His lordship led on his regiment, with the utmost gallantry, where the action was hottest, and where most of his men fell on each side of him.

On his return to England, his signal services were distinguished, in promoting him, on December 8, 1710, to be colonel of the royal regiment of North-British fusiliers; and, on the 11th of January, 1710-11, he was declared envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the States of Brabant and Flanders; also, on the 9th of February following, was sworn of her Majesty's most honourable privy council in England.

The treaty of Utrecht being near a conclusion whilst his lordship resided at Brussels, the magistrates knowing they were soon to become the Emperor's subjects, and that the Queen of England would have nothing to do with them, they took the liberty to shew less respect to her minister, than they had before done. But the Earl of Orrery, looking on their behaviour as an indignity to the crown of Great-Britain, managed with so much resolution and dexterity, that he got every one of them turned out of their posts.

On his late Majesty's accession to the throne, his lordship was not only continued in his command of the army^e, but made one of the lords of the bedchamber to the King, Oct. 16, 1714; and, on the removal of the Duke of Ormond, was, the 3d of December, 1714, constituted lord lieutenant of the county of Somerset, and custos rotulorum of the same; likewise, on the 12th of the same month, was among the lieutenant generals that were appointed of the new board of general officers. In 1716 he resigned his post of the bedchamber, and his regiment was taken from him. In 1722 he was committed prisoner to the tower, on suspicion of high-treason; and, the Habeas Corpus act being suspended, was under confinement six months, and then admitted to bail; the Earl of Burlington, and Henry Boyle, Lord Carlton, his relations, entering into a recognizance of 20,000 l. each for his appearance; and his lordship himself into a recognizance of 30,000 l. more. His lordship died, after a short indisposition, on the 28th of

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HAY

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Boyle Lord Boyle of Marston

28.

August, 1737, in the 57th year of his age. Among other shining accomplishments, he was well versed in the mathematics, and had a genius for mechanicks, whereof the instrument that bears his name is an undeniable proof, and has met with an universal reception. He bought and read whatever was published relating to physick or medicine, and employed several persons to send him an account of drugs and herbs in foreign countries; and prescribed with success to many of his friends, on several occasions. In both publick and private life his lordship behaved with strict honour and exemplary integrity.

His only son, John, now Earl of Orrery, was married in the year 1728 to the Lady Harriot Hamilton, youngest daughter to George Earl of Orkney, by which lady (who died at Cork on the 22d of August, 1732) his lordship has issue, now living, two sons; Charles Lord Viscount Dungarvan, born Jan. 27, 1728; Hamilton Boyle, born Feb. 3, 1729-30; and a daughter, Elizabeth, married to Thomas Worsley, Esq; son of Sir James Worsley, of Pilewel, in the county of Southampton, Bart. His lordship married secondly, on the 30th of June, 1738, Mrs. Margaret Hamilton, daughter of John Hamilton, Esq; of Caledon, in the county of Tyrone, in the kingdom of Ireland; by whom he hath issue, now living, one son, named Edmund, born at Marston-house, December 2, 1742; and a daughter, named Lucy, born at Marston, May 27, 1744. His lordship's eldest son, Charles Lord Viscount Dungarvan, married on the 11th of May, 1753, at Stourhead in Wiltshire, Susannah, daughter of Henry Hoar, Esq; of the said place, by whom he hath issue one son, Henry, born in 1754.

TITLES.] John Boyle, Earl of Cork, and of Orrery; Lord Boyle, Baron of Marston in England; and Lord Boyle, Baron of Broghill.

CREATIONS.] Baron of Broghill, in the county of Cork in Ireland, 28 Feb. (1628) 3 Car. I. Earl of Orrery, in the said county of Cork, 5 Sept. (1666) 12 Car. II. and Baron Boyle, of Marston, in com. Somers. (English honour) 10 Sept. (1711) 10 Q. Anne.

ARMS.] Party per bend crenelle, argent and gules.

CREST.] On a wreath, a lion's head eraz'd, party per pale crenelle, argent and gules.

SUPPORTERS.] Two lions, party per pale, the dexter gules and argent, the sinister of the second and first.

MOTTO.] HONOR VIRTUTIS PRÆMIUM.

CHIEF SEATS.] In England, at Marston-house, in the county of Somerset, 100 miles from London; and at Caledon-castle, in the county of Tyrone, in Ireland.

HAY, Lord H A Y.

XXXI. **G**EORGE HAY, the first Earl of Kinnoul, was a son of Sir Peter Hay, of Meggins, by Margaret his wife, daughter of Sir Patrick Ogilvie, of Inchmartine, a collateral branch of the illustrious family of the Earls of Errol, seated in Perthshire in North-Britain for some generations, and honourably allied in that county.

He had very good natural parts^b, which, by the care of his father, were improved by a liberal education at home, and in France, where he spent some years under the tuition of Edmund Hay, his uncle; and on his return, when about 21 years old, he was brought into the court by his kinsman, Sir James Hay, afterwards Earl of Carlisle, with the character of a gentleman, well qualified by his breeding, and conversing with the mules, for any service his master should honour him with. By which introduction, and his fine accomplishments, he so far engaged the King's affections, that he soon raised him to be one of the gentlemen of his bedchamber; and February 18, 1598, gave him the Carthusian priory at Perth: after which, his royal master, discerning his abilities, made him clerk-register anno 1616; which he held till 1622; when Alexander Earl of Dumferling, lord high chancellor of Scotland, died; whom he succeeded; and acquitted himself in that great and weighty employment with such integrity and honour, as recommended him to the favour of King Charles I. who created him Lord Viscount Dupplin in 1627; also, as a further mark of his esteem, advanced him to the dignity of Earl of Kinnoul in 1633, with limitation of those honours to Thomas, his brother. He enjoyed the chancellor's place with universal applause to his death, Dec. 16, 1634, some months before he was 60 years of age. He lies interred at Kinnoul, under a sumptuous monument, with his statue, in full proportion, habited in chancellor's robes; and by Margaret, his wife, daughter of Sir James Haliburton, of Pitcur, in the shire of Forfar, had issue Sir Peter Hay, who died unmarried; George, his successor in the honour; and Margaret, wife of Alexander Lindsay, Lord Spainzie.

Which George, his successor, was captain of the yeomen of the guards to King Charles I. and one of his privy council. In the civil wars he shewed an unshaken loyalty to his Sovereign,

^a Feerage of Scotland, p. 248.

^b Ibid. p. 249.

was constant in his service, often hazarding his person in the royal cause, and, adhering thereto, lost the greatest part of his estate. He died at Whitehall, Oct. 5, 1644, and was buried, on the 8th of the same month, at the East end of Waltham abbey church in Essex; leaving issue by Anne, his lady, eldest daughter of William Douglass, Earl of Morton, lord high treasurer of Scotland, William, his successor, and two daughters; Mary, wife of William, Earl-marshal; and Catharine, of Sir James Baird, of Auchmedden.

William Earl of Kinnoul had sepulture at the upper end of the chancel of the church of Waltham-abbey, on the 28th of March, 1677. He married first Mary, daughter of Robert Brudenell, Earl of Cardigan, by whom he had no issue; and secondly Elizabeth, daughter of James Cecil, Earl of Salisbury, by whom he had George Earl of Kinnoul, who died in Hungary anno 1687; and William Earl of Kinnoul, who died a bachelor, 10 May, 1709. Whereupon the honours devolved on Thomas Hay, son and heir of Thomas Hay, of Balhousie, (by ——— his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Nicolson of Carnock) son of Francis Hay, of Balhousie (by Margaret, daughter of James Oliphant, of Buchilton) son of Thomas Hay, brother to George the first Earl of Kinnoul.

Which Thomas Earl of Kinnoul, on 3 Oct. 1713, was elected one of the sixteen peers for North-Britain, in the British parliament. He married Elizabeth, daughter of William Drummond, Viscount of Strathallan, by whom he had issue George Lord Viscount Dupplin, now Earl of Kinnoul; William and John Hay, who died without issue; Margaret, married to John Ereskine, Earl of Mar; and Elizabeth, wife of James Earl of Finlater and of Seafield.

Which George Lord Viscount Dupplin was returned a member for Fowey in Cornwall, to the parliament summoned to meet at Westminster Nov. 25, 1710; and the year after being made one of the tellers of the Exchequer, a writ was ordered, Dec. 8, 1711, for a new election, and he was rechosen. Having married the Lady Abigail, youngest daughter of Robert Earl of Oxford, and Earl Mortimer, lord high treasurer of Great Britain, her Majesty Q. Anne, in consideration of his merits and services, was pleased to create him a Baron of this kingdom, by the title of Lord Hay, Baron Hay of Pedwardin, in com. Heref. by letters patent, bearing date 1st of January, (1711) 10 Q. Anne. In January 1718-19 his lordship succeeded his father in the earldom of Kinnoul; and, by our present Sovereign, was appointed ambassador extraordinary to the Grand Seignior at Constantinople; from whence he returned the latter end of the year 1737.

c Ex Regist. Eccles. de Waltham.

d Ibid.

His Countess died at Brodesworth-hall, near Doncaster, July 15, 1750; by whom his lordship had four sons, and six daughters:

1. Thomas Lord Viscount Dupplin, member for the town of Cambridge, in this, and the two preceding parliaments; appointed one of the commissioners of the revenue in Ireland, in May 1741; commissioner of trade and plantations, in Nov. 1746; and now one of the commissioners for executing the office of lord high treasurer of Great-Britain. In June 1741, he married Constantia, daughter of John-Kirle Ernley, Esq; of Whetham, in com. Wilts, who died 29 June, 1753, leaving no issue.

2. Robert Hay, D. D. bishop of St. Asaph, who takes the name and arms of Drummond, as heir of intail to his great-grandfather, William Drummond, Viscount of Strathallan. He married Henrietta, daughter of Peter Auriol, of London, merchant, by whom he hath issue two daughters, and three sons.

3. John Hay, M. A. of Christ-church, Oxon, rector of Epworth, in com. Lincoln, by the King's gift, pleno jure; who died unmarried, in 1751.

4. Edward Hay, his Majesty's consul general in the dominions and kingdom of Portugal. He married Mary, daughter of Peter Flower, of London, merchant, by whom he hath issue two daughters.

His lordship's six daughters are the ladies Margaret, Elizabeth, Ann, Abigail, Henrietta married (July 30, 1754) to Robert Roper, of Trimden, in the county of Durham, Esq; and Mary.

TITLES.] George Hay, Lord Hay of Pedwardin, Viscount Dupplin, and Earl of Kinnoul.

CREATIONS.] Baron Hay of Pedwardin, in com. Heref. by letters patent, 1st Jan. (1711) 10 Anne. Viscount Dupplin, 4 May, (1627) 3 Car. I. And Earl of Kinnoul, 25 May, (1633) 9 Car. I.

ARMS.] Quarterly, first and fourth, azure, an unicorn saliant, argent, arm'd, crested, and ungul'd, or, within a bordure, or, charged with eight thistles, proper, and as many demi-roses, gules, leav'd, barb'd, and seeded, proper, conjoined upon one stem; second and third, argent, three escutcheons, gules.

CREST.] On a wreath, an husbandman coup'd at the knees, habited in dark grey, with russet breeches, a red waistcoat, and highland bonnet, azure, holding over his right shoulder a double ox-yoke, proper.

SUPPORTERS.] Two husbandmen, habited as the crest, their stockings russet, and shoes brown; the dexter bearing over his shoulder the culter of a plough, and the other the plough-paddle, all proper.

MOTTO.] RENOVATE ANIMOS.

CHIEF SEATS.] At Brodesworth-hall, in the county of York, three miles from Doncaster, and 126 from London; and at Dupplin-house, in the kingdom of Scotland.

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May Lord May of Pedwardin

WINDSOR, Lord MONTJOY.

XXXII. **H**AVING, under the title of Windsor, Earl of Plymouth, observed that Thomas Earl of Plymouth, marrying to his second wife Ursula, daughter and coheir to Sir Thomas Widdrington, of Shirburn-grange, in the county of Northumberland, Knt. had by her four sons, and five daughters; of which sons, Thomas, the eldest, born in 1668, being created Lord Montjoy, I shall proceed to treat of his lordship's services. In that parliament which met after the accession of ^a King James the Second, the 19th of May, 1685, he was returned for the borough of Droitwich in Worcestershire. But, on the revolution brought about by King William, he went over with his Majesty into Ireland, was at the battle of the Boyne; and, returning with the King into England, he was pleased to appoint him one of the grooms of his bed-chamber; and, on the 16th of February, 1693^b, colonel of a regiment of foot; and afterwards conferred on him the command of a regiment of horse, with which he served under King William, during the whole war in the Spanish Netherlands. And, in consideration of his valour, fidelity, and merits, was advanced to the honour of Viscount Windsor of Blank-castle in Ireland, by privy seal dated at Kensington, 1 June, and by patent at Dublin, 19 July, 1699; whereunto is the following preamble: 'Cum eximia merita et virtutes prædilecti et fidelis subditi nostri Thomæ Windsor, armigeri, secundi filii Thomæ nuper comitis de Plymouth, antehac præstita; et volentes insuper quod ille et posterius ejus regii favoris nostri insigne aliquod gerant, eum et posteros titulo et gradu vicecomitis Hiberniæ, tanquam perpetuum nostri meritorum ejus æstimationis monumentum, ornare decrevimus. Sciatis, &c.'

His lordship's regiment of horse being broke soon after the peace concluded at Ryswick, he was, on the 25th of April, 1701, constituted ^c colonel of a regiment of horse, and promoted to the rank of brigadier general, on the 9th of March following; also, on the 1st of January, 1703-4, to that of major general; and, on the ^d 10th of May, 1710, was constituted lieutenant general. And, his regiment being broke, he was again promoted to the command of a regiment of horse, on the 13th

^a Ex Collect. Brown Willis, armig.
^c Ibid. ^d Gazette, no. 4689.

^b Millan's Succession of Colonels.

of April, 1711; in which year, on the 1st of January following, he was advanced to the honour of a peer of England, by the title of Lord Montjoy, Baron Montjoy of the Isle of Wight. On the 18th of May, 1712, the fourth regiment of horse, in seniority, was conferred on his lordship.

He served first for Bramber in Sussex, in the reign of Queen Anne; and in that parliament summoned to meet July 8, 1708, his lordship was chosen one of the representatives for the county of Monmouth; also, in the next parliament, which met November 25, 1710, was chosen for the county of Monmouth, likewise for Bramber in Sussex; and sat in the house of commons, till he was created a peer of England.

His lordship, on the decease of Edmund Sheffield, the last Duke of Buckingham, in October 1735, became one of the coheirs of Edmund Lord Sheffield, who was the first created Earl of Mulgrave; Ursula, his lordship's mother, being one of the three coheirs of Sir Thomas Widdrington (as mentioned before) who had to wife Frances, eldest daughter of Ferdinand Lord Fairfax, of Cameron in Scotland, by Mary his wife, eldest daughter of the said Edmund Lord Sheffield, first Earl of Mulgrave.

The said Lord Viscount Windsor, on all occasions, behaved with great honour and integrity to the day of his decease, which was at his house in Albemarle-street, Thursday, June 8, 1738, and lies interred in the cathedral of Salisbury.

He married, in 1704, the Lady Charlotte Herbert, daughter and heir of Philip Earl of Pembroke (by Henrietta de Queroualle, Marchioness de Tuoy, eldest sister to the Dutchess of Portsmouth) widow of John Lord Jeffreys, Baron of Wem; who died before him, at Stratford in Wiltshire, on the 13th of November, 1733, and was buried at Salisbury. He had issue by her two sons and four daughters; Thomas-Philip, who died young; Herbert, now Lord Viscount Windsor; Ursula, married March 20, 1736, to John Wadman, son and heir to John Wadman, of Imber in Wiltshire, Esq; Charlotte, April 18, 1736, to John Kent, of Winterflow, in com. Wilts, Esq; Catharine, Feb. 10, 1740-1, to Mattheus P. Estevenon, Lord of Berkenrood, in the province of Holland; and Elizabeth, yet unmarried.

Which Herbert, now Lord Viscount Windsor, and Lord Montjoy, was, in the life-time of his father, chosen member for Cardiff in Glamorganshire, in that parliament summoned to meet June 13, 1734; and, on the 1st of February, 1738-9, took his seat in the house of peers.

His lordship, on the 16th of April, 1737, married Alice, eldest sister and coheir of Sir James Clavering, Bart. who died

married in 1712, and was son and heir of Sir John Mordaunt, Bart. by his wife Anne, daughter of Sir Robert Mordaunt, Bart. and died in the 10th of March 1724. His wife died in the 10th of April 1724. Anne, born November 29, 1724, and died April 10, 1724. Charlotte, born May 7, 1724, and died May 10, 1724. Now living 1725. His Lordship was before his death, both Lord of Audley, and Lord of South in Devonshire, and in his lifetime he gave one of his years, that his death was hastened by every one who knew him, and that he was never in better health than when he died.

CHARLES MORDAUNT, Lord Windsor.



CHARLES MORDAUNT, Lord Windsor, was born in the 10th of March 1724, and died in the 10th of April 1724. He was the only son of his father, and was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge. He was created Lord Windsor in the 10th of March 1724, and was the first of his name. He was the only son of his father, and was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge. He was created Lord Windsor in the 10th of March 1724, and was the first of his name.

WILLOUGHBY, Lord Middleton.

XXIII. HAVING, under the title of Willoughby, Lord Willoughby of Parham, observed, that Sir Christopher Willoughby, knight of the bath, by Manners his

of 1791, in which year, on the 14th of January, following, was an order to the honour of a peer of England, by the title of Lord Mansfield, Baron Mansfield of the Isle of Wight. On the 14th of May, 1792, the fourth argument of Burke, in favour, was presented on the lordship.

He started first for Kentucky in 1845, in the reign of Queen Anne; and in that year he married in 1848, and, his daughter was then one of the young ladies for the crown of Kentucky; and, in the next winter, he had a son named John, who was called for the crown of Kentucky.

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Windsor Lord Mountjoy

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[illegible]

Mr. Kerfoot, on the 10th of April, 1737, married Alice
Elden, sister and co-heiress to Sir James Clavering, Bart. with whom

unmarried in 1726, and was son and heir of Sir John Clavering, of Axwell, in the bishoprick of Durham, Bart. And, by her ladyship, had issue one son, Herbert-Thomas, born Dec. 26, 1737, who died on the 16th of March, 1741-2; and three daughters; Alice, born November 19, 1740, and died April 30, 1741; Charlotte-Jane, born May 7, 1746; and Alice-Elizabeth, born May 10, 1749, now living, 1755. His lordship's only son, before-mentioned, lieth buried in Audley-chapel, and was a youth so promising, and in his demeanor so engaging, far above his years, that his death was lamented by every one who knew him; and the following epitaph further demonstrates his great deserts:

On the Honourable Master Windsor, 1741-2.

In pity drop one kind, one tender tear;
For ev'ry virtue lies collected here;
A child—of beauteous form, of manly sense,
Of temper sweet, and perfect innocence;
Loving, belov'd—so friendly to the poor,
Their wants exhausted all his little store.
How just his parents grief for such a boy!
For such a saint how great is heaven's joy!
To prove that souls angelick spurn this earth,
He rais'd our wonder—Then resign'd his breath,

TITLES.] Thomas Windsor, Lord Montjoy in the kingdom of England, and Viscount Windsor in Ireland.

CREATIONS.] Baron Windsor of the Isle of Wight, in the county of Southampton, by letters patent, 31 Dec. (1711) 10 Q. Anne (English honour) and Viscount Windsor in the kingdom of Ireland, 19 June, 1695.

ARMS.] Gules, a saltire, argent, between twelve cross-crosslets, or, a crescent for difference.

CREST.] On a wreath, a buck's head eraz'd, affrontée, argent, attir'd, or.

SUPPORTERS.] Two angels vested, gules, hair and wings, or.

MOTTO.] STEMMATA QUID FACIUNT?

CHIEF SEATS.] At Beachworth, in the county of Surry, two miles from Darking, and twenty-six from London.

WILLOUGHBY, *Lord Middleton.*

XXXIII. **H**AVING, under the title of Willoughby, Lord Willoughby of Parham, observed, that Sir Christopher Willoughby, knight of the bath, by Margery his

300 WILLOUGHBY, *Lord Middleton.*

his wife, daughter of Sir William Jennens, of Knotshall, in com. Suffolk, Knt. had issue five sons; whereof William, the eldest (on the failure of issue male of John Lord Wells) had the title of Lord Willoughby, in 14 Henry VII. and that Thomas, the youngest son, was ancestor to the present Lord Middleton; I come now to treat of him.

The said Thomas Willoughby, applying himself to the study of the laws^a, was made serjeant at law in 13 Henry VIII. and, on the 28th of April, 22 Henry VIII.^b constituted King's serjeant; and, having received the honour of knighthood, was advanced to be lord chief justice of the common pleas, on the 9th of October, 29 Hen. VIII. This Sir Thomas Willoughby, lord chief justice, married^c Bridget, daughter and heir to Sir Robert Read, Knt. King's serjeant, and afterwards a justice of the common pleas. He was married to her^d in 2 Hen. VIII. and died on 29 Sept. in 37 Hen. VIII. leaving Robert his son and heir, then 34 years of age, who was seated at Boreplace in Kent; and marrying Dorothy, daughter to Sir Edward Willoughby, of Wollaton, in the county of Nottingham, Knt. had issue Thomas, his son and heir, who, by Catharine, his wife, daughter to Sir Percival Hart, of Lullingston-castle, in the county of Kent, Knt. had seven sons and three daughters; whereof Percival succeeded him in his estate.

Which Percival, attending King James in his passage through Nottinghamshire, on his accession to the crown of England^e, received the honour of knighthood at Worksope, in that county, on the 20th of April, 1603. And by marriage with Bridget^f, eldest daughter and coheir of Sir Francis Willoughby, Knt. (of Wollaton, in the county of Nottingham) another branch of this antient family of the Willoughbys, descended from Sir Richard Willoughby, lord chief justice of England, the greatest part of that long and flourishing reign of King Edward the Third. And the said Sir Richard from William de Willoughby, younger brother of Sir Robert Willoughby, Lord Willoughby of Eresby, living in the reign of King Edward the First, and King Edward the Second, as I have before observed, under the title of Lord Willoughby of Parham. Sir Francis Willoughby, before-mentioned^g, was the builder of that noble pile at Wollaton, which, together with the greatest part of his large inheritance, came to the said Sir Percival, who was^h elected knight of the shire for the county of Nottingham, in the first parliament called in the reign of King James

^a Dugd. Chron. Series, p. 81. ^b Pat. 22 H. VIII. p. 1. ^c Pat. 29 H. VIII. p. 2.
^d Ex Stemmate. ^e Cole's Efc. lib. 5. no. 64. A. 16. p. 41. in Bibl. Harley.
^f Philpot's Cat. of Knts. ^g Thoroton's Antiq. of Nott. p. 223. ^h Ibid.
ⁱ Ex Collect. B. Willis, armig.

the First, and died about the beginning of the civil war; leaving the estate to his eldest son,

Sir Francis Willoughby, who, dying in the year 1665, left issue by his wife, the Lady Cassandra, daughter to Thomas Ridgway, Earl of Londonderry in Ireland, one son, Francis Willoughby, Esq; and two daughters, Lettice, married to Sir Thomas Wendy, of Haslingfield in Cambridgeshire, knight of the bath; and Catharine, to Clement Winstanley, Esq;

Which Francis Willoughby, Esq; was justly admired both at home and abroad for his eminent virtues and knowledge in all degrees of learning*. He was, from his childhood, addicted to study, and, when he came to the use of reason, so great a husband of his time, that he let slip no opportunities of improving himself, detesting no vice more than idleness, and, addicting his studies chiefly to those sciences which were most abstruse, had a deep insight in the mathematicks and natural philosophy. Observing, in the busy and inquisitive age he lived in, that the history of animals had in a great measure been neglected, he made the study thereof his province, applying himself closely to the illustrating of it. And to that end, he made a voyage into foreign countries, to search out and describe the several species of nature; and tho' he was not long abroad, yet he travelled over most part of France, Spain, Italy, Germany, and the Low-Countries: in all which places he was so diligent and successful, that not many sort of animals, described by others, escaped his observation. He drew them out with a pencil, which afterwards, with great curiosity, were engraven on copper-plates, at the charge of his relict, Emma, daughter of Sir Henry Bernard, Knt. and printed with this title: '*Ornithologiae libri tres: in quibus aves omnes hactenus cognitæ in methodum naturis suis convenientem redactæ accurate describuntur, descriptiones iconibus elegantissimis, et vivarum avium simillimis, æri incisis illustrantur.* Lond. 1676.' View'd, corrected, and digested into order, by John Ray, fellow of the Royal Society. Afterwards translated into English, with an appendix added to it, by the said Mr. Ray, Lond. 1678. He hath also written '*Historiæ Piscium libri quatuor, &c.* Oxon. 1686.' Which work was with great pains viewed, reviewed, made fit for use, and the two first books entirely compleated by the said eminent virtuoso, Mr. Ray; and adorned with very many cuts of several sorts of fishes, never before known in England. He had likewise published a letter, containing some considerable observations about that kind of wasps called *Ichneumones*, &c. dated 24 August, 1671. See in the *Philosophical Transactions*, numb. 76. p. 2279. And another letter, about the hatching a kind of bee

* Wood's *Fasti Oxon.* v. 2. p. 816.

lodged in old willows, dated 10 July, 1671. See in the said Transactions, numb. 74. p. 2221. He had, of the gift of Sir William Willoughby, the lordship of South Muscam in Nottinghamshire; and by his last will ordered a monument to be erected for the said Sir William in Wollaton-church, Nottinghamshire, with the following inscription in black capitals, on a white marble:

This monument is here placed in memory of Sir William Willoughby, of Selston, in the county of Nottingham, Baronet, who gave the lordship of South Muscam, in the county of Nottingham, to his kinsman, Francis Willoughby, of Wollaton, Esq; By whose order, in his will, this is here set up by Sir Thomas Willoughby, his son, that Sir William's kindness therein may be ever acknowledged by the family. He married Margaret, the sole daughter of George Abbot, Esq; by whom he left no issue. He died at Selston Feb. 10, 1670, in the 50th year of his age.

The said Francis Willoughby, Esq; was not only famed for his great learning, but was a gentleman of eminent humility, sobriety, temperance, exemplary chastity, justness, constancy, charity, and all other virtues that could adorn a man; and died, to the great reluctancy of all curious and inquisitive persons, especially those of the Royal Society, (of which he was a member and ornament) to his friends, and all good men that knew him, and the great loss of the commonwealth of learning, on the 3d day of July, 1672, aged 37 years. He left issue by Emma, his wife, before-mentioned, two sons, Francis and Thomas; also a daughter, Cassandra, late Dutches of Chandos.

Francis, his eldest son and heir, was created a baronet, with remainder to Thomas, his brother, on the 7th of April, 1677; and dying unmarried in the 20th year of his age, anno 1688, the title and estate devolved on the said Thomas, who was afterwards created Lord Middleton.

Which Thomas Lord Middleton, whilst he was a commoner, served in several parliaments in the reigns of King William and Queen Anne, as one of the knights of the shire for the county of Nottingham; as also for the borough of Newark: And, in consideration of his great merits, was advanced by her Majesty Queen Anne to the dignity of a Baron of this kingdom, by the style and title of Lord Middleton, by letters patent bearing date the 1st of January, 1711, 10 Q. Anne.

His lordship married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir to Sir Richard Rothwell, of Stapleford, in the county of Leicester, Bart. by whom he had issue four sons; 1. Francis, the present Lord Middleton. 2. Thomas, who was elected member of parliament

liament for the university of Cambridge, on the 19th of Dec. 1720, in the room of Dr. Thomas Pask, deceased; also in the succeeding parliament summoned to meet May 10, 1722; and was a member for the borough of Tamworth, in the county of Stafford, in the [parliament summoned in 1727. He married Elizabeth, sole daughter and heir to Thomas Southby, of Bird-sal, in the county of York, Esq; and had issue one son and one daughter. 3. Rothwell. And, 4. Henry.

Francis, now Lord Middleton, whilst he was a commoner, served in parliament, in the 12th year of Queen Anne, for the county of Nottingham: also, in the reign of our late Sovereign, in that parliament which sat first on business, March 21, 1715; and was dissolved March 10, 1722. He likewise served for Tamworth in the succeeding parliament summoned to meet May 10, 1722; and, on the decease of his father, the 2d of April, 1729, succeeded him in the title of Lord Middleton. His lordship married on the 25th of July, 1723, Mary, second daughter to Thomas Edwards, of Filkins in Oxfordshire, Esq; then member of parliament for Wells in Somersetshire; by whom he had issue, 1. Francis, 2. Thomas, now living; and a daughter, who died young, and was buried at Middleton.

TITLES.] Francis Willoughby, Lord Middleton, and Baronet.

CREATIONS.] Baronet, 7 April, 1677, 29 Car. II. Baron of Middleton (the name of a town) in com. War. 1 Jan. (1711) 10 Q. Anne.

ARMS.] Quarterly, first and fourth, or, fretty, azure, for Willoughby of Parham, and Eresby; second and third, or, on two bars, gules, three water-bougets, argent, for Willoughby of Middleton, and Wollaton.

CREST.] On a wreath, the bust of a man, coup'd and affrontée, proper, crown'd ducally, or.

SUPPORTERS.] On the dexter side, a pilgrim or grey fryer in his habit, proper, with his beads, crosses, &c. and a staff in his right hand, or. On the sinister, a savage with a club in his exterior hand, wreath'd about his temples and middle with ivy, all proper. Each supporter holding a red banner, gules, fring'd, or, ensign'd with an owl, argent, gorg'd with a ducal coronet, collar'd and chain'd, or; the owl being the crest of Willoughby of Middleton, and Wollaton.

MOTTO.] VERITE SANS PEUR.

CHIEF SEATS.] At Wollaton-hall in Nottinghamshire, two miles from Nottingham, and 81 from London; and at Middleton in the county of Warwick, four miles from Colehill, and 66 from London.

TREVOR, Lord Trevor.

XXXIV. **T**HE noble house of Trevor is one of the principal families in Wales, deduced by the Welsh heralds from Rourd Wiediek, father to Eignian Yothe; which Eignian held the lands of Gaercinion in Powysland, and was grandfather to Kariodock Urech fras, Earl of Hereford and Marchiogen, in the time of Prince Arthur, who began his reign anno 520.

But the first that bore this name was Tudor Trevor, Earl of Hereford, son of Rheingar, grandson of Kariodock aforesaid. He married Aukaret, daughter of Howel Dha. ap Kadell, Prince of North-Wales; and from him lineally descended, in succeeding ages, another Tudor, whose great grandson, Jerworth Hen. ap Owen ap Blethyn ap Tudor, had in marriage Aukaret, daughter and heir to Griffith ap Melior ap Ellidor, by Aukaret his wife, daughter and heir of Llu ap Merrick ap Karadon ap Jeffir ap Guergant, and had issue by her Jerworth, junior.

And altho' surnames were not fixed in those dominions till the reign of King Henry the Eighth, yet I find a like name, and of authority, in Ireland, in the annals of that kingdom, A. D. 1361, where Joane is mentioned as wife to Geffry Lord Trevers.

Moreover, John Trevers, bishop of St. Asaph, was made chamberlain of Chester in 3 Richard II. A. D. 1301, and continued so to 6 Hen. IV.

Jerworth Vichan aforesaid had issue four sons, and, probably, from one of them the family of Mostyn is derived; whereof, in the time of King Henry the Eighth, one of them took the name of Mostyn, from the place of his nativity and ancient inheritance, by advice of the judge, who disapproved the genealogical way of appellation used by the Welsh, as tedious; this Mostyn at that time being called, at the pannel of a jury, by the name of Thomas ap William ap Thomas ap Richard ap Howel ap Evan Vaughan, &c.

And branches of this family are some of the name of Jenkyns, and divers others, who bear the same coat of arms.

Jerworth Voel, another of the sons of Jerworth Vichan, married Gwladua, daughter and heir of Jerworth ap Griffith ap Brockwell, and left issue Ednevet Gam, who married Giolades, daughter and heir of Madoc Eignion ap Edwyn, by whom he had several sons.

The second son was David, the fifth Jevan, ancestor to the

Howels, and the Hosiers, both of Woodcote, in the county of Salop, and the Hosiers of Creakton, in the same county.

David had issue Edward ap David, who had two sons, John, and Richard, progenitor to the Trevors of Oswaldistree, in com. Salop.

John, the eldest son (as likewise his brother) took the name of Trevor, and was seated at Brynkynate, and died in 9 Henry VII. 1497, having had issue by his wife Agnes, daughter and heir to Peter Cambre, of Poole, five sons, which laid the foundation of as many several branches: 1. Robert succeeded his father at Brynkynate, who married Catharine, daughter and heir of Llewellyn ap Ithele de Mauld, and had posterity. 2. Edward, who wedded Anne, daughter of Geffry Kyffin, and from him descended (probably) colonel Mark Trevor, a loyalist to King Charles I. and by him ennobled in Ireland; whence the Viscounts Dungannon proceed. Which colonel Mark Trevor had to wife Anne, daughter and heir of John Lewis, Esq; and relict of John Owen, Esq; son and heir of Sir Hugh Owen, of Orielton in Pembrokeshire, Knt. and Bart. 3. Richard Trevor, of whom hereafter. 4. Roger Trevor, of Planykenwich, who married Gwerorlla, daughter of Rose Lloyd ap Gruff ap Enion of Gedroi, and left posterity. 5. Thomas, who married Margaret, daughter of John Hanmer, of Lightwood, and left issue.

Richard Trevor, last named, married Matilda, daughter and heir of Jehkyn ap David ap Gruff de Allington, by whom he had John Trevor, of Allington, who married Margaret, daughter and heir of David ap Rees ap Kenwrick de Kwm, and had three sons, John, Richard, and Edward.

John, as eldest son and heir, succeeded at Allington, and marrying Anne, daughter of Randal Broughton, of Broughton, in com. pal. Lancafter, had issue John, Randal, David, and Edward.

John, the eldest, possessed his father's inheritance at Allington, and had in marriage Mary, daughter to George Bruges, of London, Esq; by whom he had four sons, who had all the honour of knighthood conferred on them. Sir Richard Trevor of Allington, Knt. the eldest son, married Catharine, daughter to Roger Puleston, of Emrall, Esq; but died without issue male, having had four daughters, his coheirs; Magdalen, wife first to Arthur Bagenhall, in com. Stafford, secondly to ——— Teringham, of Teringham in Bucks, Esqrs. and was buried at St. Margaret's, Westminster, in 1656; Mary, wife of Jever Lloyd, of Yale, Esq; Dorothy, to Sir John Hanmer, of Hanmer in Flintshire, Bart. and Margaret, to John Griffith, of Lynn, Esq;

Of Sir John Trevor, second son, I shall hereafter treat.

Sir Sackvil Trevor, third son, was brought up in the sea-service; and having the command of one of those men of war, that

were sent to Spain, to bring back Charles Prince of Wales (after King Charles I.) he had been cast away in St. Andero's road in Spain, had not Sir Sackvil Trevor taken him up; after which, on that war with France, he took one of their biggest ships called the Holy Spirit, on which Mr. Howel compliments him, saying, *It was one of the best exploits that were performed.* He married Catharine, daughter of Sir John Savage, Knt. and widow of Sir Henry Bagnal, Knt. marshal of Ireland.

Sir Thomas Trevor, fourth son, was born on the 6th of July, 1586; a day memorable in this family for six successive principal branches, who had their birth thereon. He was observed to smile as soon as born, and was educated in the Inner Temple; where he became autumnal reader, 18 Jac. I. was afterwards knighted, and made solicitor general to Prince Charles; called to the degree of a serjeant at law; made judge of the common pleas; and finally, chief baron of the Exchequer; but was, with others, impeach'd 17 Car. I. anno 1641, from which he fairly disengaged himself. He married five wives; and by his first, ———, daughter to William Hergeft, of the county of Hereford, had issue Thomas, his son and heir, who was created a baronet on the 11th of August, 1641, being then wrote of Enfield, in the county of Middlesex. This Sir Thomas Trevor, Bart. was made one of the knights of the bath at the coronation of King Charles the First, and married Anne, daughter and heir of Robert Jennor, of London, Esq; but, dying without issue male in the reign of King Charles the Second, the title became extinct.

I now return to Sir John Trevor, the second son, before-mentioned. He was seated at Trevallin, in the county of Flint, and received the honour of knighthood at Windsor, on the 7th of June, 1619. He married Margaret, daughter to Hugh Trevannion, of the county of Cornwall, Esq; by whom he had issue four sons and three daughters; John, his son and heir; Charles; William; and Richard, who, being bred at Merton college in the university of Oxford, afterwards travelled, was doctor of physick of Padua, and dying on the 17th of July, 1676, was buried in the church of St. Dunstan in the West, in Fleet-street, London. His three daughters, were, Anne married to Robert Weldon, of the city of London, Esq; Jane, baptized in St. Margaret's, Westminster, the 31st of August, 1635, married to Sir Francis Compton, fifth son of Spencer Earl of Northampton; and Elizabeth, the wife of William Masham, Esq; eldest son of Sir William Masham, Bart. ancestor to the present Lord Masham.

His eldest son was Sir John Trevor, knighted by King Charles the Second, and constituted one of his principal secretaries of

state, on his return from his ambassy in France, ^b in Oct. 1668, and sworn of the privy council. He died in the office of secretary of state, at the age of 47, and just a year before his father. In the Gazette of the 3d of June, 1672, the following account is given of his death: 'On Tuesday the 28th past, at ten o'clock at night, died the Right Hon. Sir John Trevor, one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state, and of his most honourable privy council, after six days distemper of a fever, in the 47th year of his age; and was yesterday honourably interred in St. Bartholomew's, in Smithfield.'

He married Ruth, daughter of John Hampden, of Hampden, in com. Bucks, Esq; by whom he had issue four sons, John, Thomas, late Lord Trevor, Richard, and Edward.

John Trevor, of Trevallin, Esq; his eldest son (in which estate he succeeded his grandfather) by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of ——— Clarke, Esq; and widow of ——— Morley, of Glynd, in com. Suffex, had issue two sons; John-Morley Trevor, of Glynd-Stamerton, who died 19 April, 1719; and Thomas: also two daughters; Elizabeth, married to David Polhill, of Otford, in the county of Kent, Esq; and Arabella, first married to Robert Heath, of Lewes, in com. Suffex, Esq; and secondly to colonel Edward Montagu, only brother to George Earl of Halifax.

Thomas Trevor, second son of Sir John Trevor, being bred to the study of the law in the Inner Temple, made such a proficiency therein, that on 4 May, 1692, he was made solicitor general, and afterwards knighted the same year; also, in 1695, attorney general. On the accession of Queen Anne, he was made lord chief justice of the common pleas; and on the first of Jan. 1711, he was created Lord Trevor of Bromham, in the county of Bedford. On the 6th of March, 1725-6, he was appointed by his Majesty, in council, lord privy seal; and, on the 31st of May, 1727, was declared one of the lords justices of Great-Britain. On the accession of our present Sovereign, he was ^c again, June 15, 1727, sworn lord privy seal; and on the 8th of May, 1730, made president of his Majesty's most honourable privy council. His lordship was likewise fellow of the Royal Society, and one of the governors of the Charter-house; and departing this life on the 19th of June, 1730, in the 72d year of his age, was buried at Bromham before-mentioned. He married to his first wife Elizabeth, daughter and coheir to John Searle, of Finchley, in the county of Middlesex, Esq; by whom he had two sons, and three daughters; Thomas, late Lord Trevor; and John, now Lord Trevor. The three daughters were,

^b Temple's Letters, vol. 3. p. 87.

^c Gazette, no. 2563.

Anne; Letitia, married to Peter Cock, of Camberwell, in the county of Surrey, Esq; and Elizabeth.

His lordship's second wife was Anne, daughter to Robert Weldon, Esq; and widow of Sir Robert Bernard, of Brompton, in the county of Huntingdon, Bart. by whom he had three sons; Robert, who has taken the surname of Hampden, and bears his coat-armour; in compliance with the last will and testament of John Hampden, of Great-Hampden, in com. Bucks, Esq. He was constituted, 22 Nov. 1746, commissioner of the revenue in Ireland, and was envoy extraordinary to the States General. He married in 1743 Constantia, daughter of Van Kruningen, of Holland, by whom he hath issue two sons, and two daughters. Richard, second son, who was first bishop of St. David's, and after translated to the see of Durham, Oct. 24, 1752, now living, unmarried. And Edward, who died young.

Thomas, his eldest son and heir, late Lord Trevor, married Elizabeth, only daughter and heir to Timothy Burrell, of Cuckfield, in the county of Suffex, Esq; counsellor at law; and by her (who died in Aug. 1734) has one daughter, Elizabeth, married to his Grace Charles Spencer, Duke of Marlborough, Marquis of Blandford, Earl of Sunderland, &c. His lordship died on 22 March, 1753, and was buried at Bromham; to whom succeeded John, his brother and heir.

Which John, now Lord Trevor, who has served in two parliaments for the borough of Woodstock, was one of his Majesty's learned council at law, and one of the judges in the principality of Wales, when he succeeded to the honour. His lordship, on the 31st of May, 1731, married Elizabeth, daughter to that celebrated author, Sir Richard Steele, Knt. by whom he hath issue, now living, an only daughter, Diana.

TITLES.] John Trevor, Lord Trevor of Bromham.

CREATION.] Baron Trevor of Bromham, in com. Bedford, by letters patent, 1 Jan. (1711) 10 Q. Anne.

ARMS.] Party per bend, sinister, ermine and ermines, a lion rampant, or.

CREST.] On a chapeau, gules, turn'd up, ermine, a wyvern rising, fable.

SUPPORTERS.] Two wyverns regardant, fable.

CHIEF SEATS.] At Bromham, in the county of Bedford, two miles from Bedford, and forty-two from London; and at Peckham, in the county of Surrey, three miles from London.

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Trevor Lord Trevor

32.

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The above is a list of the names of the persons who have been
 named in the above report as having been present at the
 meeting of the Board of Directors of the Bank of the
 City of New York, held on the 10th day of January, 1884.
 The names of the persons who have been named as having
 been present at the meeting of the Board of Directors of the
 Bank of the City of New York, held on the 10th day of
 January, 1884, are as follows:

MAH

MASHAM, Lord MASHAM.

XXXV. **O**F this family (antiently seated in the North parts of England) was Sir John Masham, Knt. who died in the 29th year of King Henry the Sixth, and was buried in the church of Thorneham, in the county of Suffolk, as appears by his last will and testament, dated on the 14th of December, 1455, 29 Hen. VI. and the probate thereof the 3d of March following: by which he ordains his body to rest in the chancel, before the high altar of our Lady of Thorneham; and bequeaths, to the making of the choir of the said church, 40 s. also 6 s. and 8 d. to every church within the deanery of Sutton; and to every parish priest of the said churches 4 d. Likewise he gives to John Masham his house and lands, on condition he keep his obiit once a year as long as he liveth; and appoints the said John, and John, who was a clerk, his cousins, executors; as also the parson of Oteham, overseer. From which John, cousin and heir to the said Sir John, descended Thomas Masham^b, seated at Badwell-Ash, in the county of Suffolk; where he was succeeded by John, his son and heir; who, by Catharine his wife, daughter to ——— Cage, of the same county, had issue two sons, John Masham, who succeeded his father in his estate, and was ancestor to the Mashams of the county of Suffolk; and William Masham, youngest son, who was one of the aldermen of the city of London, and sheriff of the said city in the 25th of Queen Elizabeth. He died soon after, and left issue by his wife, a native of the states of Holland (whom he married in that country) a son of his own name, William Masham, and a daughter, Catharine, married to Ralph Warcop, of the county of Oxon, Esqⁱ.

Which William Masham was seated at High-Laver, in the county of Essex; and by his wife, a daughter of ——— Calton (who survived him, and married to her second husband Sir ——— Castillion, Knt) had issue William, his son and heir.

This William was created a baronet on the 20th of December, 1621, 19 Jac. I. being then denominated of High-Laver; and was^c elected for the borough of Maldon in Essex, to the last parliament called by King James the First, as also in the first parliament of King Charles, his successor. He likewise was elected for Colchester to the two following parliaments

^a Ex Regist. Stockton, p. 41. in Cur. Prærog. Cantuariæ. ^b Ex Stemmate, ^c Ex Collect. B. Willis, arm.

which met in that reign; and was chosen one of the knights of the shire for the county of Essex to that parliament which met anno 1640. In 1642, in pursuance of an act of parliament 'For the speedy reducing of the rebels in Ireland', he subscribed 600*l.* as a voluntary gift. In the year 1648 he was taken prisoner by the Lord Goring, at his coming into Essex, and carried into Colchester: but the parliament set so great a value on him, that they presently exchanged him for Mr. John Ashburnham, one of the grooms of the bedchamber to the King. On his release, he was elected one of the council of state; as also in the years 1649, 1650, and 1651. He married Winifrid, daughter to Sir Francis Barrington, Bart. and widow of Sir James Altham, of Marks-Hall in Essex, Knt. Her grandfather was Sir Thomas Barrington, of Barrington-hall, in com. Essex, Knt. who married Winifrid, second daughter to Henry Pole, Lord Montagu, eldest son and heir to Sir Richard Pole, Knt. by Margaret Plantagenet, his wife, daughter to George Duke of Clarence, younger brother to King Edward the Fourth.

By this lady, Sir William Masham had issue (besides other children) William, his son and heir, who married Elizabeth, daughter to Sir John Trevor, Knt. (sister to Sir John Trevor, Knt. secretary of state, temp. Car. II. father of the first Lord Trevor) and, dying before his father, left issue four sons; William, who succeeded his grandfather, and, dying unmarried, was succeeded in honour and estate by Francis, his next brother and heir; John, who died unmarried; and Trevor, who was secretary to the Lord Lockhart, ambassador to France at the treaty of the Pyrenees, and attended the Earl of Rochester to the King of Poland, and the Earl of Essex, when he went lord lieutenant of Ireland; but died unmarried. And six daughters; 1. Joan, married to Mark Hildesley, of Lincoln's-Inn, Esq; 2. Anne, who died unmarried; 3. Elizabeth, married to — Knight, of Berkshire, Esq; 4. Mary, married first to — Brown-sword, and secondly to — Hay, of Suffex, Esqrs. 5. Margaret, married to the Rev. Dr. Walker; and 6. Jane, who died unmarried.

Which Sir Francis Masham, Bart. served in several parliaments in the reigns of King William and Queen Anne, for the county of Essex, and was one of the commissioners of the Victualling-office. Having survived seven of his sons, and both his ladies, he died at his seat at Oates in Essex, on Sunday, the 3d of March, 1702-3, in the 77th year of his age. His last wife lies buried in the cathedral church of Bath, where a monument is erected to her memory, with the following inscription:

Near this place lies Dame Damaris Masham, daughter of Ralph Cudworth, D.D.† and second wife to Sir Francis Masham, of Oates, in the county of Essex, Bart. who, to the softness and elegance of her own sex, added several of the noblest accomplishments and qualities of the other.

She possessed these advantages in a degree unusual to either, and tempered them with an exactness peculiar to herself.

Her learning, judgment, sagacity, and penetration, together with her candour, and love of truth, were very observable to all that conversed with her, or were acquainted with those small treatises she published in her life-time; tho' she industriously concealed her name.

Being mother of an only son, she applied all her natural and acquired endowments to the care of his education.

She was a strict observer of all the virtues belonging to every station of her life, and only wanted opportunities to make those talents shine in the world, which were the admiration of her friends.

She was born on the 18th of January, 1658, and died on the 20th of April, 1708.

Sir Francis had issue by this lady one son, Francis-Cudworth Masham, Esq; one of the masters of the high court of chancery, and accomptant general of the said court; also foreign apposer in the court of exchequer. He died on the 17th of May, 1731.

The said Sir Francis Masham, by his first wife, Mary, daughter of Sir William Scot, Bart. of Rouen in Normandy, Marquis de la Mezanfene in France, had issue eight sons; also one daughter, Hester, that died unmarried.

William, the eldest son, was a lieutenant in the Earl of Oxford's royal regiment of horse-guards, and died without issue. Henry, second son, died in Ireland, unmarried. John, third son, died in Flanders. Francis, fourth son, married Isabella, daughter to — Burnet, a near relation to Gilbert Burnet, bishop of Salisbury, by whom he left issue Francis, his son and heir, who succeeded his grandfather in the title of Baronet; but, dying without issue, the dignity and estate devolved on the present Lord Masham. Winwood, fifth son, died in the year 1709. Richard, sixth son, died abroad with Sir Charles Wheeler. Charles, seventh son, died without issue. And Samuel, eighth

† Master of Christ's College, Camb. and author of the Intellectual System.

son, is now Lord Masham, and succeeded to the title of Baronet, on the death of his nephew, Sir Francis Masham, Bart.

His lordship was first page of honour to Queen Anne, whilst Princess of Denmark, and to his Royal Highness Prince George, to whom he was also one of the equeries, and afterwards a groom of the bed chamber, in which post he attended ² at the funeral of that Prince, Nov. 13, 1708. He was preferred to the command of a regiment of horse, and advanced, May 10, 1710, to the rank of a brigadier general ³ of her Majesty's armies. He was likewise, by Queen Anne, made cofferer of her household; and soon after, on the 1st of January, 1711, created a peer of this realm by the stile and title of Lord Masham, of Oates, in com. Essex. And, having obtained a grant in reversion of the office of remembrancer of his Majesty's court of Exchequer, he, on the death of Simon Lord Fanshaw, on the 23d of October, 1716, succeeded thereto.

His lordship took to wife Abigail, daughter to Francis Hill, an eminent Turkey merchant, and sister to general John Hill, of Envil-green, near Egham, in the county of Surrey; by which lady, who died the 6th of December, 1734, and was interred at Oates, he had issue two daughters, and three sons, George, Samuel, and Francis; whereof the eldest and youngest died unmarried. Samuel, his only surviving son, in October 1736, was married to Harriot, daughter of Salwey Winnington, of Stanford-court, in the county of Worcester, Esq; and, in October 1739, was appointed groom of the bedchamber to his Royal Highness Frederick late Prince of Wales; also, in Jan. 1745-6, made deputy muster-master general of his Majesty's forces.

Of his lordship's daughters, Anne, the eldest, was married on the 11th of April, 1726, to Henry Hoar, Esq; son of Henry, and grandson to Sir Richard Hoar, Knt. who was lord-mayor of London; which lady died on the 4th of March, 1726-7. Elizabeth, youngest daughter, died on the 25th of October, 1724, in the 14th year of her age.

TITLE.] Samuel Masham, Lord Masham, remembrancer of his Majesty's court of Exchequer.

CREATION.] Baron Masham, of Oates, in com. Essex, 1 Jan. (1711) 10 Q. Anne.

ARMS.] Or, a fess humette, gules, between two lions passant, sable.

CREST.] On a wreath, a griffon's head coup'd, or, between two wings erect, gules.

SUPPORTERS.] On the dexter side, a lion, sable; on the sinister, a leopard guardant, proper; each having an Eastern crown, or.

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Masham Lord Masham

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MOTTO.] MIHI JUSSA CAPESSERE.

CHIEF SEAT.] At Oates-hall, in the county of Essex, three miles from Harlow, and twenty-two from London.

FOLEY, Lord FOLEY.

XXXVI. **T**HE family of the Foleys was of antient standing in Worcestershire, and some of the adjoining counties.

The first I meet with, ancestor to the present Lord, was Richard Foley, of Stourbridge, in the county of Worcester, Esq; by whose prudent acquisitions to his former estate, he laid the foundation of those large possessions which are now enjoyed by this family.

By his first wife he had a son, Richard, whose issue male are extinct.

By his second, Alice, daughter to William Brinley, Esq; he had issue five sons and four daughters: 1. Edward, who died without issue. 2. Thomas. 3. Robert, from whom the Foleys of Stourbridge are descended. 4. Samuel, who had issue three sons; Samuel, Lord Bishop of Down and Connor, in the kingdom of Ireland; John, doctor of physick, late of Cheshire; and Solomon, doctor of divinity. 5. John, who was a Turkey merchant, and died a batchelor.

Thomas, the eldest surviving son of Richard by his second wife, great-grandfather to this present Lord, was a person highly esteemed, and has left such a lasting monument of his pious and charitable disposition, as will perpetuate his memory to the latest posterity; having, at his own cost, raised and suitably endowed that noble hospital at Old-Swinford, in the county of Worcester, for the maintenance, cloathing, educating, and putting out sixty boys, who (according to the constitution he appointed) were to be admitted between the ages of seven and eleven years. He married Anne, daughter of John Browne, Esq; by the addition of whose great fortune to his paternal inheritance, he left, at his decease, a very large estate in several counties. He had issue by her three sons, and two daughters.

First, Thomas Foley, Esq; father of Thomas, the late Lord Foley.

Second, Paul Foley, Esq; who was of Stoke-court, in the county of Hereford; for which city he served in several parliaments with great reputation. On the revolution, he was one of the members of the convention, who argued strenuously for the vacancy

vacancy of the throne, and one of the managers at the free conference with the Lords on that occasion, wherein he very much distinguished himself. So that on the 26th of December, 1690, he was elected by the house of commons one of the commissioners for stating the publick accompts. He was also chosen speaker to the honourable house of commons on the 14th of March, 1694-5; and, on a new parliament, was again unanimously chosen speaker on the 22d of November, 1695. And dying on the 11th of November, 1699, was buried at Stoke; and by Mary his wife, daughter of John Lane, Esq; one of the aldermen of the city of London, left issue two sons; Thomas Foley, of Stoke, Esq; one of the commissioners for trade and the plantations in the reign of Queen Anne, and one of the auditors of the imprest, in which last place he died at the Bath, on the 10th of December, 1737. He married Anne, daughter and sole heir of Essex Knightley, Esq; by Sarah his wife, second daughter of Thomas Foley, of Whitley, Esq; by whom he left issue Thomas Foley, Esq; his son and heir, member in the present parliament for the city of Hereford. He married in 1744 Catharine, daughter of — Gwynn, and died April 3, 1749. Also Paul Foley, Esq; second son, barrister of the society of the Inner Temple, who married first Susanna, sister of Sir William Massingbeard, Knt. and secondly Susannah, daughter of Henry Hoar, of Stourton-castle in Wiltshire, Esq; son and heir of Sir Richard Hoar, Barr. and alderman of the city of London.

Third, Philip Foley, of Prestwood, in the county of Stafford, Esq; who served in several parliaments, and married Penelope, daughter of William Lord Paget, by whom he left issue two sons; Paul Foley, of Prestwood, Esq; who married Elizabeth, daughter of William Turton, Esq; son and heir of judge Turton; and Robert Foley, Esq; who married Mary, daughter of the Reverend Mr. Ralph Markland.

Of the daughters, Martha, the eldest, was married to William Joliffe, Esq; and Sarah was wedded first to Essex Knightley, of Fawesley, in com. Northampton, Esq; and secondly to John Hampden, Esq; of the county of Buckingham.

Thomas, the eldest son, father to the late Lord, was of Whitley-court, in the county of Worcester; and was several times chosen knight of the shire for the said county; and, by a judicious management of his affairs, enlarged that great estate his father left him. He departed this life And having married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Ashe, of Heytesbury, in the county of Wilts, Esq; had issue by her four sons, and four daughters.

First, Thomas, late Lord Foley.

Second, Edward, who having several times been chosen member of parliament for the borough of Droitwich, was again
unanimously

unanimously elected in the room of his brother Richard Foley, Esq; (one of the prothonotaries of the court of common pleas, and member of parliament for Droitwich) who died March 27, 1732, unmarried. The said Edward died in April 1747.

The fourth son, John, being brought up in the sea-service, was drowned in that terrible storm, anno 1710, with admiral Beaumont.

Of the daughters, Elizabeth, the eldest, was married to the Right Honourable Robert Harley, late Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, by whom he had the late Earl of Oxford, the Marchioness of Caermarthen, and the Countess of Kinnoul. And Anne married to Salwey Winnington, of Stanford-court, in Worcester-shire, Esq; who died November 6, 1736, leaving issue by her Thomas Winnington, Esq; who was one of the lords commissioners of the treasury, &c. and two daughters; whereof Harriot is married to the Honourable Samuel Masham, Esq; only son and heir of Samuel Lord Masham. Sarah, third daughter, was married to the Honourable Edward Harley, Esq; one of the auditors of the impress, and brother to Robert Earl of Oxford, and father, by her, to Edward, late Earl of Oxford. And Mary, fourth, married to Sir Blundel Charlton, Bart.

Thomas, created Lord Foley, had an education suitable to the great estate he was heir to; and from his youth shewed a disposition to learning, and distinguished himself by the progress he had made in all polite parts of literature. He also very much improved himself in the knowledge of men and things, by his travels beyond sea for several years. At his return in the year 1695, he was elected to parliament for Stafford; and was constantly chosen a representative for that antient borough in all the ensuing parliaments, whilst he continued a commoner; where he distinguished himself on all necessary occasions, in a becoming regard for his religion, his prince, and his country. In consideration whereof he was, by letters patent bearing date the 1st of January 1711, 10 Q. Anne, advanced to the dignity of a peer of these realms, by the stile and title of Lord Foley, Baron Foley of Kidderminster, in the county of Worcester.

His lordship married Mary, daughter and sole heir of Thomas Strode, Esq; serjeant at law, by whom he had issue four sons, and two daughters; Thomas, Strode-Talbot, Edward, Richard, Mary, and Elizabeth; whereof Thomas and Elizabeth are only living. And departing this life on the 22d of January, 1732-3, was succeeded in honour and estate by his only surviving son, Thomas, the present Lord Foley; his lady, surviving him, died in December 1735.

Which Thomas, now Lord Foley, has built the parish-church of Whitley (adjoining to his seat) entirely on a new foundation;

foundation; and has erected an elegant monument for his noble father, who lies buried there. His lordship is yet unmarried.

TITLE.] Thomas Foley, Lord Foley.

CREATION.] Baron Foley of Kidderminster, in com. Worcester, 1 Jan. (1711) 10 Q. Anne.

ARMS.] Argent, a fess ingrailed between three cinquefoils within a plain border, sable.

CREST.] On a wreath, a lion rampant, argent, holding between his paws an escutcheon of the arms of Foley.

SUPPORTERS.] Two lions, argent, fesse of cinquefoils, sable.

CHIEF SEAT.] At Whitley court, in the county of Worcester, five miles from Bewdley, seven from Worcester, and ninety-two from London.

BATHURST, Lord BATHURST.

XXXVII. **T**HIS family was originally seated in Sussex, at a place called Bathurst, not far from Battle-abbey, of which they were dispossessed, and the castle demolished, in the troublesome times of the dispute between the houses of York and Lancaster; and nothing now remains but a wood, called Bathurst-wood, where may be found some of the ruins.

Lawrence Bathurst, in the reign of King Henry VI. was seated at Cranebrook in Kent, within three miles distance of the antient seat, and had lands in Staplehurst in Kent, as well as those lands his father possessed in Cranebrook, and Canterbury; and left issue three sons; Edward, ancestor to the Lord Bathurst; Robert, of Horsmanden in Kent; and John, who had lands in Staplehurst, by gift of his father.

Robert, of Horsmanden, second son, had issue by his first wife, a daughter of — Saunders, two sons, John, and Paul Bathurst, who in right of his wife Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Edward Hordon, of Hordon and Finchcocks in Kent, enjoyed the manor of Finchcocks, in the parish of Goudhurst, which descended to Edward his son and heir, who left issue four sons; Thomas Bathurst, of Finchcocks, Esq; Edward Bathurst, Esq; gentleman harbinger to King Charles; William Bathurst, merchant and alderman of London, whose son Sir Henry Bathurst, Knt. of Edmington in Middlesex, married Catharine, daughter to Sir Thomas Wolstenholme, Bart. but had no issue; and Richard Bathurst. The rest were all married, and left issue.

John Bathurst, elder brother to Paul Bathurst, was of Horsmanden in Kent, and left issue, by Mary his wife, Robert, his son

Ed and Bath, who perished in the flames of the tower of London in the year of 1534, under the fifth, and was succeeded by Robert Bathurst, his eldest surviving son and heir, born some years 1515, who was created a baronet the 21st of December, 1628, and died the 21st of August, 1671, was buried at Lechlade. His eldest son, Laurence Bathurst, Esq. died in his infancy, leaving only two daughters, his coheirs.

The 2nd Robert Bathurst of Northampton, by his second wife, had 2nd John Bathurst, of Goudhurst in Kent, whose second son, John Bathurst, was doctor of physic, and left three sons, from whom the Bathursts of the county of York are descended.

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Foley Lord Foley

34.

Edmund, daughter of Robert Bathurst, Esq. married Sir John Foley, knight, by whom he had three sons, Edward Bathurst, knight, who married a daughter of Sir William, and had three sons, and six daughters, from whom the family at Foley is descended, now extinct in the male line.

George Bathurst, the youngest son of the said Laurence, in the year 1560, married Elizabeth Villiers, daughter and coheir of Edward Villiers, of Howsham, in com. Northampton, grand-daughter and heir of Edward Villiers, Esq. who died seized of the manor of Howsham, Oct. 20 June, 1511, and was buried at Sir John Villiers, of Brookfield, Kent, grand-daughter of George Villiers, brother of George Duke of Buckingham.

John George Bathurst married with her the sister of Howsham, in Northamptonshire, where he resided, and in 1671 was

son and heir, who purchased the manor and town of Lechlade in Gloucestershire, in the 4th year of King James the First, and was succeeded by Edward Bathurst, his eldest surviving son and heir, born anno domini 1615, who was created a baronet the 4th of December, 1643; and, dying the 6th of August, 1674, was buried at Lechlade. His eldest son, Laurence Bathurst, Esq; died in his life-time, leaving only two daughters, his coheirs.

The said Robert Bathurst of Horsmanden, by his second wife, had issue John Bathurst, of Goudhurst in Kent, whose second son, John Bathurst, was doctor of physick, and left issue five sons, from whom the Bathursts of the county of York are descended, possessing a fair estate.

John Bathurst, youngest son of Laurence Bathurst, left issue, by Elizabeth his wife, Edward Bathurst, of Ocham, in com. Southampton, Esq; who married Mary, daughter of George Holland, of Augmering in Suffex, by whom he had Edward Bathurst, his son and heir; John Bathurst, an alderman of the city of London, anno 1673; and Anthony.

It now remains to give an account of Edward, the eldest son of Laurence Bathurst.

Which Edward was seated at Staplehurst, and, among other children, had issue Lancelot Bathurst, who, in the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's reign, was possessed of the manor of Francks, in the county of Kent, where he built a large mansion-house, and departed this life on the 27th day of September, 1594, aged 65. His wife was Judith, daughter of Richard Randolph, of London, who, surviving him, was married secondly to Sir Edward Kynaston, of the county of Salop. By her first husband she had issue four sons, and three daughters; Randolph, Lancelot, Edward, and George Bathurst; Elizabeth, married to John Brown, Esq; Mary, wedded to Edmund Pershall, Esq; and Susan, espoused to Robert Owen, Esq;

His eldest son, Randolph Bathurst, of Francks, Esq; married Catharine, daughter to Robert Argall, of East-Sutton in Kent, Esq; by whom he had issue Sir Edward Bathurst, Knt. who married a daughter of ——— Wiseman, and had issue two sons, and six daughters; from whom the family at Francks descended, now extinct in the male line.

George Bathurst, the youngest son of the said Lancelot, in the year 1610, married Elizabeth Villiers, daughter and coheir of Edward Villiers, of Howthorp, in com. Northampton, grandson and heir of Edward Villiers, Esq; who died seized of the manor of Howthorp, &c. 26 June, 5 H. VIII. and was fifth son of Sir John Villiers, of Brookesby, Knt. grandfather to Sir George Villiers, father of George Duke of Buckingham.

This George Bathurst had with her the manor of Howthorp in Northamptonshire, where he settled, and had issue, twelve
sons

sons and four daughters; several of which sons died in the service of King Charles the First, during the rebellion; and those that survived were Ralph, Villiers, Henry, Moses, and Benjamin.

Ralph Bathurst had his academical education in Trinity-college, in Oxford, where he was bred a divine; but in those times of confusion, during the civil wars, studied physick, and hereupon was employed in the service of the state, as physician to the sick and wounded of the navy, which he managed with much diligence and success, to the full satisfaction both of the generals at sea, and also of the commissioners of the admiralty. He was created doctor of physick on the 21st of June, 1653; and, after the restoration of King Charles the Second, he re-assumed his former function of a divine, and became fellow of the Royal Society, president of Trinity-college, and one of his Majesty's chaplains. Also, on the 28th of June, 1670, was installed dean of Wells. In April 1691, he was nominated, by their Majesties King William and Queen Mary, to be bishop of Bristol, with liberty to keep his deanery in commendam; but, being fond of a collegiate life, and intending to re-edify the chapel of Trinity-college, he refused to accept thereof. He died in the 84th year of his age, on the 14th of June, 1704, and was buried in the chapel of Trinity-college, Oxon, which he built at his own expence: having been highly esteemed for his great learning, and accounted (as Wood, in his *Fasti Oxonienses*, observes) a most celebrated Latin poet, which he manifested in several copies of verses, some of which were published.

Villiers Bathurst, another son, had also his education in Trinity-college, and took the degree of master of arts on the 13th of December, 1677. He was judge advocate of the navy in the reigns of King Charles the Second, King William and Queen Mary, and died in the same post in the reign of Q. Anne, on the 8th of September, 1711.

Henry Bathurst, another son also lived to an advanced age, was attorney general of Munster, and recorder of Cork and Kinsale: and Moses Bathurst married Dorothy, daughter of Dr. John Bathurst, and sister to Theodore Bathurst, of Leeds and Skutterbelf, in com. Ebor. Esq; But, both of them dying without issue male, their estates descended to their younger brother, Sir Benjamin Bathurst; of whose descendants I am principally to treat.

Which Sir Benjamin Bathurst, in the reign of King Charles the Second, was elected governor of the royal African company, under his Royal Highness James Duke of York; also governor of the East-India company, in the years 1688, 1689. He was afterwards treasurer of the household to the Princess Anne of Denmark, upon the first establishment of her family; and, on her

her accession to the throne, he was constituted cofferer of her household. In 1702, attending on her Majesty^s, when she visited the university of Oxford, the degree of doctor of laws was conferred on him on the 28th of August. And the year after, on the Duke of Marlborough's being elected with our late Sovereign King George, a knight companion of the most noble order of the garter, Sir Benjamin Bathurst had the honour of being his proxy at the instalment, his Grace at that time being beyond the seas.

He died on the 27th of April, 1704, and was buried at Pauler's-perry in Northamptonshire, leaving issue by Frances his wife, daughter of Sir Allen Apsley, of Apsley in Suffex, Knt. by Frances, his wife, daughter and heir of John Petre, of Bowkay in Devonshire, Esq; of the family of the Lord Petre. Which Sir Allen^b was falconer to King Charles II. and treasurer of the household, and receiver general to James Duke of York, and died in St. James's square, 15 Oct. 1683. Sir Benjamin had issue, by his said daughter, three sons, and one daughter Anne, married to Henry Pye, of Farringdon in Berkshire, Esq; who died of the small-pox, Oct. 6, 1729, at Farringdon. And to each of his sons he left very great fortunes.

Allen, the eldest son, is now Lord Bathurst.

Peter, the second son, seated at Clarendon-park in Wiltshire, was member for Cirencester, in the county of Gloucester, in the parliament summoned to meet November 28, 1727; and has served for Wilton and New Sarum in two other parliaments. He married to his first wife Leonora-Maria, daughter and heir to Charles How, of Gritworth, in the county of Northampton, Esq; by whom he had issue two daughters. And secondly married the Lady Selina Shirley, eldest daughter to Robert Earl Ferrers, by his second wife, by whom he had issue five sons, and ten daughters, whereof Selina, the eldest, was married in 1748 to Arthur Lord Ranelagh, of the kingdom of Ireland; the second, Henrietta, to William Tracy, eldest son of Thomas-Charles Viscount Tracy; and Anne, to the Rev. Mr. Robert Thistlethwayte. His eldest son, Peter, is married to — daughter of — Evelyn, Esq;

Benjamin, the youngest son, seated at Lydney in Gloucestershire, was elected to parliament for the borough of Cirencester in the last parliament of Queen Anne; and hath been chosen for the same borough in three parliaments since that time, and in the succeeding parliaments for the city of Gloucester; and is member in the present for Monmouth. He married the daughter and coheir of — Pool, of Kemble in Wiltshire, who died at the Bath in childbed, in February 1737-8, having had twenty-one children, whereof seven sur-

vived her; of which Thomas, the eldest, 24 August, 1749, married —, daughter of — Fazakerley, Esq;

Allen, the present Lord Bathurst, while he was a commoner, served from 1695 in several parliaments for the borough of Cirencester in Gloucestershire; and, for his great merits and the long services of his father, was advanced to the dignity of a peer of this realm, by the stile and title of Lord Bathurst, of Battleſden, in the county of Bedford, by letters patent bearing date the 1st of January, 1711, the 10th of Q. Anne. His lordship, on July 13, 1742^c, was sworn at Kensington of his Majesty's most honourable privy council, and the same day ^d appointed captain of the band of gentlemen pensioners; which he resigned in 1744. His lordship married Catharine, daughter and heir of Sir Peter Apsley, son and heir to Sir Allen afore-mentioned, by whom he hath issue four sons, and five daughters.

Benjamin, born on the 12th of August, 1711, who married, on the 26th of November, 1732, Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Lord Bruce, son and heir apparent of Thomas Earl of Aylebury, and was chosen one of the representatives for the county of Gloucester, in the parliament summoned to meet June 13, 1734; and is now, 1755, member for Cirencester.

Henry, who, on the decease of his brother-in-law, William Woodhouse, Esq; (chosen also knight of the shire for the county of Norfolk) was elected in his room a member of the present parliament for the borough of Cirencester; who, in Jan. 1745-6, was made one of his Majesty's council at law, and solicitor general to the late Prince of Wales; also afterwards attorney general, and continued in the said office to her Royal Highness the Princess Dowager, till May 2, 1754, when he was made a serjeant at law, and a judge of the common pleas. And Sept. 19, 1754, he married Anne, relict of — Phillips, Esq; and only child of — James, Esq;

John, and Allen, fellow of New-college in Oxford; fourth and fifth sons.

Frances, married on the 5th of August, 1731, to William Woodhouse, Esq; (son and heir apparent of Sir John Woodhouse, of Kimberley in Norfolk, Bart.) who died knight of the shire for Norfolk, 31 March, 1735; and secondly to James Whitshed, of the kingdom of Ireland, Esq; Catharine, wedded in April 1737 to Henry Courtney, Esq; brother to Sir William Courtney, Bart. Jane, married in April 1744 to John Buller, Esq; now member for the county of Cornwall; Leonora, married in September 1752 to colonel Urmston, of the first regiment of foot-guards; and Anne, married April 13, 1752, to the Rev. Mr. Benson, nephew to Dr. Benson, lord bishop of Gloucester.

TITLES.] Allen Bathurst, Lord Bathurst, Baron Bathurst of Battleſden.

^c Gazette, no. 8136.

^d Ibid, a, 8135.

Of the House of Oulton.

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Christian I. Baron Daburk of Barmouth, 14th cent. Baron, 14th cent. 1412 Anne.

Christian I. 14th cent. 1412 Anne.

Christian I. 14th cent. 1412 Anne.

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Christian I. 14th cent. 1412 Anne.

Christian I. 14th cent. 1412 Anne.



Richard is mentioned in deeds of Edward II. and his son, Thomas, who died unmarried. That the lordship of Oulton, etc. devolved on his uncle Thomas, who was warden of Oulton, in 13 Edward II. and had three sons, William, and Thomas.

William, the eldest son, died without issue and Thomas, his brother, was possessed of the lordship of Oulton, in 13 Ed. III. and had three sons, John, Richard, Robert, William, and Thomas, living in the reign of Richard II. and had three sons, from whom the Oultons of Rodling...

CREATION.] Baron Bathurst of Battleſden, in com. Bedford,
1 Jan. (1711) 10 Q. Anne.

ARMS.] Sable, two bars, ermine, in chief, three croſſes,
pattee, or.

CREST.] On a wreath, a dexter arm in mail, embowed,
and holding a club with ſpikes, all proper.

SUPPORTERS.] Two ſtags, argent, each gorged with a collar
gemell, ermine.

MOTTO.] TIEN TA FOY.

CHIEF SEAT.] At Cirenceſter, in the county of Glou-
ceſter, ſixty-eight miles from London.

ON SLOW, *Lord Onslow.*

XXXVIII. **T**HIS family of Onſlow was antiently ſeated in
the county of Salop, where they had large
poſſeſſions; and, in the reign of King Henry the Third, took
their ſurname from their lordſhip of Ondeflow, (now wrote On-
ſlow, but in Doomſday-book is ſtilled Andeflow) and is within
the liberty of the town of Shrewſbury. Surnames, as Camden
and all our antiquaries agree, were, in the ſaid reign of Henry
III. firſt generally aſſumed, and were not fully ſettled till the
end of the reign of King Edward the Firſt.

In the ſeveral viſitations by the heralds of Shropſhire, and Surry,
a Roger de Ondeflow is the firſt wrote of that place, who
had iſſue two ſons, Thomas, and William; whereof the eldeſt
is mentioned in deeds in 9 and 31 Edward I. and dying
without iſſue, was ſucceeded in the lordſhip of Onſlow, and
his other eſtate, by William, his brother and heir.

Which William de Onſlow b left iſſue two ſons, Richard
and Thomas.

Richard is mentioned in deeds in 8 Edward II. and had iſſue
a ſon, Thomas, who died unmarried. So that the lordſhip of
Onſlow, &c. devolved on his uncle Thomas, who was wrote
of Onſlow, in 10 Edward II. and had iſſue two ſons c, William,
and Thomas.

William, the eldeſt ſon, died without iſſue; and Thomas
de Onſlow, his brother, was poſſeſſed of the lordſhip of On-
ſlow, in 15 Ed. III. and had iſſue five ſons, John, Richard,
Robert, William, and Thomas, living in the reign of Richard
II. and had iſſue Roger, from whom the Onſlows of Roding-

a Viſit. de Com. Salop and Surry, p. 12. in Offic. Arm.

b Ibid.

c Viſit. de com. Surry, præd.

ton, in the county of Salop, descended, that extinguished in the male line in the reign of King Henry the Seventh.

John, the eldest son of Thomas de Onslow, was living in 8 Henry VI. and by Margaret his wife, daughter and heir of Madoc Kinafton, had two sons, and a daughter, Elizabeth; whereof Robert was heir to his brother Thomas, who was married, but died without issue.

Which Robert married Catharine, daughter of Richard Corbet, of Morton-Corbet, in com. Salop, by whom he left issue Edward Onslow, his son and heir; and a daughter, Bridget, married to William Cotton, of Cotton, in the said county of Salop, Esq;

The said Edward Onslow, of Onslow, married Anne, daughter of Richard Houghton, of Houghton, in com. pal. Lanc. Esq; by whom he had issue four sons; Humphry; Roger, ancestor to the present Lord Onslow; Thomas; and William.

Humphry, the eldest son, had three wives, but had issue only by his first, Margaret, daughter of Richard Wrotesley, of Wrotesley, in com. Staff. viz. Edward Onslow, of Onslow, Esq; who, by Jane, daughter of Roger Fowler, of Bromhill in Norfolk, had five sons, and three daughters; whereof Roger, his eldest son, succeeded at Onslow, was living in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and had issue six sons and five daughters. But to trace this line farther is beside my present purpose; and therefore I shall only mention, that Thomas, third son of Edward Onslow, Esq; and Anne Houghton, before-mentioned, had posterity; also that William, the fourth son, was progenitor to the Onslows of Cliff, in com. Salop.

As the last will and testament of the said Thomas Onslow shews how he was related, I shall give a short abstract thereof^d. His will is dated the 10th of August, 1556, and the probate, May 15, 1560. He bequeaths to all the children of Thomas Onslow, his son and heir, 200 marks, to be equally divided among them; and, if he have no children at the time of his decease, then to the said Thomas. To all the children of Isabel Onslow, his daughter, 200 marks, with remainder to the said Isabel. To William Onslow, his brother, 30 l. To Arthur, son of the said William, 6l. 13s. 4d. To Edward Onslow, son to Humphry Onslow, his brother, 6l. 13s. 4d. To Fulk, son of Roger Onslow, his brother, 10l. To William Leighton, of Plashe, in com. Salop, Gent. 4 yards of fine black velvet, at 20s. per yard. He appoints Thomas Onslow, his son, executor; and Humphry Onslow, his brother, and Richard Onslow, son to Roger Onslow, his brother, supervisors. And bequeaths to the said Richard Onslow, for his pains taken in

^d Ex Regist. Mellershe, Qu. 30, in Cur. Prærog. Cantuar.



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Onslow Lord Onslow

36.

his affairs at divers times, 100 marks. Also if his son Thomas Onslow, and his daughter Isabell die before him, he then appoints the aforesaid Edward Onslow, and Richard Onslow, his executors.

I now return to Roger, second son of Edward Onslow, of Onslow, and Anne Houghton, his wife, before-mentioned, Which Roger resided at Shrewsbury, and by Margaret, his wife, daughter of Thomas Poyner, of the county of Salop, had issue Fulk, hereafter mentioned, and Richard. Fulk Onslow, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, was clerk of the parliament, and died on the 6th of the ides of August, 1602, aged 88; and was buried at Hatfield in Hertfordshire, where a monument was erected to his memory. He married ^o Mary, daughter of — Whetenhall, relict of — Scott.

His brother, Richard Onslow, Esq; was brought up to the study of the law in the Inner Temple, where he arrived to such proficiency, that he was chosen autumn reader in the 4th year of Queen Elizabeth; and the same year, at a grand Christmas kept with the highest magnificence there, when the Lord Robert Dudley, (after Earl of Leicester) the great favourite of Queen Elizabeth, had the title of Palaphilos, and was constable and marshal; the next chief officer was Mr. Onslow, who had the title of lord chancellor.

He was attorney of the dutchy of Lancaster, also ^b of the court of wards; and, in the 8th year of Queen Elizabeth, being recorder of the city of London ⁱ, was appointed, with others of note, one of the commissioners to hear and determine all manner of treasons, and other crimes ^k committed within the verge of the court. In the same year, 27 June, he was made solicitor general, and chosen speaker ^l of the house of commons. In the reign of Q. Mary he was elected in two parliaments for Steyning in Suffex ^m; and afterwards served for the same in the next reign, till his decease. He had a grant of the Black-friers in the city of London, wherein he resided, and is now a considerable estate to one of his descendants; as appears from his last will and testament. Which will shews he was a person of sincere piety, sound judgment and prudence, and of great integrity. Before he begun his will, he made these awful expressions: 'The wyll of God the Father, the Sone, and the Holy Ghoste, three persons and one God, be done upon me, nowe and ever. Amen.

'In the name of God, Amen. The twentieth day of Marche, in the thirteenth yeare of the raigne of our most.

^e Visit. de com. Sur. not. 129. in Offic. Armor.

^f Dugdale's Origines, p. 165.

^g Ibid. p. 150.

^h Ibid. p. 165.

ⁱ Rymer's Fædera, vol. 15, p. 660.

^k Pat.

^l Eliz. p. 8.

^m Willis's Not. Parliam. p. 174.

ⁿ Ibid. p. 51, 59, 67, 76.

'gracyouse Sovereign Lady, Elizabeth, by the grace of God;
'Queene of England, Fraunce, and Irelande, defendoure of
'the faithe, &c. and in the year of oure Savyoure Chryste one
'thousande fyve hundreth three skore and tenne. I Richarde
'Onslowe, of the late Black-fryers, in the city of London,
'Esquyer, being in good healthe of bodye, and of whole and
'perfecte mynd and remembrance, (praise and thanks be therefore
'unto Almighty God) yet remembringe and consydering that
'as nothing is more certayne than deathe to me and all men
'lyvinge, so ys not eny thing more uncerteyne then the howie
'and tyme thereof; and therefore being fullye minded and de-
'termyned to order and dispose thos lands, tenements, heredy-
'taments, goods, and chattels, wherewith Almighty God, of
'his great goodnes, hath endowed me; for the better mayne-
'tenaunce and quyetnesse of myne entyerlye beloved wyfe,
'and of oure children, for whom I am bownde in conscience
'to provyde; and to prevente and take away, as much as in
'me lyethe, all occasyons of dyscorde, varyaunce, and unkynde-
'nesse, which myght otherwyse aryse, or be sturred amongst
'them, concernynge the same; and espyciallie for the more
'quyetnesse of my mynde in the tyme of my sycknesse unto
'deathe, whensoever and how soon soever yt shall please God
'to send yt; and that then my whole harte and mynde may
'be occupied and employed in godlye and hevenlye things, &c.'

He orders his body to be buried in such place, and in such sort,
as shall seem most convenient to his executors and overseers of his
last will and testament, hereafter named; wherein he wills
that funeral pomp be avoided, and comely order, according to
his calling, observed. And first, he wills that all debts and
duties, which he owed either in law or conscience, be first truly
satisfied and paid. And manors and lands being conveyed to
him for his sister-in-law, Helen Brown, by the name of Helen
Knevet, widow, upon special trust and confidence in him repo-
sed, he declares that he had no interest therein, and requires his
executors to grant to the said Helen the term of years he had
in the premises. He settles his manor of Awlkmeare, with
other lands in the county of Salop, on Edward, his second
son; as also his lands in the parish of Holy-Cross, near the town
of Shrewsbury: And recites, that, by indenture dated Jan. 11, in
9 Eliz. he had freely granted to Foulke Onslow, his brother,
and Mary, his wife, the advowson and right of patronage of
the parsonage and church of Bishops-Hatfield, with the chapel
of Tatrice, in the county of Hertford, for term of the lives
of the said Foulke and Mary, and of the longer liver of
them; remainder to the said Edward Onslow, his son.

It further appears by his will, that he died possessed of divers
lands in Buckinghamshire; and of lands and tenements in the
town

town of Windfor in Berkfhire; the manor of Bramleigh, with the appurtenances, and view of frank-pledge, in the county of Surry; as alfo the manor of Knoll, with the appurtenances, and divers other lands and rents in Shalford, Wornerfhe, Guilford, Craneley, and Hafcombe, in the faid county of Surry; and in Chellesfield, and Codeham, in the county of Kent: [which manors, and moft of the faid lands in Surry, are now in the poffeffion of the prefent Lord Onflow] all which he fettled on Robert, his eldeft fon and heir; remainder to his fecond fon, Edward Onflow. Likewise fettles on them, as aforefaid, all his meffuages, lands, tenements, &c: whatfoever, in the late Blackfriars, in the city of London, and in the counties of Middlefex, Surry, Suffex, Gloucefterfhire, Wiltfhire, Salop, or elfewhere within the realm of England.

And towards the end of his will he thus expreffes himfelf: 'Alfo, for the great experience which I have of the virtue, and 'godly difpofition, and care of the faid Catharine, my wife, I 'will and commit to her, the order, education, and bringing 'up of our children in virtue and learning, and more efpecially of our daughters, till they be married, or come to the 'age of one and twenty years. And I give to Catharine, my 'loving wife, two parts of all my lands and hereditaments, 'for the term of her life, to the preferment in marriage of my 'five daughters, at her difcretion. Alfo I bequeath to every of 'my good and loving friends, Peter Osborn, John Mershe, 'William Leighton, of Plafhe, Efqs. a ring of gold, with a 'death's head. To Robert Earl of Leicefter, my beft ftanding 'cup with a cover. To the Right Hon. William Lord Burghley, my fpecial good Lord, my gilt bowl with a cover.' And he appoints his loving wife, and Robert Onflow, his fon, executors; and defires Peter Osborn, John Mershe, and William Leighton, Efqs. to be overfeers. The probate bears date the 25th of April, 1571.

He married Catharine, daughter and heir to Richard Harding, of Knoll, in the county of Surry, Efq; with whom he had that eftate, which became the feat of his pofterity. He departed this life of a peftilential fever, after five days illnefs, anno 1571, and lieth buried in St. Chad's church in Shrewsbury, between two pillars, on the South fide of the chancel, towards our lady's ifle, in a fair raifed tomb, with the figures of him and his wife lying thereon; and on the fides and at the feet of the tomb are the figures of two fons, and five daughters, and this infcription:

Richardo Onfloweo, Salopiensi armigero, generosa orto familia, libere educato, et ab incunabulis humanarum literarum studiosissimo, et juris domestici legumque nostrarum peritissimo, academix Templariæ facile principi

cipi oratori, scribæ cancel. duc. Lancastr. pro civitate Londoniensi oratori publico, et judici (quem recordatorem ipsi dicunt) æquissimo, dein regio in regni foro supremo oratori, serenissimæ Ma. regię admonitori, in curia parlamenti de rebus arduis primum loquuto, majoris amplitudinis pertæso, Ma. regię tutelarum procuratori, tandem febri correpto pestilenti, in patria Hærenegia in villa quintum post diem mortuo; summo cum dolore, impensis maximis Katharina Hardinga suavissimo conjugii posuit MDLXXIII kal. Aprilis secundo. Natus est a redempto genere humano MDXXVIII anno, mortuus anno MDLXXI. Vixit annos XLIII. Fuit ita urâ procerâ, fronte gratissimâ, voce gravi, linguâ facundâ, veritatis studiosissimus, virtutum omnium thesaurus, sincerus, liberalis, incorruptus.

Repaired 1742 by the Right Honourable Arthur Onslow, Esq; speaker of the house of commons, lineally descended from this Mr. Onslow, who was speaker of the house of commons in the 8th of Q. Elizabeth, and was lineal ancestor also to the Right Honourable Sir Richard Onslow, Bart. speaker of the house of commons in the 8th of Q. Anne, afterwards Lord Onslow.

Of the five daughters, Margaret was married to Richard Threll, of Drengwike, in the county of Suffex, Esq; Cecily, to Sir Humphry Winch, of Everton, in the county of Bedford, one of the justices of the common pleas; and Elizabeth, to Richard Hill, of Blackwall, in the county of Middlesex, Esq; one of them, or at least one of the name, was maid of honour to Queen Elizabeth. His sons were Robert, who succeeded his father; but, dying unmarried, Edward, his brother, became heir, was knighted by Queen Elizabeth, and resided at Knoll, in com. Surry.

Of this Sir Edward Onslow, though it don't appear that he was engaged in publick affairs, yet Clark, in the life of Sedgwick, says of him, 'that he was eminent for his virtue, and sanctity of life' He married Elizabeth, daughter to Sir Thomas Shirley, of Preston place, in the county of Suffex, Knt. by whom he had issue two sons, Thomas, and Richard; and three daughters, Elizabeth, married to Christopher Gardner, of Darking in Surry, Esq; Jane, wedded to Edward Carre, of Hillingdon, in com. Middlesex, Esq; and secondly to Sir Gerard de Aungier, of East Clandon in Surry, after Lord Aungier, Baron of Longford in the kingdom of Ireland; and Mary, wife to John Duncombe, of Albury in Surry, Esq;

Thomas, the eldest son, was under age at the death of his father, and having married Mary, daughter of Sir Samuel Lenard,

nard, of West Wickham in Kent, Knt. died, without issue, in the 14th year of King James the First; when Richard, his brother, on the inquisition taken after his death, was found to be his heir, and of the age of fifteen years and a half.

Which Richard was knighted by King James the First at Theobalds, on the 2d of June, 1624; and, in the reign of King Charles the First, served in three several parliaments for the county of Surry. He espoused the party that were for redressing the grievances of the nation; and, many unforeseen circumstances having brought on a rebellion, he, by order of parliament, raised a regiment for their service^m, which, in May 1644, was employed in the siege of Basing-house; but I don't find he was active in the army. In 1646, being aspersed in print by one *Withers*, the parliament took it into consideration, and on the 7th of August, that year, came to the following resolutionⁿ:

‘ That a charge laid upon Sir Richard Onslow, a member of the house, by Mr. Withers, is not sufficiently proved. That it was false and scandalous, and injurious to Sir Richard Onslow. That Mr. Withers shall pay five hundred pounds to him for damages, and his book to be burnt.’

On the 6th of December, 1648, having voted^o, that the King's answer to the propositions from both houses was a ground for them to proceed upon to the settlement of the kingdom's peace; the army, the next morning, seized on one and forty of the principal members, then sitting; and, Sir Richard Onslow being one of them, they were conveyed into their great Victualling House, near Westminster-hall, called *Hell*; where (says my author) they were kept all night without any beds, and were after driven as prisoners (through snow and rain) to several inns in the Strand, and there confined under guards of the soldiers, who upbraided them in their passage.

He was no favourer of a commonwealth; and I do not find he ever sat in that parliament again; it is certain he was at none of their meetings for bringing the King to his trial, or that those in power nominated him one of the judges on the mournful occasion, or that he accepted of any employment. When Cromwell, in 1653, dissolved the last parliament called by King Charles the First, he and his officers made choice of a number of men, of about 120 persons, to meet, as a parliament, to settle the government of the nation; and accordingly, by his letters sent to each of them^p, they met on the 4th of July, 1653: but neither Sir Richard Onslow, or his son, Arthur Onslow, Esq; sat in that assembly, who, on the 13th of December following^q,

^m Whitlock's Memorials, p. 87.
View of the Troubles, p. 362, 363.
P. 551.

ⁿ Ibid. p. 223.
^p Whitlock, p. 532, 534.

^o Dugdale's Short
^q Ibid.

resigned their whole power to Cromwell, the general. After which, by the advice of his council of officers, he took on him the title of *Lord Protector* of the commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, &c. and was installed in Westminster-hall on December 16, and took his oath that he would not violate any thing contained in the instrument of government administered to him¹; wherein there was an article, *That a parliament should be summoned to meet at Westminster, Sept. 3, 1654, &c.* In this parliament², Sir Richard Onslow, and his son, Arthur Onslow, Esq; were returned for the county of Surry: but the said parliament³, which sat to do business on the 5th of September following, being not so pliable to his purposes as he expected, he dissolved it⁴ on the 22d of January following, which was as soon as he could do it, by the instrument of government he had sworn to, and subscribed thereto.

On another parliament being called to meet at Westminster, Sept. 17, 1656, he⁵, and his son, Arthur Onslow, Esq; were again chosen for the county of Surry; and on the 9th of April, 1657, Sir Richard was appointed one of the select committee to attend the Protector to receive his doubts and scruples on taking the office of *King*. Whereupon, April 16, he delivered his opinion as follows⁶:

‘ Every office ought to have a name adequate to the said office; and no other name than *King* can be suitable and comprehensive enough, to contain in it the common good to all intents and purposes. It is a rule, that the Kings of England cannot alter the laws of England; *ratione nominis*, but are bound to govern according to the laws of England; but for any other name, there is no obligation lies upon it,

‘ That the very *Title* is necessary, was declared in 9 E. IV. when the great controversy was betwixt King Ed. IV. and Hen. VI. that sometimes one was in possession and then another; that it was necessary the realm should have a *King*, under whom the laws might be maintained and holden: for every action done by the *King* in possession was valid and good, as it was his jurisdiction royal. So likewise, in 1 and 3 H. VII. the same opinion was held and declared, that a *King de facto* was necessary; and in all alterations from persons and families, yet our ancestors always retained the *Title* and the *Name*.

‘ There is a *prius*, and a *primum*. Another name may, in order and degree, be first, that is, before other men: but it was a *King* was *primum*, the first name that had its beginning

¹ Whitlock, p. 553.

² Diurnal Occurrences in 1654. p. 88.

³ Whit-

lock, p. 583.

⁴ Ibid. p. 592.

⁵ List of parliaments from 1640 to 1659,

printed in 1659. p. 49.

⁶ Monarchy asserted, p. 55.

with our laws. The customs of England are the laws of England, as well as our state's laws. The title of *King* and *Custom* are two twins born together, and have had continuance together; and therefore to say *Protector*, of which we know the date, with custom (of which no memory can speak) is a kind of contradiction to the original.

Then there must be a law introductive, because *Protector* is a new name that our law doth not yet know. Now to ingraft a young science upon an old stock it will never grow; but there must be an eradication of the old root, and a new plantation must be made. And that all the old customs must be put into positive laws, will be a thing consisting of much time and great difficulty.

The title of *King* is so incorporated, and in conjunction with our *Customs*, which do very much concern the people of England to be upheld; and then there is a rule, *Quæque res in conjunctione pro bono conjunctionis*, that ought to be done, which is for the good of the conjunction and benefit thereof; and if it be for the advantage of the single person and the people, it brings me to mind of another rule my old master Tully taught me, *Communis utilitatis derelictio contra naturam est*, it is not natural to decline that which is for a common benefit and utility.

And therefore I shall say but this as to the *Title*, that as the patriarch *Jacob* joined together in his blessing upon *Judah* the law-giver and scepter; the parliament of the three nations desires to preserve the title *King* in and upon the law. Another argument your Highness was pleased to draw from providence, &c.

The Earl of Clarendon recites^y the perplexity Cromwell was in, on refusing to accept the government under the title of a *King*, and that many were then of opinion his genius at that time forsook him, and yielded to the King's spirit, and that his reign was near its expiration; and that others were as confident, if he had accepted it, he could not have lived many days after. However, on the 20th of December following, Cromwell sent writs of summons, under the great seal, to several members of the house of commons (and particularly to those of the committee that had attended him) to take their place in parliament as *Peers*, the whole being in number sixty^z; of which were Robert Earl of Warwick, Edmund Earl of Mulgrave, Edward Earl of Manchester, with other noblemen; and Sir Richard Onslow, Sir John Hobart, general Monk, &c.

Being in principle for monarchical government, he did not accept of being one of the council of state either under Oliver, or his son Richard; but for the most part lived retir'd at his seat

^y Hist. of Rebellion, vol. 6. 2vo. p. 594.

^z Whitlock, p. 665.

in Surry. He, and Sir Anthony-Ashley Cooper (after Earl of Shaftsbury) were close friends, whereby he was in the secret for the restoration of King Charles the Second; and with him, and many other considerable persons, procured^a the repeal of the oath of abjuration of the King and Royal Family, and were of the council of state which preceded the restoration. He served for the town of Guilford in the convention which voted the return of King Charles; Arthur, his eldest son, being elected with him. He also served for Guilford in that which was called the Long Parliament, and departed this life in the year 1664. By Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heiress of Arthur Strangeways, Esq; he had fourteen children, whereof six sons and five daughters lived to maturity: Anne, his eldest daughter, was married to Sir Anthony Shirley, of Preston place in Suffex, Bart. Catharine, to Sir Thomas Cobb, of Adderbury, in com. Oxon, Bart. Mary, to Sir George Freeman, of Betsworth, in com. Surry, knight of the bath; Jane, to Sir George Croke, of Waterstoke, in com. Oxon, Bart. and Elizabeth, to John Berney, of Swarfton, in com. Norfolk, Esq; and secondly to Sir Francis Windham, of the county of Somerset, Bart.

Of the six sons, Arthur, the eldest, ^b born in 1622, succeeded his father.

Henry, second son, seated at Warnham, and after at Drengwike in Suffex, was knighted by King Charles the Second on the 18th of May, 1664. He married ———, widow of ——— Yates, of Warnham in Suffex, Esq; and daughter of Sir Richard Stidolph, of Norbury, in com. Surry, by whom he had one son, Richard, and a daughter. Which Richard left issue one son, named Denzil, of Drengwike aforesaid, and several daughters.

Richard, third son, married Mary, daughter of Sir Abraham Reynardson, lord-mayor of London, but died without issue.

Thomas and John, fourth and fifth sons, died unmarried.

Denzil, youngest son, married Sarah, third daughter and co-heir of Sir Thomas Foot, Bart. and widow of Sir John Lewis, of Ledston, in the county of York, Knight and Baronet, who died Aug. 14, 1671. He served in parliament for the borough of Haselmeir in Surry, in the 31st of King Charles the Second, and, during the reigns of King William, and Queen Anne, was a member for the same borough, or for Guilford; also, in the 7th year of King William, was chosen one of the knights of the shire for the county of Surry, with his nephew, Sir Richard Onslow, Bart. He was seated at Purford in Surry; and, on the accession of our late Sovereign, was again chosen

^a Baker's Chronicles, 7th edit. p. 690.

^b Visit. de com. Surry, præd.

for Guilford, and after elected one of the Knights for the county of Surry; and was one of the commissioners for victual-
ling the navy, from 1706 to 1721, when he died represen-
tative of the said county in parliament, leaving no issue.

I now return to Arthur Onslow^c, eldest son of Sir Richard. He was, before he came of age, elected a member for Brember in Suffex, in the last parliament called by King Charles the First; and served, with his father, for the county of Surry, in the parliaments held at Westminster in 1654 and 1656. He also served in the two first parliaments of King Charles the Second for Guilford, as before mentioned, and in the three last for the county of Surry. He had for his first wife Rose, daughter and heir of Nicholas Stoughton, of Stoughton in Surry, Esq; who died without leaving any surviving issue by him^a; but taking to his second wife Mary, second daughter and coheir of Sir Thomas Foot, Knt. and Bart. lord-mayor of London in 1649, who died in the 96th year of his age, on the 12th of October, 1687, he, on his decease, succeeded to the dignity of a Baronet. The said Sir Thomas Foot (who was grandson of Robert Foot, of Royston in Cambridgeshire) having a special clause in his patent, with limitation of that title to his said son-in-law, with the same precedence, viz. Nov. 21 (12 Car. II.) 1660.

This Sir Arthur Onslow, Bart. died on the 21st of July, 1688, and was buried at Cranley; and by his second lady, before-mentioned, had issue four sons, and three daughters, who were Mary, married to Sir Robert Reeve, of Thwaite, in com. Suff. Bart. and secondly to Thomas Vincent, of Fetcham, in com. Surr. Esq; Elizabeth, who died unmarried; and Catharine, wedded to Sir William Clark, of Shobington, in com. Bucks, Bart.

His four sons were Richard, his successor^f, æt. 8, ann. 1662; Foot Onslow, Esq; second son; Arthur, and Henry, who both died unmarried.

Foot Onslow, Esq; served for Guildford in several parliaments in the reign of King William; particularly in the convention parliament in 1688; and, in 1694, was constituted one of the commissioners of the excise. He was first commissioner at that board, from 1699, to the time of his death, which happened on the 11th of May, 1710, in the 56th year of his age, and was buried at Woodford, in the county of Essex, where a tomb is erected to the memory of him and Susanna his wife, who survived him, dying on the 10th of June, 1715, aged 49 years. She was daughter of Thomas Anlaby,

^c Visit. de com. Surry, D. 15. p. 35. in Offic. Arm.
Armig.

^e Ibid.

^f Visit. ibid.

^d Ex Collect. B. Willis
^g Gazette, no. 2419.

of Etton, in the East Riding of the county of York, Esq; and was first married to Arnold Colwall, of Woodford, Esq; by whom she had issue; and she had also issue by Mr. Onslow, two sons, Arthur, and Richard, and five daughters, who survived him.

Arthur, the eldest son, is seated at Ember-court, near Thames-Ditton, in the county of Surry. He was chosen a member of parliament for Guilford in the year 1719, as also in the succeeding parliament; of which town he is recorder. In the first parliament called by his present Majesty, he was chosen again for the town of Guilford, as also one of the knights of the shire for the county of Surry; and, on the meeting of that parliament, was unanimously elected *Speaker* of the house of commons. On the 25th of July, 1728, he was sworn one of his Majesty's most honourable privy council; and on May 13, 1729, appointed her late Majesty's chancellor, and keeper of her great seal. In April 1734, he was constituted treasurer of the navy; ^h which post he resigned in May 1743. And in 1737, he was elected high steward of the town of Kingston upon Thames, in com. Surry. He was again chosen one of the knights of the shire for the county of Surry, in the parliament first summoned to meet at Westminster, June 13, 1734: also was unanimously chosen *Speaker* thereof, on the 14th of Jan. 1734-5. On the meeting of the parliament in 1741, he was again unanimously chosen *Speaker* of the honourable house of commons, being then also one of the knights of the shire for the county of Surry; and likewise chosen one of the representatives for the county, in the parliament called in 1747, and unanimously elected *Speaker*. In these four parliaments (says ⁱ an industrious searcher in antiquities) *he was elected Speaker by as unanimous a concurrence of all the members in general, as any of them had been by their constituents in particular: and as he has enjoyed this eminent station a longer time than any of his predecessors, so he has executed this most important trust with equal, if not superior abilities, to any of those who have gone before him.* In the present parliament^k, which met 31 May, 1754, he was again chosen for the county of Surry, unanimously elected *Speaker*, and presented the next day, 1 June. He married Anne Bridges, one of the nieces of Henry Bridges, of Ember-court, in the county of Surry, Esq; and by her had issue a daughter, Anne, who died 20 December, 1751, and one son, George, who married, June 26, 1753, Harriot, daughter of Sir John Shelley, Bart. by his wife Margaret, sister to Thomas, now Duke of Newcastle; and hath issue one son, Thomas. On May 13, 1754, he was appointed out-ranger of Windsor ^l forest, in the

^h Gazette, no. 8117.
in Not. Parliament. p. 118.

ⁱ Brown Willis, Esq; in his account of the Sp^ae
^k Gazette, no. 9376. ^l Ibid. no. 9362.

room of the late Lord King; and is member for Rye in the present parliament.

Richard Onslow, Esq; second son of the said Foot Onslow, has been elected member for Guilford in the five last parliaments. Being colonel of a regiment of foot, and adjutant general of his Majesty's forces, he was, Feb. 20, 1741-2, constituted brigadier general of his Majesty's forces. In 1743, serving the campaign with his Majesty, he was promoted at Hanau^m, July 13, to the rank of major general; and April 30, 1745, resigning the command of the King's own regiment of foot, he wasⁿ constituted captain of the first troop of grenadier guards. On Oct. 10, 1747, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant general; and on Feb. 15, 1752^o, appointed governor of fort William in Scotland. And is now lieutenant general of his Majesty's forces, and colonel of the second troop of horse grenadiers. He married Rose, sister to the aforesaid Anne Bridges, who died in little more than a year after her marriage, without children. And he has since married Pooley, daughter of ——— Walton, of the county of Essex, Esq; and niece of Sir George Walton, Knt. one of the vice-admirals of his Majesty's fleet, by whom he has three sons; George, Richard, and Arthur; and a daughter, Elizabeth.

I now return to Sir Richard Onslow, (the eldest son of Sir Arthur Onslow) of whom I am principally to treat. He was born^p in the year 1654, and was a member for Guilford in the three last parliaments called by King Charles the Second, as also in that called by King James the Second; and, in the convention parliament, was one of the knights of the shire for the county of Surry; which he afterwards constantly represented, whilst he continued a commoner, except in the 9th of Queen Anne, when, by a powerful interest made against him, he lost his election by a few votes, but was returned for the borough of St. Maw's in Cornwall.

In the reign of King William he was one of the lords of the admiralty; and, Nov. 16, 1708, was^q unanimously chosen *Speaker* of the house of commons, and sworn of the privy council to Queen Anne, on the 17th of June, 1710. He was also high steward of the borough of Guilford, and governor of the Levant company.

On the accession of his late Majesty he was again sworn of the privy council, and constituted one of the lords of the treasury, and chancellor and under-treasurer of the exchequer. Also, on resigning those offices, in October 1715, was made one of the tellers of the exchequer during life. And, in consideration of his great merits, and in particular for having on all occasions strenuously asserted the rights and liberties of his country, and

^m Gazette, no. 8243.

ⁿ Ibid. no. 8427.

^o Ibid. no. 8682.

^p Visit. de com. Surry, D. 15. p. 35. in Offic. Arm.

^q Gazette, no. 4489.

been

been indefatigable in supporting the protestant interest; was, by letters patent bearing date the 25th of June, 1716, created a peer of Great Britain, to him and the heirs male of his body, by the stile and title of Lord Onslow, Baron of Onslow, in com. Salop, and of Clandon in Surry; with limitation, for want of issue male of his body, to his uncle, Denzil Onslow, of Pyrford, Esq; and the issue male of his body; and, in default, to the heirs male of the body of Sir Arthur Onslow, Bart. father of the said Sir Richard.

His lordship was constituted lord lieutenant of the county of Surry, July 6, 1716, and died universally lamented, on the 5th of December, 1717, being very much esteemed for his great humanity, affability, and other shining qualities; and lies buried at Merrow in Surrey. He gave the sum of 200 l. in his life-time, for purchasing lands and tenements to be settled on the incumbent of the united churches of the Holy Trinity and St. Mary's in Guilford. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Henry Tulse, Knt. lord-mayor of London, and by her (who died at Croydon, 25 Nov. 1718) had two sons, Thomas Lord Onslow; and Richard, who died young: also two daughters; Elizabeth, first married to Thomas Middleton, of Stansted Montfichet, in the county of Essex, Esq; (who died one of the knights of the shire for that county) and secondly to Samuel Baldwin, Esq; and Mary, to Sir John Williams, of Stoke, in com. Suff. Knt. one of the aldermen of the city of London.

Which Thomas Lord Onslow had, for several years, been chosen a member of the house of commons, first for Gatton, in the first year of Queen Anne, and for the city of Chichester, in the fourth year of her reign; and afterwards, whilst he was a commoner, for the county of Surry, and the boroughs of Haslemere and Blechingley in the said county. On the death of his father, he was, Dec. 9, 1719, by his Majesty appointed lord lieutenant of the county of Surry, and one of the tellers of the exchequer, in which he was continued by his present Majesty; and, in 1737, was made custos rotulorum of the county of Surry, and also high steward of the town of Guilford; he was also governor of the Turkey company. His lordship departed this life in June 1740. He married Elizabeth, sole daughter and heir of Mr. Knight, of the island of Jamaica, and niece and heir of colonel Charles Knight, of the said island, with whom he had a great fortune; and by her (who died on the 19th of April, 1731) had an only son, Richard, his successor, born in the year 1713.

Which Richard Lord Onslow was chosen a member for the borough of Guilford, and, succeeding his father, was constituted

^r Pat. 2. Geo. I.
^v Ibid. no. 5585.

^s Bill. sign. 2 Geo. I.

^t Gazette, no. 6574.

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lord lieutenant of the county of Surry; and on * 29 Jan. 1740-1, his Majesty being present in council, his lordship took the oaths appointed to be taken thereupon. In 1752, his lordship was installed a knight companion of the most honourable order of the bath. His lordship, May 16, 1741, married Mary, daughter of Sir Edmund Ellwell, Bart. but has yet no issue.

TITLES.] Richard Onslow, Lord Onslow, Baron of Onslow and Clandon, and Baronet, lord lieutenant of the county of Surry, and knight companion of the most honourable order of the bath.

CREATIONS.] Baronet, 21 Nov. (1660) 12 Car. II. and Baron Onslow, of Onslow in Shropshire, and of West Clandon in Surry, 25 June, 1716, 2 George I.

ARMS.] Argent, a fess, gules, between six Cornish choughs, proper.

CREST.] On a wreath, a falcon, proper, legg'd and bell'd, or, feeding on a partridge, proper.

SUPPORTERS.] Two falcons with wings disclos'd, proper, legg'd and bell'd, or.

MOTTO.] SEMPER FIDELIS.

CHIEF SEAT.] At West Clandon in Surry, eight miles from Guildford, and twenty-two from London.

MARSHAM, Lord ROMNEY.

XXXVIII. **O**F this family, denominated from the town of Marsham in Norfolk, descended Thomas Marsham, of the parish of St. Bartholomew's in London, and alderman of the said city, who had issue by Magdalen, daughter of Richard Springham, merchant, of London, six sons, and four daughters; and was buried 12 March, 1624, in Islington church. Of which sons, John, the second, born in the said parish of St. Bartholomew's 23 August, 1602, was put to Westminster school, and from thence sent to St. John's college in Oxford, where he was entered a commoner in 1619. He took the degree of master of arts anno 1625, in which year he went into France, and staid the winter at Paris. The two following years he travelled into most parts of that kingdom, visited Italy, and some parts of Germany, and then returned to London, where he studied the common law in the Middle

Temple. In 1629 he went through Holland and Guelderland to the siege of Bois-le-duc; and, leaving that place, took his rout by Flushing to Bologne, and Paris, to attend Sir Thomas Edmonds, ambassador extraordinary to the court at Fontainebleau, to swear the French King to the peace. After his return home, he took to his former studies, and, in the beginning of the year 1637-8, was sworn one of the six clerks in chancery. On the breaking out of the civil wars, he followed his Majesty and the great seal to Oxford, and therefore was put out of his place by the prevailing party, and was plundered in his estate, and lost to an incredible value. On the declension of the royal cause, he retired to his studies in London, and compounded for his estate. In 1660 he was returned to the parliament as a burgess for the city of Rochester, restored to his former post of master in chancery, and had the honour of knighthood conferred on him, being then wrote of Whorn's-place in Kent, which he purchased; and, three years after, was created a Baronet. He was an accomplished gentleman, and excellent historian; for which reason father Simon, in his writings, called him *the Great Marsham of England*. And Wood, in his history of the Oxford writers, observes, that 'Monsieur Carcary, the King of France's library-keeper, and all the great and learned men of Europe, his contemporaries, acknowledged him to be one of the greatest antiquaries, and most accurate and learned writer of his time; as appears by their testimonies under their hands and seals, in their letters to him, which would make a volume in folio.'

He hath written *Diatriba Chronologica*, Lond. 1649. *Chronicus Canon Ægyptiacus, Ebraicus, Græcus, et Disquisitiones*, Lond. 1672. The preface to the second volume of the *Monasticon Anglicanum*, which he called ΠΡΟΠΤΛΑΙΟΝ *Johannis Marsham*. And at his death he left other works unfinished; 1. *Imperium Persicum*. 2. *De Provinciis et Legionibus Romanis*. 3. *De Re Nummaria*; and others.

He died at Busby-hall in Hertfordshire, on the 25th of May, 1685; and his body was buried at Caxton, near Rochester in Kent. He left issue, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir William Hammond, of St. Albans in East Kent, two sons, Sir John Marsham, of Caxton, Bart. and Sir Robert Marsham, of Busby-hall in Hertfordshire, ancestor to the present Lord Romney.

The eldest son, Sir John Marsham, Bart. was a studious and learned gentleman, and made a great progress in writing the history of England, in a more exact and correct manner than any extant. He was possessed of his father's library, which, tho' diminished by the fire that happened in London anno 1666, yet was very considerable, and highly to be valued for the exquisite

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exquisite remarks in the margin of most of the books. He was succeeded in dignity and estate by his only son, who dying unmarried, the estate and title of Baronet devolved on Sir Robert Marsham, of Bushy-hall before-mentioned.

Which Sir Robert, by the gift of his father, had his cabinet of Greek medals, more curious than any other private collection; and was also a studious and learned gentleman. He succeeded his father, as one of the six clerks in chancery; and, in July 1681, received the honour of knighthood. He served in three several parliaments in the reign of King William, and in the first of Queen Anne; and, dying on the 15th of July, 1703, was succeeded in honour and estate by Robert, his son and heir.

Which Sir Robert Marsham, Bart. served in several parliaments in the reign of Queen Anne, as also in the first year of the late King for the borough of Maidstone in Kent; and having on all occasions manifested a sincere regard to his country, and the house of commons distinguishing his known zeal and integrity, by choosing him one of their managers for looking into the conduct of the ministry, in the four last years in the reign of Queen Anne, he was, by our late Sovereign, created a peer of this realm, by the title of Lord Romney in Kent, by letters patent bearing date 25 June, 1716; and the year after was constituted governor of Dover-castle. His lordship married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir to Sir Cloudesly Shovel, Knt. rear-admiral of Great Britain, and admiral and commander in chief of the fleet, and drowned on the 22d of October, 1707. His lordship, dying on the 28th of November, 1724, left issue by her (who, in Sept. 1732, was married secondly to John Lord Carmichael, now Earl of Hyndford, and died in Nov. 1750) Robert, his heir, now Lord Romney; and two daughters; Elizabeth, married in May 1741 to Sir Jacob Bouverie, Bart. now Lord Viscount Folkestone; and Harriot.

Which Robert, now Lord Romney, was married in August 1742 to Priscilla, daughter of — Pym, of the island of St. Christopher's, Esq; by whom he hath issue, 1. Robert, born in May 1743. 2. Charles, born in January 1745-6. 3. John, deceased. 4. Priscilla, 5. Elizabeth, and 6. Frances.

TITLES.] Robert Marsham, Lord Romney, and Baronet.

CREATIONS.] Baronet, 12 August (1663) 15 Car. II. and Baron of Romney in Kent, 25 June (1716) 2 Geo. I.

ARMS.] Argent, a lion passant in bend, gules, between two bendlets, azure.

CREST.] On a wreath, a lion's head eras'd, gules.

SUPPORTERS.] Two lions azure, semee of crois-crosslets, gorg'd with naval crowns, or.

MOTTO.] NON SIBI, SED PATRIÆ.

CHIEF SEATS.] At the Mote in the county of Kent, one mile from Maidstone, and 30 from London; and at Cuxton, in the same county, two miles from Rochester, and 26 from London.

C A D O G A N, *Lord CADOGAN.*

XL. **T**HIS family of Cadogan was of great honour and antiquity in Wales, as the writers of the Welsh history and their genealogists attest; being descended from Kehdlyn, Prince of Powis, and Reinger, daughter and heir to Tydyr Trevor, Prince of Ferley, whose grandson Kydwgan, Lord of Radnor, with his three sons, defended his territories against King Henry the First. From whom, in lineal descent, was Thomas Cadogan, Valectus Corone, as he writes himself in his ^a last will and testament, dated 12 June, 1511, 3 H. VIII. and the probate is dated 12 July following. He therein orders his body to be buried in the church of Dunster, and bequeaths to the church of the Blessed Mary of Penrife his best teunick, and to Lewis Cadogan one of his gowns. The residue of all his goods, chattels, &c. he bequeaths to Christian his wife (whom he makes his sole executor) and to William Cadogan, and John Cadogan, his sons. Which William Cadogan was of Croftney, and Frostrey-Arch in com. Monm. Esq; and by Anne, his wife, daughter of George Arnault, had issue two sons, William of Croftney, and Henry.

Which Henry was seated at Llanbeder, in the county of Pembroke, and having married Cathraine, daughter of Thomas Stradling, a younger son of the Stradlings of St. Donat's-castle in Glamorganshire, had issue William Cadogan, born at Cardiff on the 5th of February, 1601.

Which William went over to Ireland with the Earl of Strafford, and, taking to a military life, was in 1641 a captain of horse; and, in 1648, being a major, was (as Sir Richard Cox observes in his History of Ireland) sent from Dublin with a party to discover the enemy, and to slacken their march; and did excellent service, not only in destroying the country about Teeroghan, but in cutting off a great many of the enemy. He likewise engaged those wicked traitors, Phelim O'neile, and Owen O'Rowe; and, being very serviceable in the reduction of Ireland, was constituted governor of the borough and castle of Trim, in that kingdom; in which post he died on the 14th

^a Ex Regist. Fettiplace, qu. 18, in Cust. Prærog. Cant.

W. Lord Colclough

was buried at Truro, where a monument was erected, with the following inscription:

William Colclough Esq. Esquire, was born at Truro, in the County of Cornwall, on the 10th of June, 1711. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, and afterwards at the Middle Temple, where he took the degree of Bachelor of Laws, in the year 1734. He was called to the Bar, and practised as a Counsel at Law, till the year 1740, when he was elected one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, in the County of Middlesex. He was afterwards elected one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, in the year 1745. He died on the 10th of November, 1750, at the age of 39 years.

122.4



Wm Colclough Esq

He was the son of John Colclough Esq. of Truro, and of his wife, Mary, daughter of John Colclough Esq. of Truro. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, and afterwards at the Middle Temple, where he took the degree of Bachelor of Laws, in the year 1734. He was called to the Bar, and practised as a Counsel at Law, till the year 1740, when he was elected one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, in the County of Middlesex. He was afterwards elected one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, in the year 1745. He died on the 10th of November, 1750, at the age of 39 years.

He was the son of John Colclough Esq. of Truro, and of his wife, Mary, daughter of John Colclough Esq. of Truro. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, and afterwards at the Middle Temple, where he took the degree of Bachelor of Laws, in the year 1734. He was called to the Bar, and practised as a Counsel at Law, till the year 1740, when he was elected one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, in the County of Middlesex. He was afterwards elected one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, in the year 1745. He died on the 10th of November, 1750, at the age of 39 years.

He was the son of John Colclough Esq. of Truro, and of his wife, Mary, daughter of John Colclough Esq. of Truro. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, and afterwards at the Middle Temple, where he took the degree of Bachelor of Laws, in the year 1734. He was called to the Bar, and practised as a Counsel at Law, till the year 1740, when he was elected one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, in the County of Middlesex. He was afterwards elected one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, in the year 1745. He died on the 10th of November, 1750, at the age of 39 years.

of March, 1660-1, and was buried at Trim, where a monument is erected to his memory, with the following inscription:

Hic juxta conditæ sunt exuvie clarissimi viri Gulielmi Cadogan, armigeri, qui prænobili Thomæ Comiti Strafordiae, Hiberniæ sub auspiciis Caroli primi præregis, fuit a secretis; necnon ob eximias animi dotes acceptissimus, postea perduellione sæviente dirâ, pro religione, rege, patriaque, majori titulo decoratus, fortiter dimicavit. Deinde burgo et castro Trimenfi meritorum ergo præfuit, ac contra nefarios proditores Phelinum O Neile et Audoenum O Rowe strenue propugnavit. Natus est 5^{to} die Februarii, anno 1600, Cardiffiæ, oppidi apud Cambrienses non obscuri; antiquâ et illustri prosapia ortus; filius nempe primogenitus Henrici Cadogan de Lanbedder, filii natu secundi Gulielmi Cadogan de Frostrey-arch in comitatu Monmothiæ armigeri, qui a principibus Cambro-Britannicis paternum genus deduxit. Matrem habuit equestri et celebri gente Stradlingorum castro de Sancto Donato in agro Glamorganienfi prognatam; scilicet Catharinam filiam Thomæ Stradling de Merthur-Maur in eodem agro armigeri, filii Roberti fratris junioris Domini Thomæ Stradling de castro Sancto Donato equitis aurati ejusdem. E vivis excessit 14^o die Martii anno domini 1660, ubi primum viderat, quo nihil magis in votis habuit, auspiciatissimum Regem Carolum Secundum ex iniquo exilio reducem et salvum.

Henry, his son, who was a counsellor at law, died on the 13th of January, 1713-14, and was buried at Christ-church in Dublin. He married Bridget, daughter to Sir Hardress Waller, Knt. by whom he had two sons, William, late Earl of Cadogan, and Charles, now Lord Cadogan; also a daughter, Penelope, married to Sir Thomas Prendergast, Bart. colonel of a regiment of foot, who was killed at the battle of Tanniers near Mons, anno 1709, leaving issue the present Sir Thomas Prendergast.

William, the elder son, late Earl of Cadogan, took to a military life from his youth, and, by his merit, gradually rose to be general of his Majesty's forces. He eminently distinguished himself in the wars under King William, both in Ireland at the battle of the Boyne, and in Flanders.

In 1701 he was made quarter-master general of the army, when, on the King of Spain's death, a new war threatened Europe, and King William, sensible of his own declining health,

health, declared the Earl of Marlborough general of the foot, and commander in chief of the forces in Holland.

In 1703 he was constituted colonel of a regiment of horse; and a brigadier-general on the 25th of August, 1704; having that year gallantly behaved both at Schellemburg, and at the battle of Hochstet. He was in the heat of the action at the attack of Schellemburg, wherein he had several shots in his cloaths, and was slightly wounded in his thigh. June 11, 1705, he was elected member of parliament for Woodstock. And the same year, at the forcing of the French lines near Tirlémont, July 18, he also behaved with remarkable bravery at the head of his regiment, which first attacking the enemy had such success, that they defeated four squadrons of Bavarian guards, drove them through two battalions of their foot, and took four standards.

In 1706 he was in the battle of Ramelies; after which the Duke of Marlborough sent from his camp at Meerlebeck, June 3, N. S. brigadier Cadogan, with six squadrons of horse, and his letter to the governor of Antwerp, to invite him and the garrison to the obedience of their lawful Sovereign, King Charles III. who acquainting his Grace that ten battalions were in the city and castle of Antwerp, who seemed inclined to surrender on honourable terms, the Duke thereupon sent him an authority to treat with them. And after some conferences, wherein they prayed they might have leave to go to the Elector of Bavaria, to receive his directions upon the conduct they were to observe on the summons; which his Grace did not think fit to grant. Thereupon finding his Grace determined to reduce them, and that brigadier Cadogan, already posted near the city, had the Duke's orders to give the garrison no more than four hours time to consider of the capitulation offered them, they complied therein; and the garrison, consisting of six French and six Spanish regiments, were allowed to march out in three days, and be conducted to Quesnoy. But of the Walloon regiments, consisting of 600 men each, only 372 men marched out; the rest entering into the service of King Charles, except some few not in condition to serve; and returned to their respective dwellings. Afterwards, towards the close of the campaign that year, he was taken prisoner; of which our Gazette, no. 4252, gives this account, from the Duke of Marlborough's camp at Helchin, before Menin, August 16: 'The army made a general forage this morning within a mile of Tournay, with a guard of 6000 foot and 800 horse. The foragers came home without loss, but brigadier Cadogan, as he was posting two advanced squadrons nearer to the

^b Gazette, 4123.

^c Ibid. no. 4040.

^d Ibid. no. 4231.

^e Ibid. no. 4231.
town,

town, had the misfortune to be taken prisoner, and was 'carried into Tournay.' But he remained there only three days, the Duke of Vendosme sending him, August 19, to the Duke of Marlborough's camp, upon his parole; and five days after he was exchanged for the Baron Palavicini, a major-general in the French service, taken at the battle of Ramelies. And, on 1 Jan. 1706-7, he was promoted to the rank of major-general of her Majesty's forces.

On Mr. Stepney's decease in 1707, he succeeded him as minister plenipotentiary in the government of the Spanish Netherlands; of which our Gazette, no. 4390, gives this account: 'Brussels, Dec. 3, 1701. Mr. Cadogan, major-general of her Majesty's armies, arrived here on the 29th of the last month, where he is to reside with the character of envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Queen of Great Britain.' And he soon^h after, in conference, brought to a conclusion the negotiation for the speedy exchange of prisoners; and, having shared in the most difficult enterprizes throughout the war, was constituted a lieutenant-general on the 10th of January, 1708-9.

In 1709, the day before the battle of Tanniers, near Mons, when the two armies were in sight of each other, and an officer from the French having made a signal for a truce, several of both sides met in a friendly manner, and the French, inquiring for an officer of distinction, desired him to acquaint the Duke of Marlborough that the marshal de Villars had some affair of importance to propose to his Grace, and that he would be pleased to send a trusty person, to whom he might communicate the same. Whereupon his Grace sent general Cadogan to know what marshal Villars had to offer, whereby being nearer the French army, than otherwise he could have been, he improved the opportunity so effectually; that, by viewing their intrenchments in the corner of the wood at Tanniers, he directed the colonel of the artillery, whom he took with him, to observe where he dropped his glove, and there, in the night, to plant his cannon; which, by enfilading their lines the next morning, greatly contributed to the forcing them, and was the principal means of obtaining that victory. Also on the siege of Mons, which ensued, being (as he ever had been) indefatigable in serving the common cause, and going voluntarily into the trenches to animate the troops that were in the attack of a ravelin, he received a dangerous wound in his neck, his aid de camp being also wounded by his side, of which he soon expired. In March 1711 he was at the Hague, at the de-

f Gazette, no. 4253.

g Ibid. no. 4256.

h Ibid. no. 4396.

From the information of col. Williamson, lieut. gov. of the Tower, an. 1723. i Gazette, no. 4980.

fire of the council of state of the States General, to assist in consulting the operations of the ensuing campaign.

When the Duke of Marlborough was disgraced, and went abroad, he resigned all his employments, chusing, as he had a share in his Grace's prosperity, to be a partaker in his adversity.

On the accession of our late Sovereign, he was made master of the robes, and colonel of the second regiment of foot-guards; also envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the States General. In the year 1715 he was appointed governor of the Isle of Wight. And, having extinguished the remains of the rebellion in Scotland^k, he was elected a knight of the most antient order of St. Andrew; with which he was invested, together with the Earl of Sutherland, on June 29, 1716;^l all the knights of the order, who were in town, being present at a chapter held at St. James's. And the next day he was created a peer of this realm, by the title of Lord Cadogan, Baron of Reading, the preamble to the patent reciting his great merits and shining character, as follows:

‘ It being the greatest concern to the grace and ornament of
‘ virtue, to the kindling in the minds of men a generous zeal
‘ for the publick, to the glory of the commonwealth, as well
‘ as to the reputation of our own royal justice and favour;
‘ that those who have in a singular manner, either in peace
‘ or war, deserved well of their country, should be distinguished
‘ with singular marks of publick honour; We have therefore
‘ thought fit to call up into the order of peers of this kingdom
‘ our dearly beloved William Cadogan, lieutenant-general of our
‘ forces; a person illustrious by his descent from the honourable
‘ and most antient stock of the Britons, but much more il-
‘ lustrous by his virtues. For, that which is truly his own, a
‘ certain nobleness of manners flowing from a soul adorned
‘ with the gifts of nature and of art, far excels all advantages
‘ of the most noble descent. In conversation, the most agree-
‘ able easiness, composed of all the sweetness of behaviour, and
‘ affability of discourse. In his regards to his friends, an un-
‘ tainted faithfulness, and an unwearied readiness to do all good
‘ offices. In his charity to those in want, an uncommon bene-
‘ ficence and liberality. In the difficulties of business and great
‘ affairs, such an unintermitted and unshaken perseverance, as
‘ if he never tasted what it was to indulge his own ease, or
‘ the pleasures of conversation; and yet in the entertainments of
‘ conversation, such an open and taking agreeableness, as if no
‘ thoughts of business could ever find admittance. In all his
‘ counsels and votes in the house of commons, a sacred regard
‘ to the publick good, and the true liberty of his country.

^k Gazette, no. 5405, 5417, 5423, 5426, 5429, 5473.

^l Ibid. no. 5446.

' In the exploits of war, an undaunted bravery and a greatness of
 ' soul, have, upon every occasion, shone forth in the brightest
 ' light, particularly in the late war against France, conducted
 ' by the wisdom and magnanimity of the most illustrious JOHN
 ' Duke of MARLBOROUGH; with a glory which hath made his
 ' name outshine all the heroes of antiquity, and will render
 ' it the wonder of posterity: A war, in which, through the course
 ' of ten years, the cause of true religion, of the universal li-
 ' berty of our own countries, and the countries of our allies,
 ' of all right and law, contended against the open attempts of
 ' tyranny and slavery. A war prosecuted with so resolute and
 ' determined a zeal, that not only the summer, but even the
 ' winter itself was seldom free from action; and always attended
 ' with such unparalleled success, that, through that whole time,
 ' no one battle was fought which was not gained, no one
 ' town besieged which was not gloriously taken: In that war,
 ' carried on with so unequalled a glory, under the conduct and
 ' command of so consummate a general, he bore a faithful and
 ' unwearied part, both in the councils of the cabinet, and in the
 ' labours of the field.

' Afterwards, in the late war at home, against the madness of
 ' the most unnatural rebels and traitors, in the heart of winter,
 ' in the midst of the most piercing frosts and deepest snows,
 ' he shewed a conduct and an application in the highest degree
 ' faithful, and in the most signal manner successful.

' And lastly, in the late treaty for the fixing such towns and
 ' fortresses, as might be truly a barrier to the United Provinces,
 ' our ever faithful and inseparable allies; he manifested such a
 ' constancy of attention, such a regard to right and justice,
 ' such a dexterity in business, as is very seldom equalled, never
 ' exceeded. And this with so good effect, that it may justly be
 ' said to have once more revived and established the antient friend-
 ' ship and intercourse of good offices between Great Britain, and
 ' not only the United Provinces, but also the most serene and
 ' august house of Austria. Upon all which accounts, moved by
 ' his own great merits, and assured of the approbation of all good
 ' men, we have resolved to promote him into the rank of our
 ' peers. Know ye therefore, &c.'

His lordship soon after was again sent ambassador extraordinary
 and plenipotentiary to the States of Holland; and arriving at Brus-
 sels, Sept. 15, N. S. 1716; signed at the Hague the treaty of
 defensive alliance between Great Britain, France, and the States
 General. He set out for Utrecht, Jan. 23, 1716, to wait on
 the King^m, expected there that afternoon; who was pleased to
 command his attending him to Great Britain. And Mr. Leathes,

his Majesty's secretary at Brussels, was appointed to reside at the Hague, during his lordship's absence.

On his return, he was sworn of the privy council, the 30th of March, 1717; and, in the month of July following, was constituted general of all his Majesty's foot forces employ'd, or to be employed in his service. The following year he was again appointed ambassador extraordinary at the Hague, where he arrived Sept. 17, 1717; and, having brought his negotiations to a conclusionⁿ, embarked at the Brill for England, Nov. 7, and put to sea the same evening. On the 8th of May (1718) 4 Geo. I. he was advanced to the dignity of Baron of Oakley, Viscount Caversham, and Earl of Cadogan (with remainder of the barony of Oakley to Charles his brother) the more to illustrate that employment, as the preamble to his patent sets forth:

‘Whereas we thought fit, about two years since, to give the rank and dignity of a peer of this realm to William Lord Cadogan, by the title of Baron of Reading, in consideration of his great and eminent services; and particularly of those performed by him during the war in Flanders, and, after that, in the late rebellion in Scotland, as is more fully set forth in the preamble of our patent for creating him Baron of Reading; and we having great reason to be extremely satisfied with the services he has since done in several important negotiations transacted by him, as our ambassador extraordinary in Holland; and with his conduct and behaviour in his station of general of our foot, and commander of our forces next under the Duke of Marlborough; and he having continued to give us upon all occasions, and in the most difficult times, singular and undoubted proofs of his zeal for our service, and of his steady, firm, inviolable, and unalterable affection to our person and government; and we having farther an intention to send him speedily into Holland, to negotiate with the States General their entering into the alliance between ourselves, the Emperor, and the French King; which is an affair of the utmost consequence to the good of these our kingdoms in particular, and of Europe in general; and we having likewise given him orders to make a publick entry, in quality of our ambassador extraordinary at the Hague, to assure the States, in the most solemn manner, of our constant friendship and affection to their commonwealth. For these reasons, and to give a greater lustre and dignity to the commission we now employ him in, we have thought fit to confer upon him a new degree of honour, and to create him Earl of Cadogan in Denbighshire, Viscount of Caversham in Oxfordshire, and Baron of Oakley in Buckinghamshire. Know ye therefore, &c.’

He set out for the Hague immediately after, where he arrived ^a on the 15th of May, 1718, N. S. and on the 18th ^o was visited by the publick ministers, and by the president of the States General in the name of that body. Ten days after he was at Antwerp, where he conferred with the Marquis de Prie, governor for the Emperor in the Netherlands, for putting an end to the difficulties that had long obstructed the execution of the barrier treaty ^p; and bringing him to comply with what was demanded, he returned to the Hague, 2 June following, and communicated to the States his transactions at Antwerp, who appeared sensible of his friendly offices, and of the great obligations they were under to his Britannick Majesty. And having fixed for his publick entry the King his master's birth-day ^q, it was the most splendid and magnificent appearance that had been beheld there, and judged by all to be of a noble and beautiful contrivance. He laboured with great diligence to adjust the difficulties which deferred the finishing of the convention for the entire execution of the treaty of barrier, and had frequent conferences with the Imperial ministers and the States General for that purpose.

On Feb. 2, 1720 ^r, his Majesty's full powers were dispatched to his lordship, for signing, in conjunction with the ministers of the several allies, the treaty of quadruple alliance; and with the minister of the King of Spain, the proper instruments for receiving his Catholick Majesty's acceptance of the terms of peace stipulated in the treaty; and for treating of a cessation of arms between the several powers engaged in the war; which was not brought to a conclusion till June 7 ^t following; when the ratifications were accordingly exchanged with the minister of Spain.

In 1722, on the Duke of Marlborough's decease, he was constituted general and commander in chief of his Majesty's forces ^v, master general of the ordnance, and colonel of the first regiment of foot-guards. Also, June 23, 1723, was declared one of the lords justices of Great Britain during his Majesty's absence.

His lordship married Margareta-Cecilia Munter, daughter of William Munter, counsellor of the court of Holland, by his wife Cecilia Trip, of Amsterdam; and by her left issue only two daughters; the Lady Sarah, married to Charles Duke of Richmond; and the Lady Margaret, married to Charles John Count Bentinck, second son to William Earl of Portland, by his second wife. And dying on the 17th of July, 1726, was buried in Westminster-abbey, leaving his Countess surviving.

^a Gazette, no. 5640.

^o Ibid. no. 5641.

^p Ibid. no. 5646.

^q Ibid. no. 5647.

^r Ibid. no. 5691.

^s Ibid. no. 5821.

^t Ibid. no. 5855.

^v Ibid. no. 6071.

And on her ladyship's decease, her corpse was brought from the Hague, and interred by his lordship in Westminster-abbey, in Oct. 1749. As they left no male issue, the titles of Viscount and Earl became extinct, and the barony of Oakley devolved on Charles, his brother, now Lord Cadogan.

Which Lord, whilst he was a commoner, served in parliament for the borough of Reading, as also for Newport, in the county of Southampton. His lordship was in the horse service, under his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, in Flanders; and, after having been colonel of a company in the second regiment of foot-guards, was constituted, by our late Sovereign, colonel of his Majesty's own regiment of foot; also, in June 1734, colonel of a regiment of dragoons. On the 18th of December, 1735, he was promoted to the rank of a brigadier-general, and July 17, 1739, made major-general of his Majesty's forces; also on April 30, 1743, colonel of the "second troop of horse-guards, and constituted lieutenant-general; in Nov. 1749 governor of Sheerness; and * 13 June, 1752, governor of Gravesend and Tilbury. His lordship married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Hans Sloan, Bart. by whom he hath issue one son, Charles-Sloan Cadogan, born the 29th of October, 1728, who was elected member of parliament for Cambridge, Jan. 31, 1748-9, and is also one of their members in the present parliament. He married, May 28, 1747, Frances, daughter to Henry Lord Montfort; by whom he has issue Charles-Henry, born June 18, 1749; and three other sons, William, Edward, and George.

TITLES.] Charles Cadogan, Lord Cadogan, Baron of Oakley, colonel of the second troop of horse guards, lieutenant-general of his Majesty's forces, and fellow of the Royal Society.

CREATION.] Baron of Oakley, in com. Berks, 8 Maii (1713) 4 Geo. I.

ARMS.] Quarterly, first and fourth, gules, a lion rampant regardant, or; second and third, argent, three boars heads coup'd, sable.

CREST.] Out of a ducal coronet, or, a griffon's head, vert.

SUPPORTERS.] On the dexter side, a lion regardant, or; on the sinister, a griffon regardant, vert; each gorg'd with a double tressure flower'd and counterflower'd, gules.

MOTTO.] QUI INVIDET MINOR EST.

CHIEF SEAT.] At Caversham in Oxfordshire, two miles from Reading, and thirty-four from London.

MORTON Lord De la Beche

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Cadogan Lord Cadogan

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Adolphus Frederick

MORTON, Lord DUCIE.

XII. **T**HE noble Lord, of whom I am now to treat, is paternally descended from the Mortons, of Morton in Staffordshire, denominated of that place in the reign of King Edward the First, the said lordship and other manors being granted by that King to his ancestor, for his good services in Scotland; and devolved on the present Lord Ducie.

The Ducies were descended from a family in Normandy, as Sir Robert Atkins, in his History of Gloucestershire, attests; one of which family, having raised there a regiment, brought it over to England, to the assistance of Queen Isabel (consort to King Edward the Second) against the Spencers; and for his services had a grant of lands in Staffordshire, which his descendants enjoyed for many ages, till about the latter end of the reign of King Henry the Eighth, when the greatest part was sold by James Ducie, Esq; ^a who had to wife first Eleanor, sister to Edmund Lord Sheffield; and secondly Alice, sister to Sir Richard Pipe, of Belston in Derbyshire, Knt. by whom he had issue Richard, his son and heir; and Henry, second son, who married Mary, daughter and at length heir of Robert Hardy, by whom he had ^b, amongst other children, Sir Robert Ducie, Knt. and Bart. who married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Pyot, alderman of London.

Which Sir Robert was free of the company of merchants in London (commonly called merchant-taylors) and in 1628, 18 Jac. I. was ^c one of the sheriffs of that city, whereupon he was knighted; and, being one of the aldermen of the city of London ^d, was, in the fifth year of King Charles the First, advanced to the dignity of a Baronet, by letters patent, bearing date Nov. 28, 1629. He was lord-mayor of the city of London in 1631, 7 Car. I. and, being immensely rich, King Charles made choice of him for his banker; and on the breaking out of the rebellion, owing him 80,000l. he lost all the money. Nevertheless, he is said to leave at the time of his death, to the value of 400,000l. in land, money, &c. to his four sons, who were Sir Richard Ducie, Bart. Sir William Ducie, Henry, and Robert Ducie, Esqrs.

Sir Richard Ducie, the eldest son, was a great sufferer in the time of the rebellion against King Charles the First; and,

^a Ex Stemmate.
^d Pat. 5 Car. I.

^b Stow's Survey of London, p. 142.

^c Ibid. p. 141.

being taken prisoner by Waller, remained for some time under confinement; and, dying unmarried, was succeeded in dignity and estate by his brother, Sir William Ducie, Bart.

Which Sir William Ducie, Bart. was made one of the knights of the Bath, at the coronation of King Charles the Second. He had his principal residence at Tortworth, in the county of Gloucester, where he lies buried; but died at Charlton in Kent, in the 65th year of his age, on the 9th of September, 1697; having been created, by King Charles the Second, Lord Viscount Down, of the kingdom of Ireland. He married Frances, daughter of Francis Lord Seymour of Troubridge, grandfather of the late Duke of Somerset; but leaving no issue, his estate descended to Elizabeth, daughter and sole heir of Robert Ducie, Esq; his brother.

Which Elizabeth was married to Edward Morton, of Morton, and Engleton, in the county of Stafford, Esq; and left issue Matthew Ducie Morton, her son and heir, created Lord Ducie.

The said noble Lord served under King William during the war in Flanders, till the conclusion of the peace of Ryswick. And, in the reign of Queen Anne, was twice chosen one of the knights of the shire for the county of Gloucester; as also in the first parliament called by our late Sovereign, who, in 1717, constituted him vice-treasurer and pay-master of Ireland, whereupon he was rechosen for the said county; also, on the 13th of June, 1720, was advanced to the dignity of a peer of this realm, by the title and title of Lord Ducie, baron of Morton in Staffordshire.

His Lordship married Arabella, daughter and coheir of Sir Thomas Prestwich, of Holm, in the county palatine of Lancaster, Bart. by whom he had issue three sons and four daughters; 1. Matthew Ducie Morton, his successor. 2. Rowland Lewis Ducie Morton, who was colonel of a company in the foot-guards, and, in November 1739, was appointed colonel of a regiment of marines; 3. Charles Ducie Morton, Esq; who married Anne, daughter to ——— Wyat, of Windsor in Berkshire, Esq; and hath issue by her a son named Benjamin, deceased. Elizabeth, eldest daughter, was married first to Richard Symms, of Blackheath, in the county of Kent, Esq; and secondly, on the 5th of February, 1729-30, to Francis Reynolds, only son and heir of Thomas Reynolds, Esq; formerly a South-sea director. Mary, Arabella, and Penelope, died unmarried.

The said Matthew Lord Ducie, departing this life at his house in Jermyn-street, the 2d of May, 1735, was succeeded by Matthew, his eldest son and heir.

Which Matthew, now Lord Ducie, in the life-time of his father, was elected for the boroughs of Calne and Cricklade in Wiltshire,

... ..

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39.

Wiltshire, in the last parliament of his late Majesty, and was a member for Tregony in Cornwall, in the first parliament of our present Sovereign. On Feb. 14, 1754, he was appointed a lord-lieutenant of and in the counties of Gloucester and of Bristol; and of the city of Gloucester, and county of the same; and custos rotulorum of Gloucestershire. Also had a grant of the offices of constable of St. Briavels, and keeper of the deer and woods in the said forest. Likewise appointed vice admiral of Gloucestershire.

TITLE.] Matthew Ducie Morton, Lord Ducie, Baron of Morton in Staffordshire.

CREATION.] Lord Ducie, Baron of Morton, in com. Stafford, by letters patent, 13 June (1720) 6 Geo. I.

ARMS.] Argent, a chevron, gules, between three square buckles, sable.

CREST.] Out of a wreath, a moor-cock rising, proper, comb and wattles, gules.

SUPPORTERS.] Two unicorns, argent, arm'd, maned, tufted, and hoof'd, or; each gorg'd with a ducal coronet, party per pale, or and gules.

MOTTO.] PERSEVERANDO.

CHIEF SEATS.] At Woodchester Spring-park, in the county of Gloucester, four miles from Dursley, and eighty-three from London; and at Tortworth, in the same county.

KING, Lord KING.

XLII. THAT the study and practice of the laws hath in all ages been reputed honourable, and that many have been raised thereby to the highest employments in the state, is evident from many examples both antient and modern, among which I am now to treat of Peter Lord King, Baron of Ockham, son and heir of Jerome King, of the city of Exeter, a descended from a genteel family of the name in Somersetshire.

Which Peter Lord King was nephew, by the mother's side, to the great Mr. Locke, who, on seeing his learned treatise, *On the Rights of the Christian Church*, brought him to bend his mind to the study of the laws, wherein he shewed such proficiency, that, being an eminent council and pleader at the bar, he was chosen recorder of the city of London, the 27th of July, 1708; and, on the 12th of September following, her

Majesty Queen Anne conferred the honour of knighthood on him, as a particular mark of her royal favour; and, in that reign, he was a member of the house of commons for the borough of Beer-Alston in Devonshire, in five several parliaments; as also in the two last parliaments called by King William, being first chosen in 1699,

In the first year of our late Sovereign King George (in Michaelmas term, 1714) he was made lord chief justice of the common-pleas; and, on the 5th of April following, was sworn of his Majesty's most honourable privy council. Also, in consideration of his great merits, was created, on the 29th of May, 1725, a peer of this kingdom, by the stile and title of Lord King, Baron of Ockham, in the county of Surry; and^d 1 June, 1725, declared lord high chancellor of England; and was one of the lords justices for the administration of the government during his Majesty's absence. Also, May 31, 1727^f, was again appointed one of the lords justices. And, on the demise of the late King, his present Majesty, June 15, 1727, was pleased to deliver him the great seals, and he took the oath of lord chancellor. And departing this life on Monday the 22d of July, 1734, at his seat at Ockham in Surry, was interred in the parish-church there, on the 29th of the same month; where a monument is erected to his memory, with a fine marble statue of his lordship, and an inscription on a marble pedestal, relating these farther particulars:

He was born in the city of Exeter of worthy and substantial parents; but with a genius greatly superior to his birth. By his industry, prudence, learning, and virtue, he raised himself to the highest character and reputation, and to the highest posts and dignities. He applied himself to his studies in the Inner Temple; and to an exact and compleat knowledge in all the parts and history of the law, added the most extensive learning, theological and civil. He was chosen a member of the house of commons in the year 1699; recorder of the city of London in the year 1708; made chief justice of the common pleas 1714; on the accession of King George I. created Lord King, Baron of Ockham, and raised to the post and dignity of lord high chancellor of Great Britain, 1725. Under the labour and fatigues of which weighty place, sinking into a paralytic disease, he resigned it November 29, 1733; and died July 22, 1734. Aged 65. A friend to true religion and liberty. He married Anne, daugh-

^e Willis's Not. Parl. p. 377. ^d Gazette, no. 6377. ^e Ibid. no. 6378.
^f Ibid. no. 6490. ^g Ibid. no. 6586.

ter of Richard Seys, of Boverton in Glamorganshire, Esq; with whom he lived to the day of his death in perfect love and happiness. And left issue by her four sons, John, now Lord King, Peter, William, and Thomas; and two daughters, Elizabeth, and Anne.

John King, his eldest son and heir, who succeeded him in honour and estate, was appointed out-ranger of his Majesty's forest of Windsor, July 1, 1726; and was a member for Launceston in Cornwall, and elected for the city of Exeter, and for Launceston, in the parliament summoned to meet 13 June, 1734. His lordship, in May 1726, married Elizabeth, daughter to Robert Fry, of Yearty, in the county of Devon, Esq; which lady departed this life in the 23d year of her age, on the 28th of January, 1733-4, leaving no issue. And his lordship afterwards, being in an ill state of health, was advised, for change of air, to go to Portugal, and, in his voyage to Lisbon, departed this life, on board his Majesty's ship the Ruby, the 10th of February, 1739-40.

Whereupon the honour and estate descended to Peter, his brother, late Lord King, who, on the 18th of April, 1740, was appointed out-ranger of Windsor forest, in the room of his said brother, John Lord King; and, dying March 22, 1754, unmarried, was succeeded in the honour and estate by his brother William, now Lord King.

The Honourable Thomas King, in 1734, married ——— a lady of an ample fortune in Holland, and a native of that country; by whom he hath issue two sons, Peter and Thomas, also two daughters,

TITLE.] William King, Lord King, Baron of Ockham.

CREATION.] Lord King, Baron of Ockham in Surry, 29 May (1725) 11 Geo. I.

ARMS.] Sable, three spears heads, the points argent, sanguine, on a chief, or, as many battle-axes, azure.

CREST.] A dexter arm coup'd at the elbow, habited, azure, adorned with three spots, or, the cuff turn'd up, grasping a truncheon of a spear, fable, the head, silver.

SUPPORTERS.] Two English mastiffs regardant, proper, each having a plain collar, gules.

MOTTO.] LABOR IPSE VOLUPTAS.

CHIEF SEAT.] At Ockham, in the county of Surry, six miles from Guilford, and twenty from London.

MONSON, Lord MONSON.

XLIII. **S**IR William Monson, the admiral, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, dedicating the account of his services to his son Sir William Monson, recites, that his ancestor had an antient house called after his name; and an old pedigree of this family derives the present Lord Monson, of whom I am now to treat, from John Monson, Mounson, or Munson, as variously wrote in antient times. Which John was living in the reign of King Edward the Third; and, in 2 Rich. I. 1378, was denominated of East Reson in Lincolnshire. He left issue John, his son and heir, who was in the wars of France under that victorious monarch, King Henry the Fifth, in the fifth year of his reign^a, when he had letters of safe conduct going into Normandy.

He left issue another John Monson, who took to wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Hansard, Knt. and had issue Sir John Munson, of South Carlton, in the same county, Knt.

Which Sir John Munson lies buried in South Carlton church, under a marble tomb, whereon are the effigies, in brass, of a knight and his lady, and the arms of Monson impaling gules, three water-budgets ermine, for Meers, with this inscription:

Hic jacet Johannes Munson, Miles, qui obiit 26 die
Maii anno dom. 1542, et Dorothea uxor ejus, &c.

He had by a former wife Beatrix, daughter of ———— Thurst, merchant, a son Thomas (who was of South Kelsey, and had many children, but left no issue male.) By the lady mentioned in the inscription, daughter of ———— Meers of the Marsh, he had three sons, William, Robert Munson of Belton, and George of Northorp, in com. Lincoln.

William, the eldest son and heir, with his wife, lie buried at Carlton, with the following inscription to their memory:

Hic jacet Willielmus Munson, arm. qui obiit 15^o die
Octobris, anno 1558, et Elizabetha uxor ejus, filia
Roberti Tirwhit, militis, qui obiit 8^{vo} die Octobris,
anno domini 1546, &c.

They had issue^b three sons; John his heir, Robert, and George, who, by marriage with the daughter and heir of Robert Fernery, of Northrop, in com. Lincoln, became possessed of that estate, and left issue Robert, his son and heir, born in 1571, and married to Mary, sister to William Tirwhit, of Kettleby, in com. Lincoln; but his estate was after possessed by Anthony, a younger son of Sir John Monson, son of John, eldest son of William.

Robert, second son of the said William, was brought up in the study of the laws in Lincoln's-Inn^c, of which he was autumn reader in 7 Eliz. whereunto none but persons of great learning were elected; and, in 14 Eliz.^a was, by special mandate of the Queen, in Michaelmas term, elected serjeant at law, in order to be constituted one of the judges of the common pleas^e, which he was, by patent dated 31 Oct. that year. I find no farther mention of him; whereby it may be presumed, he died unmarried.

John, his elder brother, was wrote John Munson, senior, Esq; in 32 H. VIII. when he was possessed of lands in Be-kyngham and Boyle, in com. Nottingham. He married Mary, daughter to Sir Robert Hussey, of Blankney, in com. Linc. and coheir to her mother Anne, daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Say, Knt. by whom he had issue two daughters and four sons, viz. 1. Robert, who died without issue; 2. Sir John; 3. George Munson, of Southam, Esq; and 4. William-George, who, by Eleanor his wife, had issue two sons, Robert, baptized at North Carlton, 27 Jan. 1571; and George, baptized at the same place, June 29, 1578; in which year his father deceased, and was buried in North Carlton, March 21, 1578. A memorial in the church of South Carlton gives this account of the death of John Munson, Esq;

Hic jacet Johannes Munson, filius et hæres apparens
Willielmi Munson, arm. qui obiit 17^o die Novembris
anno domini 1552.

Sir John Munson, second son of the said John (and eldest surviving) succeeded in the inheritance at Carlton. He was knighted at Greenwich in 28 Eliz. and likewise lies buried at South Carlton, and a monument is erected there to his memory. The crest to his arms^f is a moon gripping the sun, or; and his motto, *Prest pour mon pais*. The inscription is as follows:

^b Ex Collect. Greg. King, Lanc. Feclal.
p. 233.
Eliz. p. 7.

^d Pat. 14 Eliz. p. 8. et Dugd. Chron. Series, p. 93

^c Dugdale's Origines Juri dic.

^e Pat. 14

^f Ex Coll. Gerv. Holles.

Æternitati sacrum et beatissimæ memoriæ, Johannis Monson, eq. aur. Johannis Monson, armigeri, ex Maria, Rob. Huseil, eq. aur. filia, filii; Janæ insuper Dightonæ, Rob. Dightoni, arm. filia, conjugæ ejus; ex qua xiii liberos sustulit, mares vii, Johannem, Thomam, eq. aur. Guliel. eq. aur. Rob. Rober. alterum, eq. aur. Anthon. et Joann. scēminas item vi, Elizabetham, Jo-
cosam, Mariam, Annam, Janam, et Katharinam. Con-
cordi postquam et mutua semper veneratione vixerant,
prior maritus concessit, vidua diu superstitē, summa vitæ
et morum sanctitate, eorum etenim neuter, neque ex
eorum posteris quisquam matrimonia iteravit. Officiū et
pietatis memor, Tho. Monson, eq. aur. fil. et hæres,
sumptu suo, comitantibus fratrib. Gulielmo, Rob. et
Anthonio, lachrymasq. et manus miscentib. pie sibi et
suis et posteris eorum.

Ille

Vixit A ——— M ——— D ——— H

Illi

Ob. 20 die Decembris, anno domini 1593.

By the inquisition taken at the castle of Lincoln, 23 March, in 36 Eliz. he is said to de cease on 20 December, in 36 Eliz. and that by Jane^s his wife he had issue John, his son and heir, who died in his life-time; Thomas, of the age of twenty-seven years on his father's death; William, John, Robert, and Anthony; and that he died possessed of the manor of South Ingleby, alias Ingleby-Dawbeny, in com. Linc. and Notting. lands in Brauneby, and advowson of the church; Broxholm, with the appurtenances; lands in North Carlton; a capital messuage, and lands in South Carlton, called Read's lands; the manor of North Kelsey, called Monson's manor; the manor of Burton juxta Lincoln, called Salfar's lands, and advowson of the church; the manor of Keelby, and lands in Caborne and Wilton; the manors of South Carlton, and Owferby; the rectory of Kirby, and advowson of the church of Dunyngton upon Bane, all in the county of Lincoln; and the manor of Dunham, with the appurtenances, in Nottinghamshire: to all which the said Thomas, his son, was found to be his heir.

He had issue by Jane his wife, daughter of Robert Dighton, of Little Sturton, in com. Lincoln, Esq; who survived him several years, and was buried at South Carlton, Oct. 17, 1624, thirteen children, seven sons, and six daughters, as mentioned on his monument, whereof three sons died infants: the four surviving were Sir Thomas, Sir William, Sir Robert, and Anthony Mon-

son, Esq; seated at Northrop, in com. Lincoln. The six daughters were, Elizabeth, married to Sir Valentine Brown, of Lincolnshire; Joyce; Mary, married at South Carlton on the 3d of June, 1588, to Thomas Reresby, of Thriberg in Yorkshire, Esq; Anne, married to Sir Edward Dymock, of Serivelby in Lincolnshire, Knt. Jane, who died young; and Catharine, married to Sir Thomas Griffin, of Dingley in Northamptonshire, Knt.

Sir William Monson, third surviving son, was, from his youth, in the sea service, and served many years in several capacities, till merit raised him to the degree of an admiral, by commission from Queen Elizabeth. In the expedition under the Earl of Essex, on the Spanish coast, in 1596, when Cadiz was sack'd and taken, he, with many more, for their valour, ^h were knighted. The next year, being likewise in commission under the said Earl, in order to intercept the Spanish plate-fleet, this Sir William, and the Earl of Southampton, had their station on the West side of Gratiara, and were the first discoverers ⁱ of that fleet; but the Earl of Essex, and most of the ships, being at some distance, the Spaniards escaped into Tercera, all but three ships that were taken. He was afterwards employed in several stations; and, in the year 1602, had, with Sir Richard Levison, the principal command of a royal fleet, to annoy the coasts of Spain. This service they performed so effectually, that, for many days together, no vessels dared to go in or out of their harbours. But their chiefest glory was the taking a vast carrack of 1600 tons, just arrived from the Indies at Sesimbra, a small city of Portugal, fortified with a castle of twelve great guns, under which the carrack lay; and on the West side had eleven galleys, each of them with five guns mounted, and their stems foremost. These advantages of the enemy did not deter the admirals from venturing on her; and, after seven hours dispute, the Marquis of Sancta Crus (who was on board, with 300 Spanish gentlemen) capitulated, delivering the carrack and cargo, worth a million of ducats ^k.

These services recommended Admiral Monson to the favour of King James, and King Charles the First. In 1617 he was called to give his advice before the lords of the council, how the pirates of Algiers might be suppressed, and the town attempted; which he set forth, and is printed in the Collection of Voyages, vol. 3, p. 231. In 1635 he was vice-admiral ⁱ of that fleet under Robert Earl of Lindsey, which departed from Tilbury-Hope the 26th of May, with direction and resolution to give no occasion of hostility, or to make any nation enemy to his Majesty; only to

^h Camd. Ann. of Q. Elizabeth, p. 453.

ⁱ Ibid. p. 474.

^k Ib. p. 573.

^l Collect. of Voyages præd. p. 264, 265.

defend his and the kingdom's honour, lavishly taxed by the vain boasting of French and Hollanders, which joined off Portland the last of May, to question his Majesty's prerogative of the narrow seas. But this fleet made good our seas and shores, gave laws to our neighbour nations, and restored the antient sovereignty of the narrow seas to the King, as was due to his progenitors. He has recited (printed in the *Collection of Voyages*) the names of the ships he served in, during the reigns of Queen Elizabeth, King James, and King Charles, as follows: 'In the Charles, whereof I had no command, in 1588, [the year of the Spanish invasion]; in the Victory, in which voyage I was vice-admiral to my Lord of Cumberland, 1589; in the Garland, 1591; the Lion, 1593; the Rainbow, 1595; the Repulse, 1596; the Rainbow, 1597; the Defiance, 1599; the Garland, 1600; the Nonpareille, 1601; the Swiftsure, 1602; the Mary Rose, 1602; the Mere-Honour, 1602; the Mere-Honour, 1603; the Vengeance, 1604; the Rainbow, 1605; the Assurance, 1606; the Rainbow, 1607; the Vengeance, 1609; the Assurance, 1610; the Rainbow, 1611; the Adventure, 1612; the Assurance, 1613; the Lion, 1614; the Nonsuch, 1615; the James, 1635.'

He lived till the civil wars^m, with an untainted reputation for conduct and bravery, dying in February 1642, and was buried in St. Martin's in the Fields, London. He was seated at Kinnerley in Surry, and by his wife, daughter of ——— Goodwin, and widow of Mr. Smith, had nine daughters, and three sons; 1. John, his eldest, died an infant; Sir William Monson, his second son, who died without issue; and John, the third son, who left a daughter Anne, his sole heir, married to Sir Francis Throckmorton, of Coughton, in com. Warw. Bart.

Their father, Sir William Monson, compiled large tracts of naval affairs, in six books, published in a collection of voyages, printed in 1703, and the third edition of it in 1745; wherein his capacity in maritime business, and the excellency of his natural parts, sufficiently appear; the whole being written with a true zeal for the publick, and without prejudice or affectation.

He dedicates them to Sir William Monson, his eldest surviving son; and the excellent advice he gives him, is likewise a good instance of his abilities, and virtuous inclination; and the small estate he declares he leaves him, after so many toils and dangers, plainly shews the honesty of his life. After commending his works to him, he says, 'That so beholding the eighteen years war by sea, which, for want of years, you could not then remember, and comparing them with the eighteen years of peace, in which you have lived, you may consider three things: First, that

^m Ex pref. in *Collect. of Voyages.*

‘ after so many pains and perils, God has lent life to your father to further your education. Secondly, what proportion his recompence and rewards have had to his services. Lastly, what just cause you have to abandon the thoughts of such dangerous and uncertain courses; and that you may follow the ensuing precepts, which I recommend to your frequent perusal.’ He then mentions the small estate he leaves him, after so many toils and dangers of his life, and reminds him to rate his expences accordingly. After which, challenging his right to dispose of his interest in it, he thus concludes: ‘ And because you shall know that it is no rare or new thing for a man to dispose of his own, I will lay before you a precedent of your own house, that so often as you think of it, you may remember it with fear, and prevent it with care. Your grandfather’s great-grandfather was a Knight by title, and John by name; which name we desire to retain to our eldest sons. God blessed him with earthly benefits, as wealth, children, and reputation. His eldest son was called John, after his father, and his second William, like unto yourself and brother: but, upon what displeasure I know not (though we must judge the son gave the occasion) his father left him the least part of his fortune, yet sufficient to equal the best gentlemen of the shire; and particularly the antient house called after his name. His other son, William, he invested with what your uncle now enjoys. Both the sons, whilst they lived, carried the port and estimation of their father’s children; though afterwards it fell out, that the son of John, and nephew to William, became disobedient, negligent, and prodigal, and spent all his patrimony; so that, in conclusion, he and his son extinguished their house, and there now remains no memory of them. As for the second line and race, of whom your uncle and I descended, we live as you see, though our estates be not great, and of the two, mine much the least; which notwithstanding, is the greater to me, in respect I achieved it with the peril and danger of my life; and you will make my satisfaction in the enjoyment of it the greater, if it be attended with that comfort I hope to receive from you.’ After which he gives him excellent instructions and advice how to behave in all parts of life, and concludes with these words: ‘ Let me, good son, be your pattern of patience; for you can witness with me, that the disgraces I have unjustly suffered (my estate being through my misfortunes ruined, my health by imprisonments decayed, and my services undervalued and unrequited) have not bred the least distaste or discontent in me, or altered my resolution from my infancy: that is, I was never so base as to insinuate into any man’s favour, who was favoured by the times; I was never so ambitious as to seek or crave employment, or to

A a 3

‘ undertake

‘ undertake any that was not put upon me. My great and only comfort is, that I served my princes both faithfully and fortunately; but, seeing my services have been no better accepted, I can as well content myself in being a spectator, as if I were an actor in the world.’

‘ The first book of his tracts is chiefly a collection of every year’s actions in the wars against Spain, on our own and the Spanish coasts, and in the West Indies. A brief narrative; for no more is said, but the force they were undertaken with, and the success of the enterprize; yet the design is to shew the reasons, either why they miscarried, or why so little advantage was made where they succeeded. In some he is more particular than in others; and what perhaps may be still of use, he at last sets down the abuses in the fleet, and the methods for redressing them. His second book continues somewhat of the method of the first, beginning with fatherly instructions to his son; whence he proceeds to the peace with Spain, which puts an end to the warlike naval actions, yet not to his command, being employed against pirates. He inveighs against the Dutch, shews the ill management of a design against Algier, and makes very notable remarks on the attempt upon Cadiz, by King Charles the First; proposing methods how Spain might have been much more endangered, with other particulars about the shipping of England, and sovereignty of the seas. The third book only treats of the admiralty; that is, of all things relating to the royal navy, from the lord high admiral, to the meanest person employed ashore, and to the cabin-boys at sea; and from a compleat fleet to the smallest vessel; and part of it; with instructions for all officers; the size of all sorts of guns, all sorts of allowances on board the King’s ships, and excellent directions for fighting at sea; an account of all the harbours in these three kingdoms, with many more curious matters, accurately handled. The fourth book is of another nature from any of the rest, being a brief collection of Spanish and Portuguese discoveries, and conquests in Africk, Asia, and America, with some voyages round the world, and somewhat of English and French plantations. The fifth book is full of projects and schemes, for managing affairs at sea, to the best advantage for the nation. The sixth and last treats of fishing, to shew the infinite addition of wealth and strength it would bring to England, with all instructions necessary for putting such a design in execution.’

Sir Robert Monson (third surviving son of Sir John) served in two parliaments for the city of Lincoln, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and was buried in the church of North Carlton, on the 15th of September, 1638, leaving issue five daughters his coheirs; Jane, married to Roger Molineux, Esq; Catharine, to

John

John Povey, Esq; Anne, on the 13th of August, 1635, at North Carlton, to Arthur Readhead, of Holden in Yorkshire, Esq; Sarah, to Sir Vincent Corbet, of Morton Corbet, Bart. and was created (for life) Viscountess Corbet, of Linchlade in Buckinghamshire, by letters patent bearing date the 23d of October, 1679; and Mary, youngest daughter, was married on Jan. 14, 1633, at North-Carlton, to Molineux Disney, of Norton-Disney in Lincolnshire, Esq;

Anthony Monfon, Esq; the youngest son, seated at Northrop in Lincolnshire, had by Faith, his first wife, daughter to Robert Smith, of the city of Lincoln, (who was buried at South Carlton, on the 5th of December, 1619) five sons: John; Anthony, baptized 16 Jan. 1607; Thomas, who died young in 1614; Christopher, baptized 5 November, 1615; and Stephen, who died young in 1618. Also several daughters; whereof Jane, born 22 November, 1602, was married to John Osbaldiston, Esq; and was buried at South Carlton, 29 May, 1624. John, the eldest son of the said Anthony, left issue Anthony, his son and heir, born in 1625; who, by Faith his wife, daughter to Sir Philip Tirwhit of Stainfield, in com. Lincoln, had issue Anthony, and eight other children.

Thomas Monfon (eldest surviving son and heir of Sir John) had his education in Magdalen college in Oxford; and served in parliament for Great Grimsby in Lincolnshire, in 27 Eliz. and that being dissolved Sept. 14, 1586, and another called to meet October 29, the same year, he was^a returned for the same place; also in the next parliament, which met Feb. 4, 1588, the memorable year of the Spanish invasion, and held to March 29 following, when it was dissolved. He was afterwards knighted, and, in the 39th of that reign, served in parliament for the city of Lincoln. About the year 1605, when he took the degree of master of arts at Oxford, he was master of the armory, and master falconer to his Majesty King James the First; and, in truth (says A. Wood^b, my author) such a one, as no Prince in christendom had the like. He had the dignity of a Baronet conferred on him, 29 June, 1611, being the 27th in order of precedence. He was afterwards twice brought to his trial, on suspicion of being concerned in the poisoning of Sir Thomas Overbury; but his innocency clearly appearing, he was discharged. He was a person of fine breeding, and a great lover of musick, which he much delighted in, being himself an excellent master in the profession. He lived to a very advanced age, even to the time of the civil wars, the sad effects whereof he very much lamented; and, during those troubles, wrote a book, by way of advice to his grandson^c, entitled *An Essay on Afflictions*,

^a Brown Willis's Not Parl. p. 108, 112, 122, 140.
vol. 2, p. 796.

^b Wood, vol. 2. p. 708.

^c Athen. Oxon,

which was printed in 1661-2, with another (he had also written) concerning Adoration, Alms, Fasting, and Prayer. He was buried at South Carlton, 29 May, 1641, having survived Margaret, his wife, more than ten years, who was daughter to Sir Edmund Anderfon, (constituted lord chief justice of the common pleas, 11 April, 1 Jac. I.) and was buried at South Carlton, August 3, 1630. He had issue by her three daughters; Bridget, married to Sir John Read, of the county of Suffex; Elizabeth, to Sapcot, Lord Viscount Beaumont; and Magdalen, to Thomas Cotton, of Gray's-Inn, Esq; Also four sons, three of which lived to maturity; 1. Sir John; 2. Sir William, who was created, by King Charles the First, Viscount Castlemain, in the kingdom of Ireland; but unmindful of the favours of his Sovereign, and his own allegiance, sided with the rebels; for which he was degraded of his honours soon after the restoration. He married three wives, but left no male issue. Thomas, the third, married Jane, daughter to — Dobson, and died without issue.

Sir John Monson, Bart. (eldest son and heir of Sir Thomas) was born in the parish of St. Sepulchre's, London; and, spending some time in one of the Inns of Court, made such proficiency in the study of the law, that his opinions therein were much esteemed; and, had he thought fit to have been of the long robe, would have been much followed. He was made knight of the bath^r at the coronation of King Charles the First, and served in the two first parliaments called by that King^s; in the latter as one of the knights of the shire for the county of Lincoln; and in the other for the city of Lincoln. On the breaking out of the civil wars, he retired to Oxford, and was there created doctor of the civil laws in the year 1642, being at that time universally esteemed; and Mr. Wood, in his *Athenæ Oxonienses*, says of him, 'That he was as wise a man as any of his contemporaries in Oxon, and assisted in all councils, and was at all treaties, particularly in that concerning the surrender of the garrison of Oxford to the parliament in 1646, and afterwards suffered much for his loyalty; but at length was permitted a quiet retirement.' Having married Ursula, daughter and heir of Sir Robert Oxenbridge, Knt. (by his wife Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Sir Henry Cock, of Broxburn, in com. Hert. Knt.) he became possessed (anno 1645) of the manor of Broxburn, &c, at which seat he afterwards resided, for the most part of his life, having made a fair park about the manor-house, keeping a free and bountiful table, very hospitable to his neighbours, and very charitable to the poor; as Sir Henry Chauncey, in his *Antiquities of Hertfordshire*, says of him: also 'That he was qualified with excellent parts, both natural and acquired, which rendered him

^r Anstis's *Knighthood of the Bath*, p. 78. ^s Ex Coll. Brown Willis, Arm.

a great patriot to his country, being endowed with a rare spirit, a wife understanding, and a singular judgment, which naturally led him to a strict observance of all moral duties, but made him somewhat severe in acts of justice. He was exemplary in his devotions, firm to his church, and loyal to his Prince; and, having lived to the age of 84 years, was buried with his ancestors in South Carlton, on the 29th of December, 1683. Ursula his wife (by whom he had issue an only son, Sir John Monson, who died in his life-time) surviving him, and having lived to an advanced age, was buried by her husband on the 10th of December, 1692.

Which Sir John, born in 1628, served for the city of Lincoln in the parliament that restored King Charles the Second, was made knight of the bath at his coronation, and was a justice of peace, and one of the deputy-lieutenants for Hertfordshire. He was (says Sir Henry Chauncey) admired by all that knew him, being a gentleman of a chearful temper, ready wit, quick apprehension, good elocution, free from partiality, of great prudence and moderation, and, in all things, well accomplished for business, which made him acceptable in all companies, and his death generally lamented. He deceased the 14th of October, 1674, aged about 46 years, in the life-time of his father (as before was said) and was buried at South Carlton, on the 24th of the same month; having had, by Judith his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Pelham, Knt. and Bart. (great-grandfather to Thomas, the present Duke of Newcastle) a numerous issue, ten sons; whereof five lived to men's estate, Henry, William, George, James, and Philip; and a daughter, Bridget, was married to Sir Charles Barrington, of Hatfield Braddock, in com. Essex, Bart. Of which sons, George was grandfather to the present Lord Monson.

James, who was the ninth son, died in the 28th year of his age, in 1683; and Philip, tenth son, died the year after, at the age of 22.

The eldest, Sir Henry Monson, Bart. (successor to his grandfather) was elected for the city of Lincoln in the two last parliaments called by King Charles the Second, and in that parliament called by King James the Second. He was a gentleman much esteemed, all the good qualities of a christian, friend, and benefactor, being inherent in him. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Lord Cheney, Viscount Newhaven, and, dying without issue on the 6th of April, 1718, was buried at South Carlton, leaving his lady surviving, who was buried by him, on the 29th of April, 1725.

William, his next brother, succeeded him in title and estate, and served in parliament for the city of Lincoln, in the reign of

King William; also was elected for the borough of Aldborough in Yorkshire, in the first parliament called by our late Sovereign. He married Letitia, sister to the late Earl Pawlet; and, dying on the 7th of March, 1726-7, without issue, was succeeded in the title of Baronet by Sir John Monson, knight of the bath, his nephew, son and heir of George, his youngest surviving brother. And his lady, who survived him, died on the 25th of April, 1734.

Which George Monson, Esq; married Anne, daughter to Charles Wren, of the isle of Ely, Esq; and by her (who, surviving him, died in the 67th year of her age, on the 20th of June, 1732) had issue five sons; 1. John, late Lord Monson. 2. George, who served in parliament for Great Grimsby in Lincolnshire, and died unmarried July 7, 1739. 3. Charles Monson, Esq; who was chosen a member for the city of Lincoln, in the parliament summoned to meet June 13, 1734^w; also in the next parliament summoned to meet June 25, 1741; and in the last parliament, which sat first on business, Nov. 12, 1747. In May 1737 he was appointed deputy-paymaster of his Majesty's forces, which he held till 1745, when he chose to resign it. He is yet unmarried. 4. Henry, now living, doctor of laws, and fellow of Trinity-hall in Cambridge, and his Majesty's professor of the civil law in that university. And 5. William Monson, Esq; who was several years at Madras, called Fort St. George, in the service of the East-India company; and, soon after his return to England, was appointed one of the commissioners of the revenue in Ireland, and died 28 Oct. 1753, unmarried.

The eldest son, John, late Lord Monson, whilst a commoner, was chosen member for^x the city of Lincoln, in the parliament summoned to meet May 10, 1722. On the 17th of June, 1725, he was installed one of the knights companions of the most honourable order of the bath; and, on the decease of his uncle, Sir William Monson, Bart. March 7, 1726, succeeded to that title, and also to his estate. He was again chose one of the members for the city of Lincoln, in the parliament which sat first on business, Jan. 27, 1727-8. And, on the conclusion of the session, his present Majesty, taking into consideration his attachment to his royal family, his great merits and abilities, was pleased to advance him to the dignity of a peer of Great Britain, by the stile and title of Lord Monson, Baron Monson of Burton, in the county of Lincoln, by letters patent bearing date the 28th of May, 1728, in the first year of his reign. On the 25th of June, 1737, his lordship was appointed first commissioner of trade and the plantations; and was sworn of the privy council at Hampton-court, 21 July following. On May 7,

^w British Parl. Regist. no. 104.

^x Ibid.

^y Gazette, no. 6383.

King William; who was elected for the borough of Aldborough in Yorkshire, in the first parliament called by our late Sovereign. He married Letitia, wife of the late Earl Parker, and, dying on the 7th of March, 1721-2, at a very old age, was succeeded in the title of Baronet by Sir John Monson, a second brother, his nephew, and eldest son of George, his youngest surviving brother. And his lady, who survived him, died on the 25th of April, 1734.

Which George Monson, Esq. married Anne, daughter to Charles Wren, of the Isle of Wight, Esq. and by her (who surviving him, died in the 67th year of her age, on the 20th of June, 1732) had three sons; 1. John, Esq. Lord Monson.

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2. George, who served in the famous battle of Blenheim, in Flanders, and died on the 21st of July, 1704. 3. Charles Monson, Esq. who was knighted at the battle of Luzzara, in the year 1702, and died on the 17th of March, 1711; also on the next year, 1712, and in the 10th year of his age, 1713. The May, 1714, was knighted by his Majesty, for his services in the battle of Luzzara, and was created a Baronet of Great Britain, and a Knight of the Order of the Bath, by his Majesty's professor William Monson, Esq. of St. George, in the year 1714, soon after his appointment to be one of the Commissioners of the Admiralty.

He was a considerable scholar, and in the year 1714, in the parish of St. Andrew, in the City of London, on the 27th of June, 1725, was elected one of the companions of the most honourable order of the Knights of the Bath, and, on the death of his uncle, Sir William Monson, Bart. March 2, 1726, succeeded to that title.

Monson Lord Monson

He was one of the members for the City of London, in the year 1721, and which 41. on business, Jan. 27, 1721-2. And, on the conclusion of the session, his present Majesty, taking into consideration his attachment to his royal family, his great merits and abilities, was pleased to advance him to the dignity of a peer of Great Britain, by the title and title of Lord Monson, Baron Monson of Barron, in the county of Lincoln, by letters patent bearing date the 28th of May, 1722, in the first year of his reign. On the 25th of June, 1722, his lordship was appointed first commissioner of trade and the plantations, and was sworn of the privy council at Hampton-court, 21 July following. On May 7,

1745, on a new commission passing, he was ² continued first lord commissioner of trade and the plantations.

His lordship married the Lady Margaret Watson, third and youngest daughter to Lewis Earl of Rockingham, to whose memory, at her ladyship's expence, a stately monument is erected in the church of Rockingham. His lordship departed this life on the 18th of July, 1748, at his house in Piccadilly, and lies buried at South Carlton; and his lady, surviving him, died at her house in South-Audley-street, the 24th of February, 1752, and was buried by his lordship.

They left issue three sons; John, now Lord Monson, born 23 July, 1727. Lewis, second son, born Nov. 28, 1728, who is seated at Rockingham castle, in com. Northampton, and Lees-court near Canterbury; Thomas, the last Earl of Rockingham, and nephew to the Lady Margaret his mother, having, on his decease, 26 Feb. 1745-6, left him his estate, desiring him to take the name of Watson. On the death of Francis Earl of Dalkeith, he was, in April 1750, chose member in the last parliament for Borough-bridge in Yorkshire; also for the said borough, and one of the knights of the shire for the county of Kent, in the present parliament. On Feb. 16, 1754^a, he was appointed one of the auditors of the imprest and foreign accounts, first fruits, tenths, customs, and of the mint and coinage. He married on the 12th of October, 1752, Grace, third daughter and coheir of the Right Hon. the late Henry Pelham, Esq; only brother to his Grace Thomas Duke of Newcastle, by whom he hath issue two sons, now living (1755) Lewis-Thomas, born April 18, and baptized May 17, 1754; and Henry, born 20 April, 1755. George, the youngest son, born April 18, 1730, was chosen member for the city of Lincoln in the present parliament, which first met May 31, 1754.

John, the present Lord Monson, married in June 1752 Theodosia, daughter of John Maddison, of the county of Lincoln, Esq; by whom he hath issue John, his son and heir, born in 1753, and a daughter, Arabella, born in 1754.

TITLES.] John Monson, Lord Monson, and Baronet.

CREATIONS.] Baronet, June 29, 1611, 9 Jac. I. and Baron Monson of Burton, in the county of Lincoln, May 28, 1728, 1 Geo. II.

ARMS.] Or, two chevrons, gules.

CREST.] On a wreath, a lion rampant, sustained by a pillar, or.

SUPPORTERS.] On the dexter side, a lion, or, gorg'd with a collar, azure, charged with three crescents, or, with a gordon

² Gazette, no. 8429.

^a Ibid. no. 9796.

affixed thereto, passing betwixt the fore legs, and reflexed over his back, of the second. On the sinister, a griffon with wings erected, argent, the beak and fore legs, azure, and gorg'd in like manner.

MOTTO.] PREST POUR MON PAIS.

CHIEF SEATS.] At Burton, in the county of Lincoln; and at Broxborn, in Hertfordshire.

RAYMOND, Lord RAYMOND.

XLIV. **T**HIS family is descended from John Raymond, of London, gent. who had the arms the family now bear, allowed him, 12 Sept. in 23 Q. Elizabeth, under the hand and seal of Robert Cook, then Clarenceux king of arms. He was grandfather of Sir Thomas Raymond, Knt. made serjeant at law on the 3d of July, 1677; one of the barons of the exchequer on the 13th of April, 1679, before which time he had been knighted; and on the 7th of February ensuing one of the justices of the common pleas. Also, on the 24th of April, 1680, he was constituted one of the justices of the king's bench, and died as he was on the circuit, in 1683. His great learning and judgment appears from what has been published since his death, with this title:

The Reports of divers special Cases adjudged in the Court of King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, in the Reign of King Charles the Second. By Sir Thomas Raymond, Knt. late one of the Judges of the King's Bench and Common Pleas, and one of the Barons of the Exchequer.

He married Anne, grand-daughter, and at length coheir of Sir John Fife, created a Baronet of Ireland; and thereupon the said Sir Thomas Raymond had, in right of his marriage, a grant to quarter the antient arms of Fife of Montfichet, in the county of Essex (from whom the said Sir John descended through several generations) viz. Azure, a fess argent, over all a bend gules, five mullets, or. But Sir John Fife varied the coat, by bearing, or, a fess gules; over all, on a bend sable, five mullets of the field. Sir Thomas Raymond left issue, by his said lady, Robert, his only son and heir,

Which Robert, having also been brought up to the study of the laws, was, in respect of his eminent abilities and great learning, advanced to the dignity of a Baron of this realm, by the stile and title of Lord Raymond, Baron of Abbots-Langley, in the

the county of Hertford, by letters patent, bearing date the 15th of January, 1730-31, in the fourth year of our present Sovereign; and on the 21st following was introduced into the house of peers between the Lords Delawar, and Bingley.

In the two last parliaments of Queen Anne, he was a member for Bishops-castle in Shropshire; and was by her Majesty appointed solicitor general, on the 13th of May, 1710. In the last reign, he served in parliament for the borough of Ludlow, and for the town of Helston in Cornwall; and on the 9th of May, 1720^a, was declared attorney general.

On the 27th of January, 1723-4, he was called to the degree of a serjeant at law; and made^b one of the justices of the king's bench on the 4th of February following. On the 7th of January^c, 1724-5, he was appointed one of the three commissioners of the great seal, on the resignation of Thomas Parker, Earl of Macclesfield, lord high chancellor of Great Britain; and, on the 28th of February ensuing^d, was constituted lord chief justice of the king's bench, in the room of Sir John Pratt, deceased; and at St. James's, 12 April, 1725^e, was sworn of his Majesty's most honourable privy council. Also was elected one of the governors of the Charter-house, on the 29th of June, 1730, in the room of Thomas Lord Trevor, deceased.

His Lordship married Anne, daughter of Sir Edward Northey, of Woodcote-Green, in the county of Surry, Knt. attorney general to her late Majesty Queen Anne, and our late Sovereign; by whom he left issue Robert, his only son and heir, now Lord Raymond. He departed this life at his house in Red-lion-square, in the 60th year of his age, on the 15th of April, 1732, and was buried at Abbots-Langley in Hertfordshire, where a monument is erected to his memory, with the following inscription:

M. S.

Honoratissimi Viri Roberti Raymond,

Baronis de Abbots-Langley,

Cujus Meritis raro Exemplo respondit Fortuna:

Honesto enim Loco natus,

Literisque humanioribus prima Ætate excultus,

Univerfam Juris Scientiam, cui sese addixerat,

Tanta Ingenii Facilitate complexus est,

Ut inter præcipuos Causarum Patronos

Brevi Tempore haberetur;

In quo Munere exequendo,

Cum pari Fide, Solertia, atque Gravitate,

^a Gazette, no. 5849.
no. 6351.

^b Ibid. no. 6239.

^c Ibid. no. 6363.

^d Ibid.

Indies magis magisque inclaruisset,
 Ad diversos Juris Honores gradatim ascendit,
 Donec augustissimorum Principum Georgii I. et II. Justiti
 Capitalis Angliæ Justiciarius constitutus,
 Mox ut uberiorem Virtutis suæ Fructum caperet,
 In amplissimum Procerum Ordinem
 Cooptatus est.
 Uxorem duxit Annam, Edwardi Northey Militis Filiam,
 Foeminam lectissimam, ex quibus Nuptiis
 Unicus sibi Filius Robertus,
 Patriæ Virtutis pariter ac Dignitatis
 Hæres, remanet superstes.
 Religionis reformatæ Cultor verus ac Fautor,
 Principis Civiumque Juris ex æquo Vindex acerrimus,
 Fidus Amicis, liberalis Pauperibus, cunctis benevolus,
 Ecclesiæ, Patriæ, bonisque omnibus
 Magno sui Desiderio relicto,
 Fatis concessit xv Cal. Aprilis, A. D. MDCCLXXXII.
 Etatis suæ LX.

Robert, now Lord Raymond, his only son, married, 25 June, 1741, Chetwynd Blundell, third daughter to Montagu Lord Viscount Blundell of the kingdom of Ireland; and as yet hath no issue.
 TITLE.] Robert Raymond, Lord Raymond.

CREATION.] Baron Raymond of Abbots-Langley in Hertfordshire, 15 January (1730) 4 Geo. II.

ARMS.] Quarterly, 1st and 4th Raymond, fable, a chevron between three eagles display'd, argent, on a chief, or, a rose between two fleurs de lis, gules; 2d and 3d Filhe, azure, a fess, argent, over all, on a bend, gules, five mullets, or.

CREST.] In a ducal coronet, or, a demi-dragon, ermin.

SUPPORTERS.] Two eagles close and regardant, proper, each gorg'd with a plain collar, or.

MOTTO.] ÆQUAM SERVARE MENTEM.

CHIEF SEAT.] At Langley-Bury in Hertfordshire, three miles from Watford, and eighteen from London.

TALBOT, Lord TALBOT.

XLV. **T**HE late Lord Talbot, Baron of Henfol, lord high chancellor of Great Britain, of whom I am now to treat^a, descended from Sir Gilbert Talbot, of Grafton, knight-banneret, and knight of the most noble order of the gar-

^a Ex Stemmate penes J. Anstis, Gart. Reg. Arm.

ter, and Sir of John, the eldest son of Shrewsbury, as I have already set forth in the second volume of my work, page 67, where he is called, that Sherington Talbot, of Shrewsbury, in the county of Worcester, was grandfather to William Talbot, late Lord Bishop of Durham, and first great-grandfather of the said Sherington Talbot.

Which John Talbot was son and heir of Sir John Talbot, of Grafton (who died in 1 Ed. VI.) by Elizabeth his second wife, daughter of ... Wrothley, of Wrothley, in the county of ... and had the first and chief of Talbot in Worcestershire. He married Olive, daughter and co-heir of Sir Henry Sherington, of Excester in Wiltshire, Bart. &c. an ancient family, and had

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Raymond Lord Raymond

42.

... daughter of Sir John ... of ... left no surviving issue male, but had three daughters, of whom Anne, the eldest, was married to Sir John ... and had issue Henry Talbot, of ... in Wiltshire. ... that county in parliament, and other ... the second, was married to Henry ... father by her to Talbot ... of ... was the youngest.

... the lineage of the said ... Talbot by ... of his ... by his second

ter, third son of John, the second Earl of Shrewsbury, as I have already set forth in the second volume of my work, page 63; where having observed, that Sherington Talbot, of Salwarp, in the county of Worcester, was grandfather to William Talbot, late lord bishop of Durham, I shall first treat of John, the father of the said Sherington Talbot.

Which John Talbot was son and heir of Sir John Talbot, of Grafton (who died in 4 Ed. VI.) by Elizabeth his second wife, daughter of ——— Wrotesley, of Wrotesley, in com. Stafford, Esq; and had the seat and estate of Salwarp in Worcestershire. He married Olive, daughter and coheir of Sir Henry Sherington, of Lacock in Wiltshire, Knt. ^b of an antient family and large possessions in that county, by whom he came possessed of that seat and estate, and died in 14 Eliz. leaving issue three sons :

1. Sherington Talbot, of Salwarp, and Lacock.
2. John Talbot, of Badgworth in Gloucestershire, who married Mary, daughter and heir of Thomas Trimnel, of Okeley in Worcestershire, and by her was father of John Talbot, of Okeley, who married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Gower, of Droitwich, in the said county.
3. Thomas Talbot, of Worvill, in com. Salop, who married Magdalen, daughter of Sir Marmaduke Wyvill, of Constable-Burton, in Yorkshire, Knt. and Bart. and had issue Robert Talbot, of Worvill, who had to wife Anne, daughter of William Sheldon, of Broadway, in com. Wigorn. by whom he was father of three sons, Thomas Talbot, of Worvill, Gilbert, and George.

Sherington Talbot, before-mentioned, of Salwarp, and Lacock, died about the year, 1640, and by his first wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Leighton, of Feckingham, in com. Wigorn. Knt. governor of Guernsey, had issue six sons, whereof no issue male is remaining. Sir Gilbert Talbot, Knt. one of the younger sons, was master of the jewel-office in the reign of King Charles the Second, but had no issue. And Sherington Talbot, the eldest, left only Sir John Talbot, of Lacock, who, by his wife Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir John Keyt, of Ebrington in Gloucestershire, Bart. left no surviving issue male, but had three daughters; of whom Anne, the eldest, was married to Sir John Ivery, and had issue Ivery Talbot, of Lacock in Wiltshire, Esq; who represented that county in parliament; and other children. Barbara, the second, was married to Henry Lord Viscount Longvile, father by her of Talbot late Earl of Suffex. And Gilberta was the youngest.

Having deduced the lineage of the said Sherington Talbot by his first wife, I shall now treat of his descendants by his second

wife, Mary, daughter of John Washborn, of Wichingsford, in the county of Worcester, by whom he had issue four sons; George Talbot, of Rudge, in com. Salop; whose only daughter and heir, Catharine, was married to Sir Clement Clarke, of Lawnde-abbey, in com. Leicest. Bart. Edward, second son, slain in the civil wars, on behalf of King Charles the First; William, third son, grandfather of the late Lord Talbot; and Francis, fourth son, who died unmarried.

The said William Talbot resided at Stourton-castle in Staffordshire, and married Mary, daughter of Thomas Doughty, of Whittington, in com. Wigorn. Esq; by whom he had issue William Talbot, late lord bishop of Durham, and two daughters; Catharine, who had to her first husband Walter Littleton, of Litchfield, in com. Stafford, Esq; and to her second Lancelot Blackburn, lord archbishop of York, lord almoner to his Majesty, and of his privy council. Frances, the other daughter, was married to Samuel Jewkes, of Wolverley, in com. Wigorn. Esq;

His only son William, late lord bishop of Durham, born at Stourton-castle, having his education ^c in Oriel college in Oxford, took his degree of master of arts, June the 23d (1680) 32 Car. II. He was nominated ^d by King William to the deanery of Worcester, April the 23d, 1691, and, on the 24th of September, 1699, was ^e consecrated bishop of Oxon, with leave to hold his deanery in commendam; in which see he continued till the year 1715, when he was ^f made bishop of Salisbury. He was also, on the 23d of September, 1722, translated from thence to the bishoprick of Durham, of which county he was lord-lieutenant, and custos rotulorum. His lordship departed this life on the 10th of October, 1730, and by Catharine his wife, daughter of — King, Esq; one of the aldermen of the city of London, had issue eight sons, and several daughters; of which, those who lived to maturity were,

1. Charles, created, by his present Majesty, Lord Talbot, Baron of Henfol.

2. Edward, who died in 1720, archdeacon of Berkshire, having married Mary, daughter to the Reverend Mr. Martin, by whom he left issue an only daughter, Catharine.

3. Sherington Talbot, captain of an independent company of foot, afterwards lieutenant-colonel of a regiment of foot, and on Feb. 17, 1747, was appointed colonel of a regiment of foot, then abroad. He married —, daughter of — Midget, who died Sept. 6, 1749, and has issue two sons, now living, William, and Charles.

^c Wood's Fasti Oxon. p. 488.
^{p.} 229.

^f Ibid. p. 529.

^d Le Neve's Fasti Eccles. p. 502.

^e Ibid.

4. Henry, one of the commissioners of the revenue arising by the duty on salt, who married first ——— daughter of ——— Lloyd, by whom he has issue a daughter named Elizabeth; and marrying secondly Catharine, daughter of Sir Hugh Crompton, of Stratford upon Avon, in Warwickshire, Knt. hath by her, who died May 17, 1754, no issue.

The daughters were, Henrietta-Maria, married to Dr. Charles Trimmel, late lord bishop of Winchester; and Catharine, married to Exton Sayer, L.L.D. late chancellor of Durham, surveyor of his Majesty's land revenues, and died member of parliament for Totness in 1731; his lady survived him, and died in August 1734.

The said Charles Lord Talbot was appointed solicitor general to the Prince of Wales (our now most gracious Sovereign) 31 May, 1717; and was chosen for Tregony in Cornwall in 1719, and in the two succeeding parliaments elected one of the representatives of the city of Durham. On the 22d of April, 1726, he was made solicitor general, in the room of Sir Clement Wearg, deceased; and on the 29th of November, 1733, his Majesty in council delivered to him the great seal, and he was thereupon sworn of his Majesty's most honourable privy council, and likewise lord high chancellor of Great Britain. And his Majesty was further pleased to create him a Baron of Great Britain, by the name, stile, and title of Lord Talbot, Baron of Hensol, in the county of Glamorgan, by letters patent, bearing date the 5th of December (1733) 7 Geo. II. The year after, in Aug. 1734, he was chosen a governor of the Charter-house.

His lordship married Cecil, daughter and heir of Charles Mathews, of Castle-Menich, in the county of Glamorgan, Esq; great grand-daughter and heir of David Jenkins, of Hensol, in the same county, Esq; one of the justices of South Wales, distinguished for his learning in his profession, and for his steady adherence to the cause of King Charles the First: she died in the year 1720, and by her he had issue five sons; Charles-Richard Talbot, who died in 1733, aged 24 years; William Talbot, now Lord Talbot; John, who was chosen a member for the town of Brecon in the parliament summoned to meet June 13, 1734. On the 4th of April, 1740, he had a grant of the office of second justice of the counties of Chester, Flint, Denbigh, and Montgomery; and, his seat in parliament being thereby vacated, he was again elected for the town of Brecon, and has constantly been chosen for that borough ever since.

His lordship departed this life in the 52d year of his age, on Monday the 14th of February, 1736-7, at his house in Lincolns-Inn-Fields, and was buried at Barrington in Glou-

cestershire. In his judicial capacity he shewed his great learning and knowledge of the laws, with an unbiassed integrity; and none, in his station, was ever more esteemed whilst living, or died more universally lamented. He behaved with the greatest honour in every act of life, being master of all those virtues that make a great and good man conspicuous.

His eldest son William, now Lord Talbot, was seated at Hensol in Glamorganshire, in his father's life-time, and was representative for that countyⁱ in the parliament which first met on business, Jan. 23, 1734-5. In February 1733-4, he married Mary, daughter and sole heir of Adam Cardonell, Esq; who was secretary to his Grace John Duke of Marlborough, and attended him in all his victorious campaigns: by whom he has one son, William, born November 5, 1739; and a daughter, Cecil, born in July 1735.

TITLE.] William Talbot, Lord Talbot, Baron of Hensol.

CREATION.] Baron Talbot, of Hensol, in the county of Glamorgan, 5 December, (1733) 7 Geo. II.

ARMS.] Gules, a lion rampant, within a border engrail'd, or, a crescent difference.

CREST.] On a chapeau, gules, turn'd up ermin, a lion, or, his tail extended.

SUPPORTERS.] On either side a talbot, argent, collar'd, fleury counter fleury, gules.

MOTTO.] HUMANI NIHIL ALIENUM.

CHIEF SEATS.] At Castle Menich, and Hensol, in the county of Glamorgan; and Barrington, in the county of Gloucester.

BROMLEY, *Lord MONTFORT.*

XLVI. **T**HE family of Bromley, anciently wrote Bromleghe, is descended from Sir ^a Walter Bromleghe, of Bromleghe, in the county of Stafford, Knt. living in the reign of King John, whose issue (for many years) flourished in the counties of Stafford, Salop, and Chester. He married ^b Alice, eldest sister and one of the heirs of Roger de Burwardeslegh, son of Warin de Burwardeslegh, lord of the manor of Estelegh, in com, Stafford, in King John's time; whose second sister was married to John de Ipstones ^c, whose son, John, died without issue in 21 Edw. I.

ⁱ Parl. Regist. no. 261.
Rob. Cooke, Claren. & R. Glover, Somers.
not. 31. b. 12, p. 36. in Bibl. Harley.

^a Ex ejusd. Famil. Stem. per Sampson Erdswick,
^b Vincent's Visit. de com. Salop,
^c Vincent ibid.

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Talbot Lord Talbot

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British Museum

This Walter, by the said Alice, had issue Geffry de Bromleghe, who was found to be heir to John, son of John de Ipstones, in 21 Edw. I.

Geffry aforementioned left issue two sons, Richard de Bromlegh, and Robert de Bromlegh, who was knighted, and had the estate at Asteley. He died in 1 Edw. II. and had issue John de Bromlegh, of Asteley, who, dying in 6 Edw. III. left John, his son and heir. Which John died in 23 Edw. III. leaving Alice, his daughter and heir, wife of John de Frodesham, of Frodesham, in com. Cestr.

Richard de Bromlegh, the eldest son of Geffry, inherited the estate at Bromlegh. He was living in 25 Edw. I. as appears by deed, dated at Cnocton, on the feast of St. Gregory, whereby he conveyed lands in Cnocton to Peter de Arderne, to which Sir Robert de Stawndon, and Sir Roger Swinerton, Knts. were witnesses. This Richard, by his wife, —, daughter of Cnocton, had issue Ranulph de Bromlegh, ^d who, in a deed, in 23 Edw. I. is called son of Richard; and left issue Richard, who is wrote son of Ranulph, in 11 Edw. III. in a deed, whereby he granted to John de le Delves a third part of Burlemore, within the fee of Cnocton; and had issue three sons, Walter, William, and Roger.

Walter de Bromley, the eldest son, left issue only a daughter and heir, Lettice, married to John Cholmondeley, of Chorley.

Roger Bromley, third son of Richard, was of Barksford, and by Letitia his wife, daughter of Hugh Cholmondeley, by Isabel his wife, daughter of Robert Harcourt, was ancestor to the Bromleys of Barksford.

William Bromley, second son of Richard, was of Badinton; and in 35 Edward III. ^f was summoned to be at Westminster, within three weeks of Easter, to attend Lionel Earl of Ulster, the King's son, into Ireland, who was appointed to repair thither with a great army, to oppose the incursions of his enemies in that kingdom; the King ordering all who had any estates in that realm, and resident in England, to go in company with his said son, Lionel Earl of Ulster. He married Annabella, sister and heir of William de Chettelon, son of Matthew, son of Sir William de Chettelon, son of Henry, son of Robert, (called Schirrard) son of William de Chetillon: by which marriage he had three sons; John, of whom I shall further treat; Richard, who married Anne, daughter and coheir of William Praers, of Badeleighe, by Letitia his wife, one of the heirs of William Wettenhall, of Cholmeston, by whom he had John, his son and heir, who married Margery, daughter of Sir Thomas Massey, of Tatton, Knt. by whom he had issue Thomas, and William, who left three daughters his coheirs: the said Thomas, eldest son, died without lawful issue, but left a natural

^d Vincent.

^e Ibid.

^f Rymer's *Fœdera*, vol. 6. p. 318, 319, 320.

son, Thomas Bromley, from whom the Bromleys of Darford in Cheshire, and others of the name are descended: and Robert.

I now return to John Bromley, eldest son of William. Which John rendered himself famous in the wars with France; and in 4 Hen. V. in that memorable battle of Le Corby, recovering the standard of Guienne, then gained by the French in a fierce charge on that wing which Hugh Stafford, Lord Bourchier, his near kinsman, then commanded, had for that signal service, not only the honour of knighthood conferred upon him, but lands of great value in the dutchy of Normandy, with offices of special power and trust in those parts; as also "an augmentation to his arms, viz. the same standard of Guienne, for his crest.

In the said year he had also a grant, dated at Madeley the 10th of March, from Hugh de Stafford, Lord Bourchier, his kinsman, for his eminent service in defending and supporting the royal standard of Guienne, under the protection of the said Lord Bourchier, of 40l. per annum, during his life, payable out of that lord's manors, lands, &c. in the counties of Stafford and Warwick, at the feast of Pentecost, and St. Martin, by equal portions. Also the King, at Baieux, 18 April, 6 H. V. in consideration of the good services of his beloved servant, John Bromley, granted to him the hotel of Molay-Bacon, in the province of Baieux, and all tenements, rents, hereditaments, and possessions in the dutchy of Normandy, which were Allan de Beaumont's, a rebel; to hold to him and to his heirs male, of the King and his successors, by homage, &c. at the castle of Baieux, and giving every year a belt at that castle, on the feast of St. John Baptist.

On the 12th of August following, (6 Hen. V.) writing himself John Bromley, captain-general of Dampronte, steward and great constable of Bosse le Rossé, and of the marches there, he gave to Walter de Audeley, for his good services to him in England, and against the French, a yearly rent of 20l. issuing out of his manor of Bromley, and all other his lands in England, during the life of the said Walter, with a clause of distress, &c. To this deed was appendant his seal of arms, viz. *Quarterly per fess indented, on an escutcheon of pretence, a griffon segreant; and for his crest a demi-lion issuing out of a coronet, holding the standard of Guienne, and Aquitaine between his fore feet.* He married Agnes, daughter of John Trehtham, and by her had issue,

Walter de Bromley; who took to wife Joan, daughter of Richard de Delves, by whom he had issue,

Roger Bromley, of Mitley, in right of Jane his wife, daughter

2 Pat. 25 Eliz. per Inspe. And Hollinshed's Chron. p. 551, 563.

4 Hen. V. int. Archiv. Turr. Lond. & Vis. de com. Salop præd, p. 38.

6 H. V. int. Archiv. Turr. Lond. et Vis. de com. Salop præd

k Ibid.

h Pat.

i Pat.

ter and heir of Richard de Mitley, of the county of Salop, by Ellen, daughter and heir of Sir John Hawkelston, Knt. by Annabella, daughter and heir of Matthew de Chetillon. By this marriage he added to his possessions, and had issue two sons, Roger, and Nicholas, whose posterity was of Hampton-Norbury in Cheshire.

Roger Bromley, eldest son and heir, by ——— his wife, daughter and heir of David Browe, of Malpas in Cheshire, had issue three sons, 1. William; 2. John, who left a daughter, Anne, that died without issue; 3. Roger, who married Jane, daughter of Thomas Jennings, and had issue William Bromley, of Stoke, and Thomas Bromley, second son, constituted lord chief justice of England in the first year of Queen Mary, and left issue Margaret, his daughter and heir, wife of Sir Richard Newport, Knt. who by her was ancestor to the Earls of Bradford.

William Bromley, Esq; eldest son of Roger aforesaid, was seated at Mitley, and married Beatrice, daughter of Humphry Hill, of Blore and Buntingdale, by whom he had issue two sons, George and Thomas.

George Bromley, Esq; eldest son, was seated at Hodnet in Shropshire, and married Jane, daughter of Sir Thomas Lacon, of Willey, in the same county, Knt. by whom he had issue Sir George Bromley, Knt. appointed justice of Chester, in 1581, 23 Eliz. and Sir Edward Bromley of Shifnal-grange, in com. Salop, Knt. who was constituted one ^m of the barons of the exchequer in 7 Jac. I.

Thomas, the second son of William Bromley, rose to high advancement by the study of the laws. He was of the society of the Inner-Templeⁿ, of which he was chosen autumn reader, in 8 Eliz. being then recorder of the city of London. Also, on 12 June, 1566, 8 Eliz. ^o was commissioned, with the Marquis of Northampton, William Earl of Pembroke, Robert Earl of Leicester, and others of the court, to hear and determine all treasons, felonies, riots, &c. committed within the verge of the court. On 14 March, 1569, 11 Eliz. he ^p was constituted solicitor general. In 16 Eliz. ^q he was chosen treasurer of the society of the Inner-Temple; and that year the great carved screen in the hall was put up by his order. And, continuing solicitor general, he was ^r, on 25 April, in 21 Eliz. constituted chancellor of England, in which high post he died, in 29 Eliz. He lies buried in Westminster-abbey, under a very magnificent monument of alabaster, with pillars of marble

^l Dugdale's Cronica Series, p. 88.

^m Pat. 7 Jac. I. p. 32.

ⁿ Dugdale's

Orig. Jurid. p. 165.

^o Rymer's Foedera, vol. 15. p. 660.

^p Pat. 11 Eliz.

^q 6.

^q Dugdale's Orig. p. 146, 170.

^r Claus. 21 Eliz. p. 4, in dorso.

and lydian, gilt; between which is his effigy, in a chancellor's gown, lying on his back, his head resting on a pillow, his hands conjoin'd in prayer, and at his feet a cock; underneath are the figures of his four sons, and four daughters; on the cornice is, *Iusticia et Æquitate*; on a compartment is a Latin inscription*:

Consilio pietate ac juris prudentia insignis Thomas Bromley miles a Serenissima Elizabetha Angliæ Regina in secretius consilium ac summū cancellerij, &c.

Which has been thus translated:

‘ Thomas Bromley, Knt. remarkable for his wisdom, piety, and knowledge of the law, privy counsellor to Queen Elizabeth, and lord chancellor; when he had for eight years delivered equity with singular integrity and temper of mind, being snatched away, to the grief of all good men, was here buried. He lived 57 years, and died the 12th of April, 1587. He left by his lady Elizabeth, of the family of the Fortescues, eight children. Henry his son has, to the best of fathers, erected this monument.’

On one pedestall, *Labore et Industria*. On the other pedestall, *Studio et Diligentia*.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Adrian Fortescue, Knt. by whom he had issue four sons, Sir Henry Bromley, Thomas, George, and Edward; also four daughters, Anne, wife of Richard Corbet, of Stoke; Muriel, married to John Littleton, of Frankley, in com. Wigorn; Jane, wife of Edward Grevill, of Milcot, in com. Warwick; and Elizabeth, wife of Sir Oliver Cromwell, Knt.

Henry Bromley, Knt. his eldest son, was^t knighted by Queen Elizabeth in 1592, and chosen one^u of the representatives of the county of Worcester the same year; and that parliament being dissolved April 10, 1593, and a new one summoned to meet October 24, 1597, he^w was then returned one of the knights for the county of Salop. On the accession of King James I. a new parliament being called, which began March 19, 1603, he was^x again returned one of the representatives of the county of Worcester, being seated at Holt-castle in that county. He had three wives; marrying first Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Pelham, Knt. and by her (who was buried at Holt, Aug. 21, 1589) had issue Sir Thomas Bromley, and four daughters;

^s Dart's *Westmonasterium*, vol. 2. p. 180.

^{meips}.

p. 156, 165.

^u Willis's *Not. Parl.* p. 127, 135.

^t *Catal. Knts. M.S.* penes

^w *Ibid.* p. 141.

^x *Ibid.*

Elizabeth,

Elizabeth, married at Holt, Oct. 6, 1604, to Thomas Scriven, Esq; Eleanor; Mary, baptized at Holt, Sept. 5, 1588, wife of John Pryne, Esq; and Catharine, who died young. And by his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh Verney, of Somersetshire, (who was buried at Holt, March 17, 1592) had issue one son, John, born March 12, 1592, of whom she died the 17th of the same month. He thereupon had to his third wife, Anne, daughter of William Beswick, Esq; alderman of London, widow of William Offeley, merchant of London, by whom he had issue three sons, Henry, baptized at Holt, May 9, 1596; Philip, baptized Feb. 4, 1598; and Robert, born April 20, and baptized the 23d following, 1600, and buried Aug. 14, 1604: and the said Anne, surviving him, was married Feb. 10, 1627, to Dr. John Thornborough, bishop of Worcester, and was buried at Holt, Jan. 2, 1628. The said Sir Henry Bromley died at Holt-castle, and, May 15, 1615, was buried in the chancel of that parish-church.

Sir Thomas Bromley, Knt. the eldest son by his first wife, was also seated at Holt-castle; and, by Anne his wife, daughter of Sir Richard Welfhe, of Shelderley Welfhe, in the county of Worcester, Knt. had issue two daughters, Muriel, and Joyce; also two sons, Henry his heir, and John Bromley, of the college of Worcester, Esq; who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Henry Longvile, of the county of Northampton, Knt. and left only two daughters. He was knighted by King James the First, and in the 12th of his reign^y was chosen member of parliament for Bridgnorth, and one of the² representatives for the county of Worcester in the 3d of Charles the First; and dying at Holt-castle, was buried Sept. 10, 1641, in a chapel adjoining to the church there.

His eldest son, Henry, succeeded to his estate; who, taking to wife Beatrice, daughter of Sir Richard Newport, of Ighton, in com. Salop, Knt. (who survived him) had, by her, two sons, Henry, and Francis, born Jan. 5, 1643; and one daughter, Diana, born 16 Dec. 1646; and deceasing at Holt-castle, was buried in the chapel there, Dec. 3, 1652. From Francis, the youngest son, is descended William Bromley, of Abberley, in the county of Worcester.

Henry, his eldest son, succeeded him at Holt-castle, and married May 16, 1654, Mercy, daughter of Edward Pytts, of Kieair, in the county of Worcester, Esq; by Mercy his wife, daughter of Sir Samuel Sandys, of Ombersley, in the said county, Knt. by whom he had two sons, Henry, buried at Holt, May 6, 1658, and William, his successor. His wife survived him, and lived to a good old age, and, having married a second husband,

George Walsh, second brother to Joseph Walsh, of Abberley, in the county of Worcester, Esq; was buried at Holt, Aug. 26, 1699. The said Henry Bromley, Esq; represented the county of Worcester in the parliament of 12 Charles II. 1660; and, departing this life at Holt-castle, Sept. 30, was buried Oct. 6, 1670, in the chapel, where a monument is erected to his memory, with the following inscription:

M. S.

Near this placelies interred the body of Henry Bromley, Esq; late lord of this manor. He was a person eminent both for his natural and acquired qualifications in the learned languages; for his great proficiency to the distressed; for his compassionate humanity in his conversation; for his obliging affability; and towards his Prince for his unspotted loyalty.

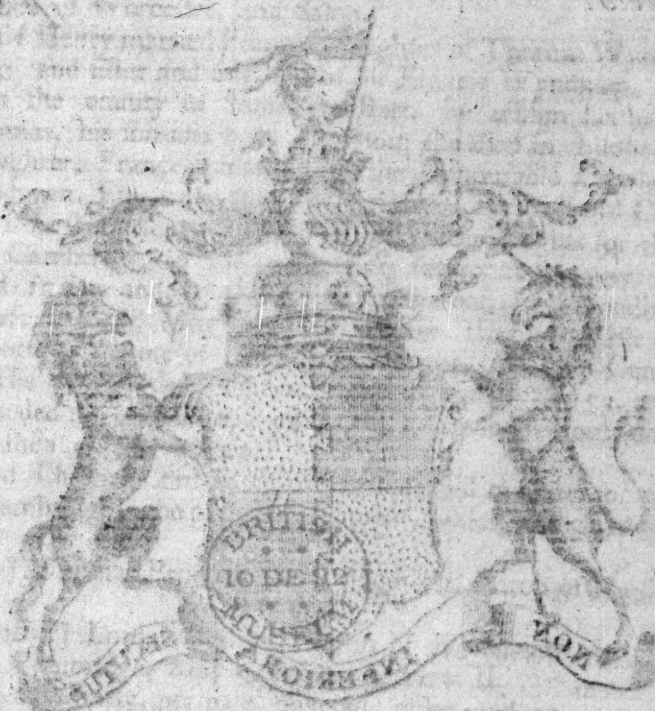
He married Mercy, daughter of Edward Pytts, of Kyer-Wyrd, in this county, who (as a testimony of that tender affection she did bear to her deceased husband) erected this monument, in the year of our Lord, 1683. He changed this life for a better, the 30th of September, anno salutis 1670, ætatis 38.

William, his only surviving son, born June 26, 1656, married Margaret, daughter of Sir Rowland Berkeley, of Cotheridge, in the county of Worcester, Knt. by whom he had two daughters, Mercy and Dorothy. He represented the city of Worcester in the reign of King James the Second, and part of the reign of King William; and served for the county of Worcester the remainder of King William's, and of Queen Anne's reign to his death, being elected in the 2^d parliament that concluded the union of Great Britain. He departed this life at Horseheath, in the county of Cambridge, where he was on a visit, Aug. 5, and was buried in the chapel at Holt, Aug. 16, 1707. Margaret, his wife, died likewise at Horseheath, Aug. 13, aged 50, and was buried at Holt, Aug. 23, the same year.

Mercy, his eldest daughter, was married Aug. 10, 1704, to John, eldest son and heir of John Bromley, of Horseheath-hall, in the county of Cambridge, Esq; then representative of that county; Dorothy, the youngest daughter, was married to John Jennings, of Hayes, in the county of Middlesex, Esq; and died without issue; whereby the whole inheritance in Worcestershire, &c. devolved on John Bromley, and Mercy his wife, who had issue by her a son, Henry, born August 20, 1705, of whom she died in childbed at Holt-castle, Aug. 29, and was buried there September 1, following.

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p. 377.



Bromley Lord Montfort

44.

The said John Bromley, the son, succeeded his father (who died at Horseheath, Oct. 7, 1707, and was buried there) as one of the representatives in parliament for the county of Cambridge, and was elected for that county in four other parliaments, called in 1703, 1710, 1713, 1715, to the time of his decease.

He died of the small-pox at the age of 36 years, and was buried, Nov. 1, 1718, at Horseheath, leaving Henry, his only son, heir to his estate at Horseheath, &c. and, in right of his mother, he was possessed of the estates of the Bromleys of Holt-castle, in the counties of Worcester, and Salop.

The said Henry married Frances, daughter of Thomas Wyndham, Esq; and sister and sole heir of Sir Francis Wyndham, of Trent, in the county of Somerset, Bart. by whom he hath issue Thomas, his son and heir, of whom she died in childbed; and a daughter, Frances, married to the Honourable Charles-Sloan Cadogan, Esq; only son and heir of Charles Lord Cadogan. The said Henry was chosen one of the knights for the county of Cambridge, in the parliaments summoned to meet in 1727, and 1734; and, at the expiration thereof, he was called to the house of peers, May 9, 1741, 14 Geo. II. by the title of Lord Montfort, Baron of Horseheath, in the county of Cambridge. His lordship deceased on the first of January, 1755, and was succeeded in honour and estate by Thomas, his only son and heir, then on his travels.

The said Thomas Lord Montford was elected member for the town of Cambridge in the present parliament, which met 31 May, 1754.

TITLE.] Thomas Bromley, Lord Montfort, Baron of Horseheath.

CREATION.] Lord Montford, Baron of Horseheath, in the county of Cambridge, May 9, 1741, 14 Geo. II.

ARMS.] Quarterly, per pale, dovetall, gules and or.

CREST.] Upon a wreath, a demi-lion rampant, fable, issuing out of a mural crown, or, holding a standard vert, charged with a griffon passant, or, the staff proper, headed, argent.

SUPPORTERS.] On the dexter side an unicorn, cream colour'd, gorged with a ducal coronet, thereto a chain, reflexed over his back, horned and unguled, or. On the sinister side an horse, argent, pelltied, collar'd, dovetail, azure, thereon three lozenges, or.

MOTTO.] NON INFERIORA SECUTUS.

CHIEF SEATS.] Horseheath, in the county of Cambridge, and Holt-castle, in Worcestershire.

F o x, *Lord Ilchester, and Stavordale, &c.*

XLVII. **T**HE first I find of eminency of the name was ^a Thomas Fox, one of the sheriffs of London in 8 Edw. I. 1280. After him was William Fox, who, with Simon de Stanes ^b, were sent, in 8 Edw. III. to treat with Lewis Earl of Flanders, and his subjects, and to settle with the said Earl, all manner of differences and demands, done by them or the King's subjects. And for his expences for forty days, the barons of the exchequer were, by the King's order, dated at Rockingham, 1 April, 1333, to pay him 20 l. In 9 Edw. III. 1334, he ^c was again sent with William de la Pole, John de Causton, and William de Preston, of which the said William Fox to be always one, or by himself, to settle with the said Earl of Flanders, and his subjects, as also the burgomasters, consuls, seabins, and good men of the towns of Bruges, Ghent, and Ipres, all manner of differences and demands between them and the King, or his subjects. And the King, in a letter to the Earl of Flanders, 8 March, 10 Edw. III. recommends ^d this William Fox to him, who was then the sole ambassador employed to him.

In 5 Richard II. 1381, ^e Richard Fox served in parliament, as one of the members for Lestwithiel in Cornwall.

In 11 Hen. IV. John Fox, Esq; ^f with Sir Robert Ogle, and Sir Thomas Grey, Knts. were empowered by the King to meet the Duke of Albany at Haudenstank, on the 17th of June, 1409, to agree on a cessation of arms with the Scots, till All Saints day next following.

In 5 Hen. V. Richard Fox was returned ^g one of the knights for the county of Salop, to the parliament held that year.

In 13 Edw. IV. 1473, John Fox, Esq; ^h with Henry Earl of Northumberland, John bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, and Sir Ralph Graystock, Knt. were commissioners, to treat with those deputed by the king of Scotland, on the 20th of September next, at Aunewick, or some other proper place; and there to consult about settling differences transacted contrary to the truce.

But of the greatest note was Richard Fox, the worthy founder of Corpus Christi college, in the university of Oxford,

^a Stow's Survey of London, p. 545.

^c Ibid. p. 645, 646.

^d Ibid. p. 693.

^f Rymer's Fœdera, vol. 8. p. 639

^h Rymer, vol. 11. p. 786.

^b Rymer's Fœdera, vol. 4. p. 607

^e Willis's Not. Parl. vol. 2. p. 40.

^g Pryn's Brev. Parliam. part 1. p. 76.

a prelate of great learning and of distinguished abilities; I shall therefore give some account of him from records, wherein are several particulars, not mentioned by our historians. He had his education in Magdalen college, in Oxford¹; and his first preferment was prebendary of Bishopston in the church of Salisbury; afterwards, February 1485, 3 Rich. III. he was collated to the prebendary of South Grantham, in the same church, on the resignation of Dr. Christopher Brainbridge. But before the end of that year, detesting the tyranny of King Richard, he went into France, and offered his service to Henry Earl of Richmond, *who received him into his secret familiarity, (as my author^k observes) being a man of great wit, and no less learning.*

When the Earl of Richmond landed in Wales, he came over with him: and after the victory of Bosworth, whereby that Earl attained the crown, by the name of King Henry the Seventh, he was immediately nominated to the bishoprick of Exeter, and called to his privy council with John Morton, bishop of Ely; whom, as the Lord Bacon observes^l, *were vigilant men and secret, and such as kept watch with him almost upon all men else. They had been both versed in his affairs, before he came to the crown, and were partakers of his adverse fortune.*

The King also constituted him lord privy seal^m; and he had, by the King's command, 20 s. per diem allowed to him, to commence from 29 February, as keeper of the privy seal. It is observed by our historiansⁿ, that this high employment was conferred on him by that wise King, from a knowledge of his abilities, having before his accession to the crown offered him his service, and attended on him in France.

In 3 Hen. VII. this bishop of Exeter^o, and Sir Richard Edgecomb, were sent ambassadors to James King of Scotland, for continuing a peace between the two kingdoms; and, being honourably received, concluded a truce for seven years, and at the expiration thereof for seven years more; which was very acceptable to King Henry.

On 8 Oct. 1490, 5 Hen. VIII. the King confiding in the industry, loyalty, foresight, and care^p of Richard Fox, bishop of Exeter, and Thomas Earl of Ormond, commissions them to treat with those deputed by the King of France, about a truce, or cessation of arms. And, on 17 February following, they^q were impowered to treat with Charles King of France, about an alliance and confederacy between the said King, and Maximilian King of the Romans, and Anne dutchess of Brittany;

i Wood's Athenæ Oxon. vol. 1. p. 568. k Hall's Chronicle, in Life of R. III. fol. 476. l Life of King Hen. VII. in Hist. of Eng. vol. 1. p. 582. m Pat. 1 Hen. VII. p. 2. n Hollinshed's Chronicle, p. 750. and Hist. of Engl. vol. 1. p. 508. o Hall's Chronicle, in life of Hen. VII. fol. 11. a. and b. p Rymer's Fœdera, vol. 12. p. 431. q Ibid. p. 435.

as also about a truce, cessation of arms, and free trade, between the Kings of England and France. Likewise, by a commission, on 26 February after^r, they were to treat on certain contracts between Anne Dutches of Britanny and Charles King of France; and about the payment of certain sums of money, owing by her to King Henry, for forces sent into Britanny, for the recovery of her country. On his return, he^r was godfather to the King's second son, Henry, afterwards King of England, by the name of Henry the Eighth. On the 8th of February, 1491, 7 H. VII. he^r was translated to the see of Bath and Wells; being that year, "with Giles Lord Daubeney, in an embassy to Charles the French King, for the conclusion of a peace between the two kingdoms", which they effectually obtained; but not before the next year, 8 Hen. VII. It appears that the bishop attended the King in his expedition into France; who, being with his army near Boulogne, on the sea, 30 October, 1492, he commissioned^x this Richard bishop of Bath and Wells, lord privy seal, and Giles Lord Daubeney, knight of the garter, to treat with those deputed by the King of France; and that articles of peace were signed at Montile, near Turon, 6 November, 1492, the Duke of Bedford, uncle to the King, being conservator thereof..

In 9 Hen. VII. he was translated to the bishoprick of Durham; and, bearing that title, as also lord privy seal^r, was, on the 22d of May that year, commissioned, with Thomas Lord Dacre, to treat with those deputed by the King of Scots, about a peace, truce, &c. between the two Kings, for life, or on such other terms as they should agree on; as also about a free trade.

In 10 Hen. VII. 22 May, 1495, the King reciting, That considering the minority and tender years of Henry, Duke of York, his second son, whom he had appointed warden and general of the marches between England and Scotland^z, he therefore constituted Richard bishop of Durham, Sir William Tyler, Knt. governor of Berwick, John Heyton, of Ford, and two others, wardens of the said marches, viz. the East, West, and Middle marches. And by another commission the^a same year, dated the 23d of June, he was appointed, with Thomas Earl of Surry, Ralph Lord Nevil, and Thomas Lord Dacre, to treat with the King of Scots, about his intermarrying with the Princess Margaret, daughter of King Henry the Seventh. But this marriage did not take effect till the 18th of Henry VII. as I shall hereafter shew.

^r Rymer's Fœdera, vol. 12. p. 436.

^t Leneve's Eccl. Angl. p. 33

^u Antiq. of Exeter, p. 96.

^z Ibid. p. 569.

^a Ibid. p. 572.

^s Izacke's Antiq. of Exon. p. 96.

^u Rymer, vol. 12. p. 481.

^x Rymer, vol. 12. p. 499.

^w Izacke's

^y Ibid. p. 554.

In 11 Hen. VII. he was the ^b first in commission to treat with those deputed by the arch duke of Austria, about a peace and alliance, &c. and, on the conclusion thereof, was, with several other peers of the realm, guarantees on the part of the crown of England.

In 12 H. VII. he was also ^c first in the commission (bearing the title of lord privy seal) with Thomas Earl of Surry, to treat with James King of Scotland, about a marriage between him and Margaret, the King of England's daughter.

In 13 Hen. VII. the Scots taking advantage of the Cornish men's rising in arms under James Lord Audley, they invaded the frontiers of England, wasting the country with fire and sword, and laid siege to the castle of Norham, on the river Tweed, belonging to the bishop of Durham^d. My author observes, that Richard Fox was promoted to the bishoprick of Durham, 'for his singular virtues, and great gravity,' and had well furnished his castle both with men and ammunition, imagining that the Scottish King (as soon as he knew there was civil discord in England) would with all his power harass the borders adjoining to his land. And from time to time advertised the King (then at London) of the Scots motions; so that the Earl of Surry who was then in Yorkshire, raising forces for the defence of the marches; and, receiving an express from the bishop of this invasion, he immediately marched against them. The Scots had divers days assaulted the castle of Norham, and had much damaged it, but were always repulsed; and hearing that the Earl of Surry was within two days journey of them, they raised the siege, and retired into Scotland.

How the Earl pursued them into Scotland, I leave to our historians: but shall observe, that this invasion drew on a truce between England and Scotland; the truce drew on a peace; the peace a marriage; and the marriage the union of the two kingdoms; all which were managed by this Richard Fox, bishop of Durham^e. The Lord Bacon, in his life of King Henry the Seventh, gives a long account of the bishop's negotiations, and of his dexterity and abilities in reconciling the differences between the two crowns; and that the King remitted all to the bishop's discretion.

It appears on record (though not by our historians) that by indenture, dated at Aytoun, 30 September, 1497, 13 Hen. VII. it was agreed and concluded by Richard bishop of Durham, lord privy seal, William Warham, LL. D. master of the rolls, and John Cartington, Esq; ambassadors of England, and those of Scotland, by the interposition of Peter Ayala, prothonitor of

^b Rymer, vol. 12. p. 588, 589.

^c Ibid. p. 635.

^d Hall's Chronicle,

in Life of Hen. VII. p. 43, 44.

^e Hist. of Eng. vol. 2. p. 620, 621.

^f Ry-

mer, vol. 12. p. 673.

the holy see, and ambassador of the King and Queen of Spain, that a truce should be kept between the Kings of England and Scotland, from sun rising, the last day of September, for seven years to come; and the conservators, on the behalf of England, were first the said Richard bishop of Durham, William bishop of Carlisle, Richard Lord Nevil, John Baron of Graystock, Sir Christopher Moresby, Knt. and John Cartington, Esq;

In 14 Hen. VII. on a truce ^a being concluded for the lives of the Kings of England and Scotland, and a year after either of their deceases, by indenture made at Striveling, 12 July, 1499, the bishop of Durham was the first of the five conservators, for the performance thereof, on the part of England.

In 15 Hen. VII. ^b he was elected chancellor of the university of Cambridge; and on the death of Thomas Langton, bishop of Winchester, the same year ^c, he succeeded him in that opulent bishoprick: and, bearing ^k the title, of lord privy seal, had the temporalities thereof restored to him, 17 October, 16 Hen. VII. 1500.

Also in 17 H. VII. ^l bearing the title of lord privy seal, he was commissioned with Henry archbishop of Canterbury, and Thomas Earl of Surry, treasurer of England, to treat with James King of Scotland, or his deputies, about a marriage between him and Margaret, the King's eldest daughter. And a league of friendship being made, by their mediation, with the plenipotentiaries of the King of Scotland, dated at the King's palace of Richmond, 24 January, 1501, ^m the King at Westminster, 31 October, 1502, 18 Hen. VII. confirms the same; and also confirmed the articles of marriage between the King of Scots and Margaret, eldest daughter of the King of England, bearing date 24 January, 1502, 18 Hen. VII. ⁿ concluded by the said Richard bishop of Winchester. From which marriage, and glorious issue, our most gracious Sovereign, King George, enjoys the crown of Great Britain.

In 20 Hen. VII. when Henry Prince of Wales, (after King Henry the Eighth) being then near arrived to maturity of age, and being just at years of consent, protested against ratifying and confirming his contract of marriage with the Lady Catharine, daughter of the King of Spain; the said protestation was read by the prince, and signed by him ^o, before this Richard lord bishop of Winchester, who then sat judge in the cause, in the royal palace of Richmond. Which protestation was produced on King Henry the Eighth's divorce, anno 1529, 21 Hen. VIII. as also the bishop's deposition of what he knew of

^g Rymer, vol. 12. p. 723.

^p 287. ^k Pat. 16 Hen. VII. p. 2. m. 13.

^{vol. 13. p. 30.} ⁿ Ibid. p. 32.

^{of Eng. vol. 2. p. 114, 117.}

^h Leneve's Eccl. Angl. p. 390.

^l Rymer, p. 791.

ⁱ Ibid.

^m Ibid.

^o Lord Herbert's Life of Hen. VIII. in Hist.

it; which was taken by Dr. Woolman, the 5th and 6th of April, 1527, the year before his death, when the bishop was blind of both his eyes, as is set forth therein; and is at large inserted in Lord Bacon's Life of King Henry the Seventh.

In 21 Hen. VII. 1505, the King, confiding ^p in the loyalty, industry, foresight, and care, of William archbishop of Canterbury, Richard Fox, bishop of Winchester, and two others, commissioned them to treat with Philip King of Castile, about reconciling the differences (relating to trade) arisen between the merchants of the respective nations.

In 23 Hen. VII. being also stiled bishop of Winchester, and lord privy seal ^q, he was commissioned, with Thomas Earl of Surry, lord treasurer, Thomas Dockwra, Prior of St. John's at Jerusalem, Nicholas West, LL. D. and Sir Gilbert Talbot, Knt. deputy of Calais, to treat with Maximilian King of the Romans, about a marriage between Lady Mary, the King of England's third daughter, and the Prince of Spain. And by another ^r commission, of the same date, they were to treat with the King of the Romans, on the behalf of the Prince of Spain, about an alliance and treaty of friendship. He was afterwards present ^s with the King in the palace at Richmond, 7 December, 1508, 24 Hen. VII. when John de Berghis, chamberlain of the emperor Maximilian, and knight of the golden fleece, as proxy to Charles Prince of Spain, married the said Lady Mary.

That King, on his death-bed, also appointed him ^t one of his executors; and ^v he was in as great favour with his successor, King Henry the Eighth.

On his accession to the crown, he was both secretary and lord privy seal; also ^w one of the able counsellors, selected (out of those his father most trusted) by the Countess of Richmond, his grandmother, (a virtuous, prudent lady) for managing the weighty affairs of the kingdom: and the Lord Herbert observes ^x, 'That, when the King followed their advice, fewer errors were committed, than when all things were swayed by his own arbitrement.'

The same author tells us, 'That the ^y bishop was an old and intimate counsellor to King Henry the Seventh, and knew all the mysteries of State; and that he, and the Earl of Surry, lord treasurer, bore the greatest sway in the council.' In another place he says of him, that this ^z bishop was the chief raiser and founder of cardinal Wolsey; and that being made principal secretary, and privy seal, he became not only an able but potent minister of state: and proceeding to give an account of the intro-

^p Rymer, vol. 13. p. 140 ^q Ibid. p. 175. ^r Ibid. p. 198. ^s Ibid.
^v l. 12. p. 236, 237. ^t Ibid. p. 333. ^u Izacke's Antiq. of Exeter, p. 96.
^w Herbert's Life of Hen. VIII. in the Compl. Hist. of Eng. vol. 2. p. 2. ^x Ibid.
^y Ibid p. 4. ^z Ibid. . 14.

duction of Wolley, says, ' That the bishop having difference
 ' with the lord treasurer, Thomas Earl of Surry, a nobleman of
 ' great courage and experience in affairs, he stood not secure.
 ' They had often been reconciled by the King, who not only
 ' best knew, but often suffered most from their opposition. Yet
 ' as the wiping out of blots sometimes make them greater, so
 ' satisfaction for injuries seldom expiate them totally, but that
 ' some impression remains. Therefore they stood still at a dis-
 ' tance; in which condition, yet they wanted not their advan-
 ' tages on either side. The bishop had abundant matter to sug-
 ' gest; the huge treasure, which Henry the Seventh left, being
 ' so exhausted, that it was now almost consumed: whilst the
 ' lord treasurer, in disposing of this young King's bounty, so or-
 ' dered business, as in facilitating dispatches, he got him many
 ' friends and followers. The lord treasurer, on the other side,
 ' said, that, nothing being done without the King's special order,
 ' it was through envy only the bishop thus opposed him. In
 ' these terms then they stood still, without almost concurring in
 ' any thing, but in excluding all others from gaining on the King's
 ' disposition; which yet they did not so much by mutual consent,
 ' as by diminishing, in their turns, every body else, that was
 ' extraordinary in his good opinion. At last the bishop, thinking
 ' how to better his party, brought in Thomas Wolley; to
 ' which purpose also Sir Thomas Lovell, Knt. and master of the
 ' wards, assisted him.'

However, it is evident from our records, that he was at the head
 of the King's affairs in that reign. In 1 Hen. VIII. ² he was
 specially commissioned, with Thomas bishop of Durham, and
 Thomas Earl of Surry, lord treasurer, in behalf of the King,
 and his confederates and allies, (viz. Pope Julius the Second,
 Maximilian Emperor of the Romans, the Kings of Arragon,
 Hungary, Denmark, Scotland, Bohemia, and Portugal, Charles
 Prince of Castile, the Dukes of Cleves and Juliers, their heirs and
 successors, the bishop of Trier, and the commonalty and society
 of the Hanse Almain) to treat with the ambassadors of Lewis
 the French King, and his confederates, concerning the peace,
 &c. which was signed at London, 23 March, 1509. And
 among the guarantees, on the part of England, was the said
 Richard Fox, bishop of Winchester, privy seal.

In 9 Hen. VIII. being one of the executors of King Henry the
 Seventh, the King grants to ^a them the site of the manor of the
 Savoy, or a certain place, or piece of ground, called the Savoy,
 late part of the dutchy of Lancaster, lying in the parishes of St.
 Clement's Danes and St. Mary le Strand, in Middlesex, the
 ground and mansion of the bishop of Worcester to the East,

and the ground of the bishop of Carlisle to the West, the river Thames South, and the highway leading from Strand-crofs to Charing-crofs, North. To hold to them, their heirs and assigns, for ever, in order to erect and found an hospital on the said place; to consist of one master and four chaplains, secular, dedicated to the honour of Jesus Christ, St. Mary the Virgin, and St. John Baptist, to pray for the good state of the said King Henry the Eighth, and Catharine his wife, while living, and for their souls after their departure; and more especially for the souls of the late King Henry the Seventh, Elizabeth his consort, and Prince Arthur. Subject to such statutes, as shall be made by the said executors and founders.

That the said hospital so erected, be called The hospital of Henry the Seventh, late King of England, of the Savoy. And that the master and chaplains be stiled, The master and chaplains of the said hospital, &c. That they be a body corporate, have power by law to purchase lands, &c. notwithstanding the statute of Mortmain.

In 1513, when the King embarked for France, the bishop of Winchester sent a chosen band of men to the army, which for the most part composed the rear-guard, and was commanded by Sir William Compton, Knt. then in great favour with the King. The bishop also waited on the King in that expedition, and, with the marquis of Dorset, were the two on the part of their Sovereign, who concluded a treaty with Maximilian the emperor, not to relinquish the war without mutual consent; to which the pope, Prince Charles of Spain, the Arch Duke, the Duke of Milan, the Swiss, and the Florentines, were to be invited: which league was signed by them at Lisle, 17 October, after the taking of Tournay.

The year after, Prince Charles of Spain having broken two articles of the treaty with the Princess Mary, the King's sister; one whereof was, that, when he came to 14 years of age, he should send a proxy into England, to contract the Princess, per verba de præsenti; the other, that, at a day appointed, he should come to Calais to espouse her: and our ambassadors finding nothing but delay and irresolution for the rest; the King would no longer omit to give orders, that his sister should not be so slighted: Whereupon, in the King's manor house of Wansted, 30 July, 1514, 6 Hen. VIII. in the presence of this Bishop of Winchester, Thomas Duke of Norfolk, Charles Duke of Suffolk, Charles Earl of Worcester, Thomas Bishop of Durham, and Sir Ralph Verney, Knt. her chief chamberlain, the Princess openly and publicly declared:

That at her own accord, and by no person's instigation, she sent for the before-mentioned persons.

c Herbert's Life of H. VIII. aforesaid. p. 16. Federa, vol. 13. p. 409, and following.

d Ibid, p. 17.

e Rymer's

‘ That although articles of marriage were agreed between herself, and Charles Prince of Castile: nevertheless she understood, that certain articles made on the part of the said prince were not observed; and among others, that he, within 40 days after he arrived at the age of 14 years, should send his proxy to espouse her, which he had neglected; the relations and counsellors, attending near his person, by false insinuations, having diverted him from the said match.

‘ Wherefore she declared, she never bent her affections towards him, and, especially considering his tender years, was willing to go back from the said contract.

‘ And having gained this opportunity, without any deceit, impulse, or fear, renounces the same: and in word and mind, declares herself at liberty; and requests the before-mentioned nobles to signify it to her brother, the King of England.’

Whereupon, August 2, 1514, 6 Hen. VIII. the King reciting, that a peace and alliance having been concluded, by the intercession of Pope Leo the Tenth, between himself and Lewis King of France; who, for the more effectual keeping of the same, had desired Mary his sister in marriage^f: Therefore the King, confiding in the industry, loyalty, and probity of Thomas Duke of Norfolk, treasurer and marshal of England, Richard Bishop of Winchester, and Thomas bishop of Lincoln, commissions them to treat with the French King, about the said marriage.

And at Greenwich, 13 August following^g, Lewis d’Orleans, Duke of Longueville, as proxy for Lewis King of France, married her in the presence of William Archbishop of Canterbury, this Richard bishop of Winchester, lord privy seal, and others.

But the said Lewis the Twelfth, being aged and infirm^h, died January the first, 1515, after about 80 days possession of his Queen, rather than enjoying of her, leaving Francis de Valois his heir. And thereupon the bishop of Winchester, 4 April, 1515, was commissionedⁱ to treat with the said Francis, the French King, about an alliance and free trade; and more especially about the treaty concluded the seventh of August last at London, with the ambassadors of Lewis King of France, deceased; and to alter and add thereto, as shall seem best.

This was the last publick employment the good bishop was in; for soon after, he, with William Warham, archbishop of Canterbury, and Thomas Duke of Norfolk, being offended at the insolence of Cardinal Wolsey, craved leave to retire^k. And Bishop Fox desired this only of the King, ‘ That he would not suffer the servant to be greater than his master.’ The King answered, ‘ That it should be his care, that those who were

^f Rymer’s *Fœdera*, vol. 3. p. 426.
p. 22.

ⁱ Rymer, as before, p. 486.

^g *Ibid.* p. 432.

^h Herbert, as before,

^k Herbert, as before, p. 24.

his

‘his subjects, should obey and not command.’ However, before the end of the next year, 1516, Maximilian the Emperor, representing to our King the danger and the power of France, by the acquisition of the Milaneze, and desiring the King’s assistance in behalf of Sforza, Duke of Milan, against Francis; of which there was some hope secretly given by Wolsey; the King, in so great a cause, would not come to any resolution, till he had advised with the most ancient and wisest of his counsellors, as my author observes¹. Therefore recalling Warham, this bishop of Fox, the Duke of Norfolk, and Lovell, he demanded their opinions in full council. Wolsey, speaking first, advised the assisting of Maximilian, and was seconded by Thomas Bishop of Durham. The other council made a full answer to them, which may be seen in my author before-mentioned; and I shall only take notice, that the King inclined to Wolsey’s opinion. He afterwards retired to his bishoprick of Winchester, and^m performed many acts of piety and charity. He was a great favourer and encourager of learning, and, for the furthering thereof, founded and built Corpus Christi college, in the university of Oxford; and also a free grammar school at Grantham in Lincolnshire, and another at Taunton in Somersetshire. He waxed blind in his latter days (as before was observed) and dying in his palace at Winchester, 2 February, 1528, (20 Henry VIII.) was honourably buried in his own cathedral, on the South side of the high altar, now called Fox’s Chapelⁿ. It was this bishop who covered the choir of Winchester, the presbytery, and the isles adjoining, with a fair vault of stone, in which his arms are cut in several places. He also new glazed the windows of all that part of the church, and gave it that beauty, in which it appears at this time. There is also a very high skreen, or partition of stone, full of antique carving, and niches, where statues stood, likewise the work o this bishop; who also caused to be made that fine partition wall (on each side of the altar there) which composes the two sides of the presbytery, that separate it from the North and South isles. On the top are placed three shrines, or chests, finely carved, painted, and gilded, with a crown upon each, in which are deposited the bones of several of the West-Saxon Kings, bishops, and some later princes, which had been buried in divers parts of the church, and were carefully collected and preserved, with honourable mention of their names on each shrine, in letters of gold, by this Richard Fox, bishop of Winchester.

I have industriously endeavoured to trace the descent of this great man, but my searches have been ineffectual, no account of him being in the office of arms; and his last will and testament (by which I might have discovered his kindred) is not in

¹ Herbert, p. 24.

^m Wood’s *Athenæ Oxon.* p. 569.

Gale’s

History and Antiquities of Winchester Cathedral, p. 27, 28.

the prerogative court of Canterbury, though some of his predecessors, and successors, are to be seen there. However, I hope it will be allowed, that he deserves what has been said of him; and it appears that several very eminent persons, of the name of Fox, were living in every age.

Richard Fox^o, of Bereford St. Michael, (Dorsetshire) makes his will, the last of May, 1502, the probate whereof bears date 7 July, 1502, 10 Hen. VII. He orders his body to be buried in the parish-church of Bereford aforesaid, to which he was a benefactor, bequeathing several ornaments thereto, and six torches. Also to the light of St. Cross, in the said church, 6 s. 8d. To the light of St. Catharine there, 6 s. 8d. To the light of St. Erasme, 3 s. 4d. To the light of our Lady, 6 s. 8d. And for the buying a patiser, for the said church, 20 s.

He further bequeaths to the guild of Dodynton, 20 s. To the buying a bell for the church of Dodynton, 12 l. To the light of our Lady of Pity, in the same church, 6 s. 8d. He was also a benefactor to the churches of Westcot-Bauton, North-Bauton, Bloxham, and Newenton.

He bequeaths to Agnes his wife, his house at Bloxham, during her life; and all his goods and chattels to be divided into three parts, whereof Agnes his wife to have one, and Michael and Catharine, his children by her, to have the other two. He bequeaths to Richard his son, his place at Dodynton, and all furniture, &c. belonging thereto, with several pieces of plate, and all his lands in Dodynton, Bauton, Elbury, and other places, to him and the heirs of his body. The said Richard to find a priest for five years, to pray for his soul, and to allow 4 l. for an oblite, to be kept once a year at Dodynton, for ten years; 40 s. to priests and clerks, and the other 40 s. to poor people. The residue of his goods and chattels to be put into a stock, for the benefit of his children, Alexander and Alice, by Richard his son and heir, and John Bustard.

Of the county of Somerset, in the same age, was John Fox, senior, as he writes himself in his ^p last will and testament, bearing date 13 April, 1503, 19 H. VII. (and the probate thereof 5 July following) made in the inner cloister of the church of the blessed Virgin Mary of Wytham in Selwood, of the order of Carthusians; and bequeaths thereto 40 s. and to the principal house of Carthusians in France 6 s. 8d. He was also a benefactor to the cathedral church of Wells, and to the churches of Farey and Estharxstre. He bequeathed to Christian, wife of his son, Robert Fox, his scarlet gown, and to William Palmer his gown of russet. The residue of his estate, goods, and chattels, he leaves to his sons, Thomas, and Robert Fox, whom he con-

• Ex Registr. Blaymir quire 15. in Cur. Prærog. Cantuar.

p Ibid. quire 29.

stitutes his executors, to dispose for his soul, as they shall see expedient.

John Fox makes his will ^q 8 March, 1504, (the probate whereof is dated 2 May following) and orders his body to be buried in the parish-church of Hiwish, to which he was a benefactor; as also to his mother church of Wells. He bequeathed his fortune between Agnes his wife, Richard Fox, and John, his sons; Susan, Joan, and Alice, his daughters; and constitutes Agnes his wife sole executor.

Robert Fox^r, writing himself of Stepulaston, made his will the third of January, 1503, (the probate whereof is dated 8 March following) and ordered his body to be buried in the church of Stepulaston, and bequeathed to the repairs thereof 3l. 5s. 8d. and 6s. 8d. to his mother church of Sarum; and to the reparation of the highways 20s. and to his curate 20s. He bequeathed to Eleanor his wife 40l. and all her goods and chattels to be restored to her. He leaves a legacy to his brother, Nicholas Fox, and constitutes his brother, William Fox, sole executor, and bequeaths to him the residue of his goods, chattels, &c.

Agnes Fox, of East-Dean in Hampshire, widow, makes her will ^r 14 May, 1593, whereof the probate bears date 28 April, 1596. She orders her body to be buried in the church yard of Lockerlie in Hampshire; and was a benefactor to the Trinity church of Winchester, East-Dene church, and Lockerlie. She bequeaths to George Fox, her son, all her horse, with harness, carts, and ploughs, and all her copse wood, with eight acres of land. To Alexander Fox, her son, the half of her great wood; and to Stephen Fox, her son, the other half of her great wood. The residue of her goods, chattels, and estate, she bequeaths to Stephen Fox, and Thomas Fox, her sons, and constitutes them her executors; and the probate shews that they administered.

By these and other wills, it appears, that families of the name of Fox were resident in Dorsetshire, Somersetshire, Wiltshire, and Hampshire.

His lordship's grandfather^t, William Fox, (probably the son of Stephen Fox) was of Farley in Wiltshire, where he had a competent fortune, and brought up his sons agreeable thereto. He had to wife ^v Elizabeth, daughter to Thomas Pavey, of Plaitford in Wiltshire, by whom he had issue ^w a daughter, Margaret, baptized at Pitton, 3 July, 1616; Walter Fox, baptized at Pitton, 30 July, 1618, who died without issue; William Fox, baptized 14 May, 1620, who also died

^q Ex Registr. Blaymir. præd. quire 29.

^r Ex Registr. Drake, num. 37. quire 27. in the prerogative court of Canterbury.

^t Lib. de Benefactors, MS. not. S. 1. in Offic. Arm.

^u Ibid.

^w Ex Registr.

Eapl. de Pitton.

unmarried; as did Richard, another son, baptized May 26, 1627. So that the said William Fox, deceasing in October, 1652, left issue only two sons, John, and Stephen Fox, ancestor to the present Lord Ilchester.

John Fox, Esq; the eldest son, took up arms for King Charles the First; and when King Charles the Second came into England from Scotland, he immediately repaired to him; and escaping from the battle of Worcester, fought in September, 1651, he returned to Farley, to his father's: but soon after retired into France, where he lived till the restoration of King Charles, and then was made clerk of the acatry to his household*. He was seated at Averbury in Wiltshire, and by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Henry Smart, of Plymouth in Devonshire, had issue John Fox, his only son, 32 years old, 14 June, 1672, (who left issue an only son, Stephen Fox, Esq; who died unmarried about 1699) and four daughters; Mary, wife of Edward Thorneborow, son and heir of Sir Edward Thorneborow; Elizabeth, married to Thomas Dunkley, closet-keeper to King Charles the Second; Margaret, wedded to Sackville Whittle, one of his Majesty's surgeons; and Jane, the wife of Richard Ridge, of Portsmouth, who had issue by her Thomas Ridge, Esq;

Sir Stephen Fox, the youngest son, was born at Farley in Wiltshire, the 27th of March, 1627, and, having a liberal education, his proficiency in learning, and solid judgment, was conspicuous in his youth. John Fox, his elder brother, escaping from the battle of Worcester, (as before-mentioned) his brother, Stephen Fox, went with him from Farley to Paris, being then in the 24th year of his age. On his arrival there, he was (as Lord Clarendon relates†) entertained by Henry Lord Percy, then lord chamberlain of the King's household: and about the latter end of the year 1652, 'on the remove of his Majesty from Paris, the charge of governing the expences of his family, and of payment of the wages of the servants, and issuing of all moneys, as well in journeys, as when the court resided any where, was committed (as the noble author recites) to Mr. Stephen Fox, who was well qualified with languages, and all other parts of clerkship, honesty, and discretion, as was necessary for such a trust; and indeed, his great industry, modesty, and prudence, did very much contribute to the bringing the family, which for so many years had been under no government, into very good order; by which his Majesty, in the pinching straits of his condition, enjoyed very much ease, from the time he left Paris.'

It is certain Mr. Fox discharged his trust with great fidelity, which appeared so visibly to the King, that he was actually sworn cofferer of his household; but, on the restoration, never

* Lib. de Benefact. MS. not. S. 1. p. 70. in Offic. Arm. Rebellion, 8vo. vol. 6. p. 537.

† Hist. of the

obtained that office, (Mr. William Ashburnham producing a reversionary grant from King Charles the First.) And in consideration of his good and faithful services, Sir Edward Walker, then garter principal King of arms, by his Majesty's command, granted to him and his heirs, an honourable augmentation to his arms, out of the royal ensigns and devices, viz. in a canton azure, a fleur de lis, or; as by a special instrument, under his hand and seal, appeareth, dated at Brussels, November 23, 1658.

When his Majesty took up his residence for some time at Cologne, her royal highness his sister, Princess of Orange, making a visit to him, was so surprizingly affected with Mr. Fox's conduct, in the management of the whole course of her entertainment, that she shewed him very particular marks of her esteem, and presented him with a diamond ring of value. She also recommended him to her royal brother, as the most grateful messenger he could send to her on any emergent occasion; and his Majesty knew so well his prudence and conduct, that he employed him in several important dispatches to the princess, as also to persons of the greatest note in Holland; and his negotiations had that weight and success, as to procure frequent supplies of money, to the value of 10000 l. per annum, constantly paid, till his Majesty's return into England.

During the King's exile, he likewise kept a correspondence with the royalists in England, and had such intelligence, that he received the news of Oliver Cromwell's death six hours before it reached Brussels, and imparted it to the King, whilst he was playing at tennis with the Arch Duke Leopold, Don John, and other Spanish grandees. The King thenceforward employed Mr. Fox on messages from the Netherlands to England, as one the royal party confided in.

That he married his first lady, Elizabeth, only surviving child of Mr. William Whittle, of Lancashire, before he went abroad, is certain; for Stephen, his eldest son, was born and buried in France.

When the King came to Breda, on the invitation of the States General, being desired to make a publick entry into their provinces, Mr. Fox, jointly with Sir Edward Walker, garter king of arms, were sent to the Hague, to adjust the ceremonies of his Majesty's reception there.

After the King's happy return to his dominions, his faithful services were immediately rewarded, being made first clerk of the green cloth, on the settlement of the King's household, the Duke of Ormond, lord high steward, having a great esteem for him, and desirous of leaving the management thereof to one

he knew so well experienced in it. And it was universally acknowledged, that his conduct was with the same integrity and regularity at home, as it had been abroad. Also the same year (1660) on that wild insurrection of Venner, and the fifth-monarchy-men, the King being advised not to be without guards, two regiments were raised, and Mr. Fox was appointed paymaster of them. And afterwards other forces being raised, on the war with the Dutch, he was constituted paymaster-general of all his Majesty's forces in England. By which title, as also first clerk of the green cloth, I find ^a him among the benefactors to the building of the college of arms, after the fire of London.

The just profits of those two offices enabled him to provide for his family, and exercise those acts of generosity and charity, which in the course of his whole life he gave such extensive and uncommon instances of. His disposition to all that had any claim to his assistance, and that diffusive charity which was visible in him to the last of his life, begun with the increase of his fortune; at an age when most are inclined to pleasures, and at the time when the court was in the greatest gaiety. His first regard was to the place of his birth, for at Farley he built the church at his own charge; and in 1678 built and founded there an hospital, for six old men, and six old women; a neat building, with a chapel in it, and handsome lodgings for a chaplain, who resides there, and hath the title of warden of the hospital. This he endowed with 188 l. per annum; and there is likewise a charity-school, wherein are taught six boys, and six girls, all at his sole charge. He also built an hospital at Brome in Suffolk; and another at Ashby in Northamptonshire.

In the North part of Wiltshire, he built a chancel intirely new, where he was not at all concerned in the tythes, but the rector being unable, it moved him to build it. He likewise built the church of Culford in Suffolk; and pewed the body of the cathedral church of Sarum, in a manner suitable to the neatness of that church, to which he was many other ways a great benefactor.

These are lasting monuments of his piety and generosity; but his whole life was full of good works of all kinds, to the glory of God, the honour of the kingdom, the benefit of the publick, and the relief of the poor of all sorts ^b. He was the first projector of the noble design of Chelsea hospital, and contributed to the expence of it above 13000 l. His motive to it was known from his own words: he said, *He could not bear to see the common soldiers, who had spent their strength in our service, to beg*

^a Lib. de Benefact. MS. S. 1. p. 71. in Offic. Arm.

^b Vide the Sermon at his Funeral by Mr. Eyre, canon-residentary of the church of Sarum.

at our doors. He therefore did what he could, to remove such a scandal from the kingdom. He first purchased some grounds near the old college at Chelsea, which had been escheated to the crown in the reign of King James the First; and which that monarch designed for the residence and maintenance of protestant divines, to be employed in defence of the reformation against all opposers: and on these grounds the present college is erected. In memory of which publick benefaction, his name is transmitted to posterity, in a fine prospect and description of Chelsea college, by Mr. Inghish, then comptroller of the works thereof, inscribed to the Right Honourable Sir Stephen Fox, the Earl of Ranelagh, and Sir Christopher Wren, with their several coats of arms.

I shall now proceed to treat of the publick employments and honours conferred on him. King Charles the Second, to distinguish so valuable a servant, knighted him, July 1, 1665. And as he had been in the intimacy and confidence of the famous George Monk, Duke of Albemarle, he paid a respect to his memory, at the pompous and publick funeral of his Grace, the 30th of April, 1670^c, being the first assistant in bearing the royal standard. Also, when the effigy was taken out of the open chariot at the West door of Westminster-abbey, and carried under a canopy to be placed in a mausoleum there, Sir^d Stephen was the first of the six knights, supporters of that canopy.

In 1679 he was constituted^e one of the lords commissioners of the treasury; in which place he was thought so very serviceable, that he was kept in it (through divers changes) longer than could ever be said of any man but himself; being continued, without intermission, in all commissions, except that when the Earl of Rochester was lord treasurer in 1685, till he chose to retire from publick business.

In the same year, 1679^f, the King appointed him first commissioner in the office of master of the horse, in conjunction with Sir Richard Mason, Sir Nicholas Armorer, Thomas Windham, and Roger Pope, Esqrs.

In 1681, the Prince of Orange, after his marriage, coming over to visit the English court, came post from Margate to Whitehall, July 23; and the King being then at Windsor, the Prince made his first visit^g to Sir Stephen Fox, and did him the honour of dining with him the same day, and in the evening waited on his Majesty at Windsor.

On his being in the treasury, and supplying the place of master of the horse, his son, Charles Fox, Esq; and Nicholas

^c Funeral of the Duke of Albemarle, p. 19. ^d Ibid. p. 25. ^e Life of King Charles II. in Hist. of Engl. fol. vol. 3. p. 368. ^f Chamberlain's State of Eng. in List of Officers, anno 1679. ^g Hist. of Engl. vol. 3. p. 352.

Johnson, Esq; ^h were, on 26 December, 1679, constituted joint paymaster of the forces; but he dying in 1682, Sir Stephen, by his interest, got it solely conferred on ⁱ his son, Charles Fox, Esq; though he was then but in the 23d year of his age. And on 18 February, 1684, Sir Stephen was made sole commissioner for master of the horse.

On the accession of King James to the throne, that Prince is said to court him to change his religion; but he could not be persuaded to depart from those principles he was brought up in. However, the King continued him first clerk of the green cloth, and, on the dismissal of the Earl of Rochester from being lord treasurer, constituted him ^a one of the commissioners of his treasury, with John Lord Bellasis, Sidney Lord Godolphin, Henry Lord Dover, and Sir John Ernley, chancellor of the exchequer.

But when King James, by his endeavours to subvert and extirpate the protestant religion, and the laws and liberties of the kingdom, whereby it was justly apprehended there could be no safety in his government, Sir Stephen then came heartily into the revolution, and concurred in that vote of the convention, whereof he was a member, declaring, *That popery was inconsistent with the English constitution; and therefore all papists should be for ever excluded from the succession to the crown of England.* To which the house of peers agreed.

On the 19th of March, 1689¹, he was again constituted one of the lords commissioners of the treasury: and was continued in the several changes of that commission, till he retired from publick business, in 1701.

In 1692, when King James was come to La-Hogue, with a considerable army to invade England, he sent over a very formal declaration, promising pardon to all that should return to their duty; but by name ^m excepted Sir Stephen Fox, with several noble peers, &c. This invasion was prevented by admiral Ruffel's beating the French fleet.

Sir Stephen was elected to the first parliament called by King Charles the Second, for the city of Salisbury, near to which he was born; and, except some voluntary omissions, he was a member of parliament to the day of his death. In the 31st of King Charles the Second, the city of Westminster ^a chose him one of their representatives; as, also in the seventh year of King William the Third. To give an account of his honourable conduct in parliament would be tedious; yet it is not to be doubted, but his sentiments were consonant to what he ever professed to have at heart, the true interest of his country.

^h Hist. of Engl. vol. 3. p. 368. ⁱ Ibid. p. 396. ^k Ibid. p. 451. ^l Ibid. p. 587, 610, 663. ^m Ibid. p. 639. ⁿ Stow's Survey in 2d Appendix, p. 10.

He was a strenuous assertor of the integrity of the Earl of Clarendon, and voted against his impeachment, though he was in a manner commanded by the King to act a contrary part; which is more particularly specified in the histories of England, wrote by Dr. Echard, and Mr. Rapin. It was the singular happiness of Sir Stephen Fox, to have the universal good-will and esteem of all parties, of which a very full testimony was shewn a little before his death. His son, Mr. Fox, deceasing, who had been representative for the city of Salisbury in several parliaments, among the circumstances of his affliction he thought himself deprived of the satisfaction he long had, in serving in his own person, or his son's, for that city; being born near to it, and ever retained a particular kindness thereto. This prevailed on him to resume the taking his seat in parliament again, at a time when our divisions were at a great height; and he was unanimously chosen to sit in the last parliament called by Queen Anne, and in the first parliament called by our late Sovereign, King George, being then in the 87th year of his age. And he was often seen to attend the house, as if not his life only, but his youth had been extended to that length. He had the comfort and happiness, to the conclusion of his life, not to be afflicted with any of the infirmities of old age, which could make him the least burthensome either to himself, his friends, or his servants. 'It must be owned, wisdom doth not bestow the same happiness to every one that findeth her, but distributes to them their portion in a very different measure, with more reason than we are able to discern.' Her bounty to him was as if she emptied both her hands, and held back nothing from him. He had the blessing of her right-hand in the length of his days; and he had those of her left-hand, in his riches and honour; few having been known, by their own industry, to have got the like, with so clear a character, and to carry a good name, like his, to the grave. He wanted nothing that could contribute to so singular a happiness. He had many virtues that were a guard to his character; as the general civility and courtesy he used to all men; which was the effect not of his good breeding only, but of his good-will to all men: and much of that was to be seen in his countenance; it shone in that degree, in which men naturally speak truth. There was a great deal of sincerity appeared in all his professions of kindness to his friends, which was mightily confirmed by the readiness that was ever found in him to answer those professions by real services, to any who could have the least pretence to ask a favour of him: and always gave such satisfaction, that he justly deserved the character, which hath been allowed to one man in power in the world before, that no man ever came from him dissatisfied.

Among his many virtues, which in so peculiar a manner endeared him to all men, and will endear his memory to all posterity, was his charity, which was unconfined; it was seen to be as general as the wants of the poor, and will be seen for ever in his settled charities, in the several counties where he had any concern; and of which some account is before given: and it is no less remarkable, that he had the heart to do them all in his life-time. He shewed a special regard, and more generous kindness, to all that could claim the benefit of relation to him: to them he was so liberal, in many and various instances, as we very rarely meet with.

As a husband, a parent, and a master; they who saw the religious and prudent government in his family, his own exemplary piety, strict temperance in the great abundance of his fortune, and of his hospitality; the sweetness and cheerfulness of his temper, which he ever had, like his health, with little or no interruption; they all knew his value, and were highly sensible of their happiness in him, and their loss of him. And he was no less happy in his family. His first lady was in herself no small addition to the felicity of his life, having many excellent virtues, particularly the like bountiful disposition to join with his. He was likewise as happy in his second lady, who survived him, and was a great blessing to him, as well for her agreeable temper, prudence, and conduct, as that he had by her heirs, whereby his name may be continued to after ages; and have given strong presages of inheriting his virtues.

He made his last will and testament^o, when he was aged eighty-eight years, in full health and memory, as is therein mentioned. And his sanity of mind appears, by the prudent disposition he made of his fortune. He was thoughtful of all his relations, and friends; and the day before he made his will, he settled the most part of his estate on trustees, for the benefit of his sons, during their minorities; which he confirmed by his said will and testament, dated the 25th of May, 2 Geo. I. 1716; but signed, sealed, and delivered, on the sixth of August following: which is likewise a proof of his mature deliberation in the making of it.

He first recites, That by indentures of lease and release, bearing date the 22d and 23d of January, 1688, he had charged his manor and lands in Maddington in Wiltshire, with an annual rent of 40 l. payable to the vicar or minister of the church of Maddington: also with an annual rent of 188 l. for the endowment of an hospital built at Farley. And by deed,

^o From the Register intitled Fox, number 552, in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

bearing date the day before his will, he charges his said manor of Madington, with 20 l. more, to be paid to the vicar of Madington.

His next care was, in leaving a handsome support to Dame Christian Fox, his wife, with all his furniture, plate, pictures, &c. at his lodgings in Whitehall; constituting her sole executrix of his will, and also guardian of his sons and daughter, during their respective minorities. Greatly (as his own words are) *confiding in her care and prudent management, of which I have had ample experience.* He further recites: 'And I intreat and desire my good friend, Francis Gwynne, Esq; my grandson, William Gore, Esq; my faithful friend, John Ward, and my faithful servant, Richard Miller, to see my will performed, and be assisting to my wife, in the execution thereof, and performance of the trust which I with great satisfaction repose in her. And in case of her death, I constitute and appoint my said trustees, Francis Gwynne, William Gore, John Ward, and Richard Miller, and the survivors of them, to be guardians of my said children, and their estates, during their respective minorities. And for the greater ease of my executrix and trustees, I have caused an account, or state of my debts and credits, to be drawn up in writing, and have examined and signed the same.'

The prudent settlement of his estate, and the several legacies he left to his relations, and all who had served him in any special manner, are too long to be recited here; but I cannot forbear observing, that his unbounded charity ceased only with his life. He bequeathed by his will, to the poor of St. Martin's in the Fields, 20 l. being his usual yearly allowance. To the poor of the chapel in Westminster 20 l. to be distributed by George Lord Bishop of Bristol, or the minister for the time being, officiating in the chapel. To the poor of Chiswick in Middlesex 40 l. To the poor of the city of Salisbury 30 l. and to the poor of the close there 10 l. To the poor of Cricklade in Wiltshire 20 l. To the poor of Farley, and Pitton, in the said county, 20 l. To the poor of Grimsted, Plaitford, and Whaddon, in the said county, 10 l. And 8 l. to the poor at Farley, to be distributed at the discretion of his executrix.

On the conclusion of his will, he makes this recital; 'And I desire Mr. Thomas Gibson, who hath been assistant, and very useful to me, in my concerns in his way, may likewise be so to my executrix and trustees. And as a testimony of my satisfaction in his past services, I give him 50 l.' And lastly, 'revoking all trusts and limitations, &c. by former wills, he declares this is his last, &c.'

Having built a house at Chiswick in Middlesex, he chiefly resided there till his death, which happened without any approaching

ing warning of sickness, in the 80th year of his age, on Sunday the 28th of October, 1716; and, on the 7th of November following, he was buried in the church of Farley in Wiltshire, a new structure he had built from the ground, and endowed the vicarage.

His first lady (as is already said) was Elizabeth, who had in 1694 a confirmation from Sir Thomas St. George, garter king of arms, of the coat armour, that was found to belong to the family of Whittle, viz. Gules, a cheveron ermine, fimbriated, between three talbotts heads erased, or. And she is therein said to be the only surviving child of Mr. William Whittle, of Lancashire. She died in 1696, and was buried at Farley, the 20th of August, that year. Sir Stephen had issue by her a son, Stephen, born and buried in France^p; and his second son was born in 1659, and, having the King for his godfather, was christened Charles. After the restoration of the royal family, he had five other sons born in England; Stephen, who was buried in the cloisters of Westminster-abbey, 28 Oct. 1675^q; William, who died the 17th, and was buried by him, 23 April, 1680, ætatis 20; Edward^r, died the 19th of October, 1660, ætatis 7, and was buried in Westminster-abbey; James, born anno 1665, who died the 19th of November, 1677, ætatis 13; and John, who died the 17th of November, 1667, ætatis 1, and was buried in Westminster-Abbey. Also three daughters; Elizabeth^s, married in King Henry the Seventh's chapel, in the collegiate church of St. Peter Westminster, 27 December, 1673, to John Lord Cornwallis, and died at Tunbridge wells, in 1682, leaving issue by her Charles Lord Cornwallis, father of the present Earl Cornwallis; Margaret, second daughter, was buried, unmarried, in Westminster-abbey, 8 April, 1687; and Jane, the youngest daughter, was married, in 1685, to George Earl of Northampton, and died in 1721, leaving issue the present Earl of Northampton, and other sons and daughters.

The eldest surviving son, Charles Fox, Esq; was in several great employments, to the end of his life. He served in parliament for Eye in Suffolk, and for Calne in Wiltshire, and for the city of Salisbury. Before he was 21 years of age, he was constituted with ^t Nicholas Johnson, Esq; joint paymaster-general of the forces, viz. 26 December, 1679, and on 16 April, 1682^u, sole paymaster, being then but 23 years of age. Yet his abilities were so conspicuous, that he was esteemed able to discharge the business requisite thereunto; and it soon appeared that he behaved therein with the same candour, integrity, and honour, as his father had done. He held the place of paymaster-general of the forces in the reigns of King Charles, King James, and Queen Anne. And in the reign of King William he was vice-

^p Lib. Benefact. MS. S. 1. p. 71. in Offic. Arm.
^r Lib. Benefac. præd.

^t Hist. of Engl. vol. 3. p. 368.

^q Ex Registr. de Eccl.
^s Ex Registr. Eccl. præd.

^u Pointer's Chron. Hist. of Engl. p. 298.

treasurer,

treasurer, and receiver-general, and paymaster of the revenues in Ireland: and was likewise treasurer to Catharine Queen Dowager of England. In 1679 he married Elizabeth-Carr Trollop, only daughter and heir of Sir William Trollop, of Casewick, in the county of Lincoln, Bart. by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir Robert Carr, of Sleaford, in the same county, Bart. chancellor of the exchequer, and of the privy council to King Charles the Second. She was ^w buried at Farley, March the 23d, 1703, leaving no issue by him; and he continued a widower till his death, in the 54th year of his age, anno 1713, and was buried by her at Farley. By his last will and testament, he left legacies to all his nephews and nieces, sons and daughters of his sisters, the Countess of Northampton, and the Lady Cornwallis; as also to his brothers, Stephen Fox, and Henry Fox, and his sister, Charlot Fox. And constituted his father, Sir Stephen Fox, his executor.

Which Sir Stephen, in 1703, married secondly Christian, daughter of the Reverend Mr. Charles Hope, of Nafely in Lincolnshire, who survived him, and, departing this life on 21 Feb. 1718, was buried at Farley five days after. He had issue by her two sons, Stephen now Lord Ilchester, and the Right Honourable Henry Fox, Esq; also two daughters, one of which died young, by an accidental fall from a window; the other, named Charlot, is yet living, and was married to the Honourable Edward Digby, Esq; (second son to William Lord Digby) who was one of the knights of the shire for the county of Warwick in four parliaments, and deceased October 2, 1746, leaving by her six sons, (and one daughter, since deceased) whereof the eldest is Edward now Lord Digby.

The Right Honourable Henry Fox, Esq; the ² youngest son, was chose one of the members for Hindon in Wiltshire, on a vacancy, in March 1735, in that parliament which first met January 23, 1734; and being constituted surveyor-general of his Majesty's board of works, a writ was ordered June 17, 1737, and he was re-elected. In the next parliament, summoned to meet June 25, 1741, and sat on business December 4 following, he ^r served for Windsor; and in 1743 being constituted one of the lords commissioners of his Majesty's treasury, a writ was issued Dec. 21, that year, for a new election, and he was rechose. Also in 1746 being appointed secretary at war, on a writ issued May 27, the same year ², he was again re-elected. And on his Majesty's being present in council at Kensington, the 23d of July following, he was, by his command, sworn of his most honourable privy council ²; and took his place at the board accordingly. In the parliament which first sat on business Nov. 12, 1747, he was again chose one of the members for Windsor; also in the present parliament, which first met on May 31, 1754.

^w Ex Regist. de Farley.

^x British Parl. Regist. no. 206.

^y Ibid. no. 4.

^z Ibid. a Gazette, no. 8556.

In December following, he was summoned to be of the cabinet council to his Majesty; and, on ^a 26 April, 1755, our most gracious sovereign, declaring his intention of leaving the kingdom, was pleased to appoint him one of the lords justices for the administration of the government, till his return; distinguishing his integrity and fidelity, by conferring those eminent trusts on him, which no secretary at war ever before held. And his Majesty, at St. James's, Nov. 14 following, was graciously pleased to declare him one of his principal secretaries of state. He married, on the 2d of May, 1744, the Lady Georgina-Carolina Lennox, eldest daughter of his Grace Charles late Duke of Richmond, Lennox, and Aubigny, by whom he had four sons, Stephen, born the 20th of February, O. S. 1744-5, now living; Henry, born Oct. 8, 1746, buried at Farley, Jan. 7, following; Charles-James, born Jan. 13, O. S. 1748-9; and Henry-Edward, born March 4, 1755.

I now return to his brother, Stephen Lord Ilchester. On the decease of Edward Nicholas, Esq; he was elected for the borough of Shaftsbury, in the county of Dorset, in April 1726, and served in two other parliaments for the same town; till his Majesty, in consideration of his great merits, was pleased to create him a peer of this realm, by the title of Lord Ilchester, in Somersetshire, and Baron Strangeways, of Woodford-Strangeways in Dorsetshire, by letters patent, bearing date the first of May, 1741, 14 Geo. II. Who also was further pleased, by letters patent dated the 3d of January, 1746-7, 20 Geo. II. to grant unto his lordship the dignity of a Baron of Great-Britain, by the name, style, and title of Lord Ilchester and Stavordale, Baron of Redlynch, in the county of Somerset, to him and the heirs male of his body, lawfully begotten; and, in default of such issue, to his brother the Right Hon. Henry Fox, Esq; and the heirs male of his body, lawfully begotten.

His lordship, June 23, 1747, ^b, was constituted one of the two comptrollers of the accounts of his Majesty's army. He married, in March 1736, Elizabeth Horner, only daughter and heir of Thomas-Strangeways Horner, of Mells, in the county of Somerset, Esq; by Susannah his wife, the only surviving sister and heir of Thomas Strangeways, of Melbury-Sampford, in the county of Dorset, Esq; by whom he hath issue, now living, two sons, the honourable Henry-Thomas Fox, born July 29, and christened August 26, 1747; Stephen-Strangeways-Digby Fox, born Dec. 3, 1751. Also had six daughters, Susannah-Sarah-Louisa; Charlotte-Elizabeth, who died March 16, 1755; Juliana-Judith, that deceased April 24, 1749; Lucy; Christian-Henrietta-Carolina; and Frances-Muriel, baptized Aug. 12, 1755.

TITLES.] Stephen Fox, Lord Ilchester, and Stavordale, Baron Strangeways, of Woodford-Strangeways, and Baron of Redlynch; one of the two comptrollers of the accounts of his Majesty's army.

CREATIONS.] Lord Ilchester, in Somersetshire, and Baron Strangeways, of Woodford-Strangeways, in Dorsetshire, the 11th

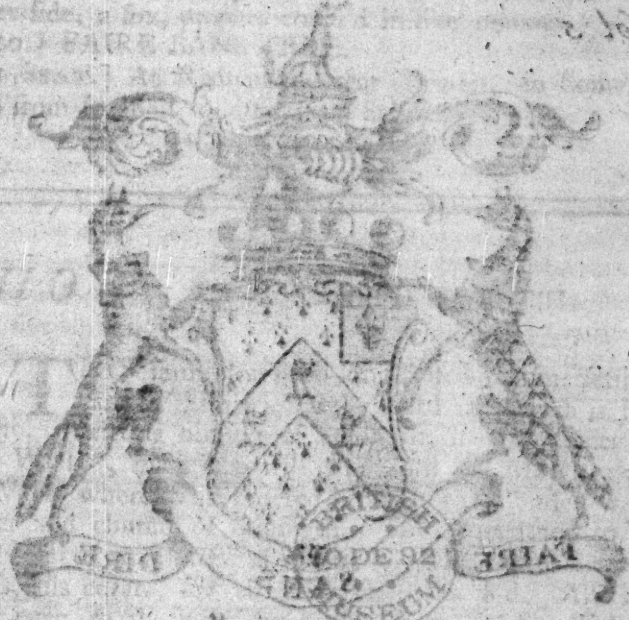
How Long?

ARMY: 100-100000; ON 100000; 100000

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

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Fox Lord Alchester & Stavordale

of May, 1741, 14 Geo. II. And Lord Ilchester and Stavordale, in Somersetshire, and Baron of Redlynch, in the same county, with remainder to the Right Honourable Henry Fox, Esq; his brother, the 3d of January, 1746-7, 20 Geo. II.

ARMS.] Ermine, on a chevron, azure, three fox's heads, erased, or; and in a canton, azure, a fleur de lis, or.

CREST.] On a chapeau azure, turn'd up ermine, a fox sejant, or.

SUPPORTERS.] On the dexter side, a fox, ermine, fretty or, collar'd, dovetail azure, three fleur de lis, of the second. On the sinister side, a fox, proper, collar'd in like manner.

MOTTO.] FAIRE SANS DIRE.

CHIEF SEAT.] At Redlynch, near Bruton, in Somersetshire, 96 from London, and 24 from Salisbury.

H O W, Lord CHEDWORTH.

XLVIII. **T**HIS family has been long seated in Somersetshire, and Wiltshire; but the first I meet with is John How, who, writing himself of Stanlighth, in the diocese of Bath and Wells^a, made his will the 26th of March, 1528, 20 Hen. VIII. wherein he ordered his body to be buried within the tower and church of Stanlighth. He bequeathed to the mother church of St. Andrew of Wells, 3s. 4d. and to Sir William Crofs, his curate, for tythes forgotten, 6s. 8d. Also 18d. a year for ever, to the wardens of the church of Stanlighth, to maintain a taper of wax, to burn, during all manner of divine service, before our lady in the north part of the said church; likewise the same sum for another taper, to burn within the church of Luxborowe, to be maintained as before rehearsed; and to be paid by his next heir for ever. He likewise bequeathed 6s. 8d. to every church where he had lands, except two, viz. to the churches of Ashbritell, Kyttisford, Romyngton, Buckland, Burscomb, Wellington, Bady-Alton, Clayhanger, Thorne, Hewys-Chance-Flower, Loxborow, Ilferons, Radington, and Teverton; and to the churches of Samford-Peverel, and Samford-Arundell, 3s. 4d. each. He bequeathed all his goods, chattels, &c. to Agnes his wife, and made her sole executrix; and ordains overseers of his will, Sir Adam Lewys, and John Budd the elder. None of his relations are mentioned in the will; but among the witnesses are John Budd the young,

^a Ex Regist. Thower, quire 2. in Cur. Prærog. Cantuar.

Henry How, and Richard How; and the probate shews that he died the same year.

Henry How, I take to be the same person who ^b had issue John How, his son and heir, Thomas How, second son, and ———, wife of John Walshe.

John Howe, the eldest son, writing himself gentleman, makes his will 24 January, 1573, 16 Eliz. ^c and the preamble shews he had a good judgment, and virtuous mind. He leaves charities to the poor of St. Helen's parish, London, wherein he dwelt; and to twenty poor people, present at his burial, each of them a gown, to be chose by his executor; and also to such poor as shall resort to his burial, 4d. each, as far as 4l. would extend. To the poor children of Christ's hospital, 40s. and the two compters, and the prisons of Newgate, Ludgate, King's Bench, and Marshalsea, to every of them 20s.

He bequeaths to his son, John Howe, his best chain of gold, weighing 16 ounces. To his brother, Thomas Howe, 20l. and to Humphrey his son, 10l. He bequeaths to his son, John Howe, and to his daughters, Susan, and Judith, and to his daughter Hilliard, and her husband; to his cousin, Mr. alderman Bond, and his wife; to his brother Sharrington, and his wife; to John Lowen, and his wife; and to his cousin George Bond, and his wife; and to every of them, a black gown of cloth, of 17 or 18s. a yard. And to his cousin William Bowreman, of Wells, a black gown of like value, if he fortune to be in London at his burial; or, if he be absent, a ring of gold with a death's head, price 40s. desiring him to receive his yearly rents from Hunspell, and transmit to London, as heretofore he hath friendly done. He bequeaths mourning to every of his servants, dwelling with him at his decease; and that his executor reward every of them somewhat besides, according to his discretion, and their diligent service. And he charges his executor, that all his debts, in right or conscience, be truly paid and satisfied.

He further bequeaths to the poor of the parish of Usculme, where he was born, 6l. 13s. 4d. within six months after his decease, by the discretion of the vicar and church-wardens there, for the time being, and of his brother Thomas, and brother-in-law, John Walshe.

To his son-in-law, William Hilliard, Gent. and Anne his daughter, his wife, each of them a ring of gold with a death's head, price 50s.

The residue of all his goods, &c. not bequeathed, he divides among his children, John How, Susan, and Judith.

He ordains John Howe, his son, sole executor; and overseers, Mr. alderman Bond, and his cousin William Walshe, and leaves to each

^b Cole's Escaetr. lib. 5. p. 382. in Bibl. Harley.
^{qu.} 30. in Cur. Prærog. Cant.

^c Ex Registr. Martyn,

of them a ring of gold with a death's head therein, of the value of 3*l.* each, with these words, *Memento mori*; desiring them to be aiding and assisting to his executor, more for old love and acquaintance, than for reward.

Sealed and delivered as aforesaid, and the seal annexed: A fess ingrailed, between three wolves heads, as now born by his descendants.

As to the disposition of all and singular his lands, &c. in the counties of Somerset, Devon, Essex, and city of London, and in the suburbs of the same, or elsewhere within the realm of England, he disposes of them as follows. He settles on his son and heir apparent, John Howe, his heirs and assigns, for ever, all that his messuage, called the Rose in Smithfield, and all other his messuages in the parish of St. Sepulchre's, London, St. Giles's without Cripplegate, St. Thomas the Apostle, and St. Stephen, in Coleman-street, London. To his daughter Susan, and the heirs of her body, his two messuages, with the appurtenances, situate in St. Helen's-close, in the parish of St. Helen's, within Bishopsgate; in default, to his right heirs for ever. To Judith, his daughter, and the heirs of her body, his messuage in the said close of St. Helen, late in the tenure of Edmund Martyn, Esq; deceased; remainder to his right heirs, as aforesaid. To Anne Hilliard, his daughter, now the wife of William Hilliard, Gent. his messuage, garden, and appurtenances, in the tenure of John Butler, Gent. in the said close of St. Helen; the remainder as aforesaid.

To his son and heir, John Howe, all that his manor and lordship of Hunsfel de la Heies, with the rights, members, and appurtenances, in the county of Somerset; and all those messuages, lands, &c. in South-Wokingdon, in Essex; and also those messuages, and tenements, in the parish of St. John Zachary, in Foster-lane, London, to him, and the heirs of his body; in default, to his said three daughters, Anne, Susan, and Judith, and the heirs of their bodies lawfully begotten; in default, to his nephew, William Walshe, and the heirs male of his body; in default, to his brother, John Walshe, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten; the remainder to his right heirs. Also to his said son, John Howe, all his lands and tenements in Kyttesford, in com. Somerset, and in Washfelde, in Devon; and, in default of issue, to his brother, Thomas Howe, and the heirs of his body; in default, to his right heirs. In witness whereof, he sets his hand and seal, 14 May, 1574, 16 Eliz.

He died on^d the 27th of May, in 16 Eliz. leaving issue John Howe, his son and heir, 18 years of age at the time of his death, as appears by inquisition taken at Taunton, 5 May, in 18 Eliz.

Which John took to wife Jane, daughter of Nicholas Grub-

ham, of Bishop's-Lidyard, in com. Somers. * grandson and heir of Robert Grubham, of the same place. And the said Jane, by the death of her brother, Sir Richard Grubham, of Withford, in com. Wilts, Knt. who married Margaret, daughter of William Whitmore, alderman of London, and died without issue, in 1629, brought a very large fortune to her husband and children. Also George Grubham, brother to the said Sir Richard, dying without issue in 1596, left legacies by his will, bearing date the last of April, 38 Eliz. 1596, to his sister How, the wife of John How, as also to every of her children; and the residue of his estate to his brother, Richard Grubham, and appoints him sole executor.

The said John How, Esq; by Jane his wife before mentioned, had issue * three sons, John, George, and Laurence; also one daughter, Elizabeth, married to John Bainton, Esq;

George, second son, was seated at Cold-Berwick, in com. Wilts; and, on the restoration of King Charles the Second, was created a Baronet, June 20. 1660, 12 Car. II. but his son, Sir James, dying without issue, that branch became extinct.

John, the eldest son, had the manor of Compton in Gloucestershire; as also Withford, and other estates in Wiltshire, by the gift of his uncle, Sir Richard Grubham. He was created a baronet, September 22, 1660, 12 Car. II. and, by his wife, Bridget, daughter of Thomas Rich, of North-Cerney, in com. Gloucester, master in chancery, had issue three sons, Sir Richard-Grubham How, John, ancestor to the present Lord Chedworth, and Sir Thomas How, who married Hester, daughter of Sir William Manwaring, and died without issue.

Sir Richard-Grubham How succeeded his father in honour, and in the estate at Withford, &c. He married Anne, daughter of John King, bishop of London, widow of John Dutton, of Sherborn, in com. Gloucester, Esq; by whom he had issue one son, Richard, who succeeded his father.

Which Sir Richard How, of Compton, in com. Gloucester, and Withford, in com. Wilts, was returned in several parliaments one of the knights of the shire for Wiltshire. He married Mary, daughter of Sir Henry-Frederick Thynne, of Kempsford, in com. Gloucester, Bart. and dying without issue, on the 3d of July, 1730, his title of Baronet became extinct, and his estates descended to the heirs of his uncle, John How, second son of Sir John How, and brother to Sir Richard-Grubham How, the father of the said Sir Richard, who died in 1730.

Which John How, Esq; taking to wife Annabella, third daughter of Emanuel Scrope, Lord Scrope, and Earl of Sunderland^b, had, in her right, the manor and seat of Langar in Nottinghamshire, with other estates. To this lady, King Charles

* Vis. de com. Wilts, Dorf. & Somers. c. 22. p. 14. in Offic. Arm.

Regist. Drake, quire 76.

† Vis. de com. Wilts, &c. præd.

g Vis. de com. Wilts, &c. præd.

f Ex
h Thoro-

son's Nottinghamsh. p. 104, 105.

the Second, by his letters registered in the office of arms, bearing date the first of June, 1663, in consideration of the good and acceptable service done and performed by John Howe, of Langar, Esq; her husband; and for a mark of his special grace and royal favour, granted and ordained, that she, the said Annabella, should be had, taken, and esteemed, as the daughter of an Earl of this kingdom of England; and that for and during her natural life, she have, hold, use, take, and enjoy, the stile, place, degree, precedence, and privileges thereof, in as full and ample manner, as if she had been the legitimate daughter of Emanuel, late Earl of Sunderland; with a precept of obedience to all and every of his Majesty's subjects.

She survived him, and died 21 March, 1723-4, in the 74th year of her age, and lies buried at Stowell under a handsome marble monument; having had issue by her said husband five daughters; whereof Bridget was married to John Bennet, Lord Osulston, father, by her, of Charles Earl of Tankerville; Elizabeth, to Sir John Guise, of Rendcomb, and Elmore, in com. Gloucester, Bart. and Diana, to Sir Francis Molineux, of Tiversall, in com. Nottingham, Bart.

They had also four sons:

1. Scrope How, born in November 1648, and educated in Christ-church college in Oxford, where he took the degree of master of arts, 8 Sept. 1665. He was knighted by King Charles the Second, and was chosen one of the knights for the county of Nottingham, in 31 Car. II. ⁱ also in the next parliament called the same year; and in the parliament held at Oxford in 32 Car. II. Before the arrival of the Prince of Orange, to rescue us from popery, and arbitrary power, the Earl of Devonshire (after Duke of Devonshire) concerted with him ^k the means for inviting him to England; and on the Prince's landing in the West, he joined the Earl at Nottingham, and united with him in a declaration of their sense and resolution, November 22, 1688, which was unanimously subscribed on this principle: *We own it rebellion to resist a King that governs by law; but he was always accounted a tyrant that made his will the law; and to resist such a one, we justly esteem no rebellion, but a necessary and just defence.* And when her Royal Highness the Princess Anne was under a necessity of leaving London, and determined to go directly to Nottingham, he accompanied the Earl with a good body of horse, who marched some miles from the town, to conduct her Royal Highness thither. In the convention parliament, he was one of the knights for the county of Nottingham, and voted for supplying the vacancy of the throne with King William and Queen Mary. Whereupon he was made

ⁱ Willis's Lists of Parliaments, MS. Cavendish.

^k Kennet's Memoirs of the Family of

one of the grooms of the bedchamber to the King¹, which he held to the time of his Majesty's decease. And was created Baron of Clenawly, in the county of Fermanagh, and Lord Viscount How, of the kingdom of Ireland, by letters patent bearing date May 6, 1701, 13 Will. III. He^m was chosen, in all the parliaments of King William, one of the knights for the county of Nottingham, and in two parliaments in the reign of Queen Anne. Which Queen, in 1711, constituted his lordship comptroller of the excise; in which post he diedⁿ, at his seat at Langer in Nottinghamshire, Jan. 16, 1712-13, and was there buried. He^o married, in the year 1674, Anne, daughter of John Earl of Rutland, by whom he had issue only two daughters and one son, John-Scrope How, born Oct. 5, 1675, and died young. By his second wife, Juliana, daughter of William Lord Allington, by Juliana, daughter of Baptist Noel, Lord Viscount Campden, and died 10 Sept. 1747, he had Emanuel-Scrope Lord Viscount How; and three daughters, Mary, who was one of the maids of honour to her late Majesty, when Princess of Wales, and in 1725 was married to Thomas Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, after which she was one of the ladies of the bedchamber to the Queen; and was secondly married in 1735 to the Honourable John Mordaunt, brother to Charles, the present Earl of Peterborough: Judith, second daughter, was married to Thomas Page, of Battlesden, in com. Bedford, Esq; second son of Sir Gregory Page, of Greenwich in Kent: Anne, third daughter, married, 8 May, 1728, to colonel John Mordaunt. Their brother, Emanuel Lord Viscount How, was returned one of the knights for the county of Nottingham, in the parliament summoned to meet May 10, 1722, also in the parliament summoned to meet November 8, 1727; and, in May 1732, being appointed governor of Barbadoes, died there 29 March, 1735. On 25 April, 1719, his lordship married Mary-Sophia-Charlot, daughter to the Baron Kielmasfagge, and left issue by her George-Augustus How, Lord Viscount How, return'd member for the town of Nottingham, in 1747, also in the present parliament.

Of John, second son of John How, Esq; and the Lady Annabella, I shall hereafter treat.

Charles, third son, born in 1661, was seated at Gritworth, in the county of Northampton, and left issue his daughter and heir, married to Peter Bathurst, of Clarendonpark in Wiltshire, Esq;

Emanuel, fourth son, took to a military life, and rose gradually, by his merit, to be colonel of a regiment of foot, and was one of the grooms of the bedchamber to King William,

¹ Chamberlain's State of England ^m Willis's Lists, MS. ⁿ Leneve's Memoranda Anglie. p. 251. ^o Thoroton's Nottinghamsh. p. 195.

who conferred on him a grant of lieutenant of Alice-Holt and Wolmer forests in Hampshire, after the term of colonel William Legg's grant of forty-five years, which he had surrendered to him for a valuable consideration. In the reign of Q. Anne, 9 March, 1703, he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general; and in 1705 was sent her Majesty's envoy extraordinary to the Elector of Hanover, our late most gracious Sovereign. He arrived at the Hague, and set out from thence on his journey to Hanover, 17 Oct. 1705, where he arrived the 25th of the same month. On May 10, 1707, he was promoted to be major-general of her Majesty's forces; and was after lieutenant-general of her forces. He died on the 26th of September, 1709; and by Ruperta his wife^q, natural daughter of Prince Rupert, third son of Frederick King of Bohemia, by the Princess Elizabeth, only daughter of King James the First, had issue three sons, William, Emanuel, and James; also a daughter, Sophia, maid of honour to her late Majesty Queen Caroline, when Princess of Wales, and died April 4, 1726.

I now return to John How, Esq; the second son of the before-mentioned Lady Annabella. Which John remarkably distinguished himself by his speeches on several weighty affairs in the house of commons, whereof he was a member, till within a few years of his decease. In the convention parliament, which met at Westminster, January 22, 1688-9, he served for Cirencester, and was constantly chose for that borough; as^r also knight of the shire for the county of Gloucester in the three last parliaments of King William, and in the first, fourth, and seventh years of Queen Anne. When King William and Queen Mary were proclaimed King and Queen of England, on the establishment of their court^s, he was made vice-chamberlain to Queen Mary. In 1699, when the army was reduced, it was^t principally owing to Mr. How, that the house of commons agreed to allow half-pay to the disbanded officers. On the accession of her Majesty Queen Anne^u, he was sworn of her privy council, 21 April, 1702; and, June the 7th following^v, constituted vice-admiral of the county of Gloucester; also, before the end of that year^x, was constituted paymaster-general of her Majesty's guards and garrisons, viz. the 4th of January, 1702-3. And a new privy council being settled, May 10, 1708^y, according to act of parliament, on the union of the two kingdoms, he was, among other the great officers, sworn thereof. He continued paymaster of the guards and garrisons till after the accession of his late Majesty King George^z, who appointed Robert Wal-

p Gazettes, no. 4165, 4170.

q Sandford's Genealogical Hist. of the Royal Family.

r Willis's Lists of Parl. MS.

s Kennet's Hist. of Engl. vol.

3. p. 350.

t Ibid. p. 772.

u Pointer's Chron. Hist. p. 471

w Ibid. p. 473.

x Ibid. p. 482.

y Ibid. p. 593.

z Supplement to Pointer's Hist. p. 777.

pole, Esq; to succeed him, September 23, 1714; and the privy council being dissolved, and a new one appointed to meet on the first of October following, he was also left out of the privy council. Whereupon, retiring to his seat at Stowell in Gloucestershire, he there died in the year 1721, and was buried in the chancel of the church of Stowell. He married Mary, daughter and coheir of Humphry Baskerville, of Pentryllos in Herefordshire, Esq; widow and relict of Sir Edward Morgan, of Lanternam in Monmouthshire, Bart. by whom he left issue John, his son and heir.

Which John How, of Stowell, Esq; on the decease of Sir Richard How, of Compton in Gloucestershire, and Wishford in Wiltshire, Bart. in 1730, without issue, succeeded to those estates; and was likewise elected, in his place, one of the knights for Wiltshire. Also, on a new parliament being summoned to meet June 17, 1734, he was again chosen one of the knights for Wiltshire. And his Majesty was pleased to create him Lord Chedworth, Baron of Chedworth, in the county of Gloucester, by letters patent, bearing date May 12, 1741, 14 Geo. II. His lordship married Dorothy, eldest daughter of Henry-Frederick Thynne, Esq; grandfather of Thomas Lord Viscount Weymouth, by whom he had issue six sons, and two daughters; the Honourable John-Thynne How; Henry-Frederick, who was captain of the Dunkirk, in the West-Indies, under admiral Boscawen; Thomas, Charles, James, and William; Mary, and Anne. His lordship departed this life in April 1742, and was succeeded in honour and estate by his eldest son, John-Thynne How, now Lord Chedworth. His lordship married, 23 Sept. 1751, Martha, daughter and coheir of Sir Philip-Parker Long, of Arwarton in Suffolk, Bart. but as yet hath no issue.

TITLES.] John-Thynne How, Lord Chedworth, Baron of Chedworth, in the county of Gloucester.

CREATION.] Lord Chedworth, Baron of Chedworth, May 12, 1741, 14 Geo. II.

ARMS.] Or, a fess, between three wolves heads couped, sable; a crescent for difference.

CREST.] On a wreath, a dexter arm in armour, erased below the elbow, lying fess-ways, and holding in the hand a cimitar erected, all proper, hilted and pomelled or, pierced through a boar's head couped, sable.

SUPPORTERS.] On the dexter side, a lion argent pelltied, armed and langued gules; and on the sinister side, an angel proper, the face profile, with brownish hair, habited crimson, the under garment azure, the wings argent, pinion'd of the fourth.

MOTTO.] JUSTUS ET PROPOSITI TENAX.

CHIEF SEATS.] At Wishford in Wiltshire, and Stowell in Gloucestershire.

EDGE CUMBE,

Vol. 8.

p. 400.



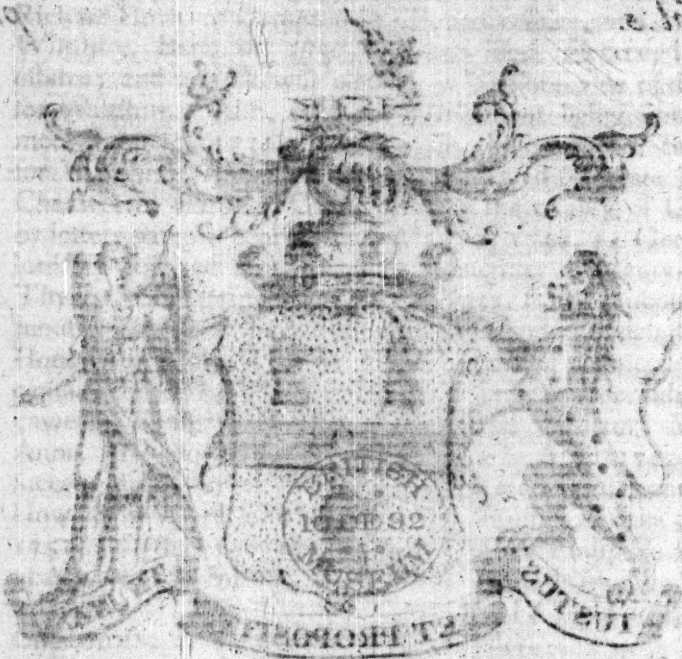
How Lord Chedworth

46.

1892. The following is a list of the books in the collection of the New York Public Library, which were purchased by the City of New York, and are now in the possession of the Library. The books are arranged in alphabetical order of the author's name.

101.10

101.10



Wm. Ford (Chapman)

The following is a list of the books in the collection of the New York Public Library, which were purchased by the City of New York, and are now in the possession of the Library. The books are arranged in alphabetical order of the author's name.

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EDGE CUMBE, Lord EDGE CUMBE.

XLIX. **T**HIS family, denominated from the manor of Eggecomb, Egecomb, and Edgecomb, (as it has been variously written in records) in the parish of Cheriton Fitz-Pain, near Crediton, has been of great antiquity in Devonshire; and in that ^a church is Edgecomb's isle, adorned with divers coats of arms belonging to the family. But in the reign of King Edward the third, William de Eggecomb ^b taking to wife Hillaria, daughter and heir of William de Cotehele, of Cotehele, in the county of Cornwall, chiefly resided there. It is now wrote Cuttail, and is separated from Devonshire only by the breadth of the river Tamer. In 2 Rich. II. 1378, the said William de Eggecomb, writing himself of Cotehele in Cornwall ^c, granted lands in Middleton to the convent of Tavistock in Devonshire. He left issue by her William Edgecomb, Esq; who had a grant, in 6 H. V. with Robert Hethe ^d, of the custody of the lead mines, with the silver ore therein, which were in Devonshire. He left issue Peter Edgecomb, Esq; who, in ^e 12 H. VI. was returned among the chief of the county of Devon, who made oath for themselves, and retainers, to observe the laws then existing. By his wife Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Richard Holland, Esq; he was father of Sir Richard Edgecomb, Knt.

Which Sir Richard was a person of great note in the reigns of King Edward the Fourth, Richard the Third, and Henry the Seventh. In 7 Edw. IV. ^f he served in parliament for Tavistock in Devonshire; and in the same year ^g was escheator of the county of Cornwall; an office in those times of great trust. But when King Richard had put to death his nephews, King Edward the Fifth, and the Duke of York, he, detesting his tyranny and cruelty, appeared in arms on that rising of the Duke of Buckingham, who, not being able to join his friends in the West, (where an army was raised to assist him) and being forced to fly, was taken, and beheaded. After which, those forces in Devonshire and Cornwall dispersed; and King Richard ^h causing divers to be apprehended, (some whereof were executed

^a Prince's Worthies of Devon, p. 281. ^b MS. de Cornub. penes Ric. Dom. Edgecombe. ^c Deeds, &c. in Collect. Guil. Pole. ^d Rot. Fin. 6 H. V. m. 6. ^e Fuller's Worthies, p. 267. ^f Willis's Not. Parl. vol. 2. p. 352. ^g Rot. Fin. 7 Edw. IV. m. 5. ^h Stow's Annals, p. 466, 467.

at Exeter) this Sir Richard Edgecomb very narrowly escaped. He concealed ¹ himself for some time in those woods that overlook the river Tamer, which belonged to his house at Cuttail; and being hotly pursued, and narrowly searched for, extremity taught him a sudden policy to deceive his pursuers. He put stones in his cap, and tumbling them into the water, those who were at his heels hearing the noise, and seeing the cap swimming, supposed he had desperately drowned himself, and gave over the pursuit. He had the good fortune soon after to get into Brittany, to the Earl of Richmond ^k, with Peter Courtney, bishop of Exeter, Sir Edward Courtney, his brother, and others; and was among the chief of those, which the Earl of Richmond consulted with, in order to his expedition into England: and behaving himself with great valour and intrepidity at Bosworth, 22 August, 1485, where King Richard the Third was slain ^l, he was knighted in the field of battle.

King Henry the Seventh by that victory obtaining the crown, he was not unmindful of Sir Richard Edgecomb, who had ventured his life and fortune in his service. He immediately made him comptroller of his household, and of his privy council. Also in the first year of his reign, 'in ^m consideration (as expressed 'in the patent) of the good and acceptable services of his beloved and faithful servant, Sir Richard Eggecombe, Knt. heretofore performed, as well in foreign parts as in England, and 'which he still continues to perform,' grants to him and his heirs, the castle, honour, lordship, and manor of Totnes; and the lordship and manor of Cornworthy; the manors of Huishe, and Lodeswelle, with their members and appurtenances; together with all rents, which were John Lord Zouch's, in Huishe, and Lodeswelle; and all the messuages, lands, &c. which were the said John's, in Totnes, Cornworthy, Huishe, and Lodeswelle, aforesaid; and in North-Moulton, in com. Devon; together with the knights fees, advowson, &c. And further grants to the said Sir Richard the manor of Ridlington, in com. Northampton, which was Francis Viscount Lovel's, &c.

These accessions to his estate brought to his remembrance the providence of God, in his happy deliverance from the tyranny of King Richard the Third; whereby he was so piously disposed, that he built a chapel in the same place ⁿ where he concealed himself; the ruins whereof still remained, as is observed by Sir William Pole, a curious antiquary in Devonshire.

On 5 December, 1485, 1 Hen. VII. ^o the King, most fully confiding in the loyalty, care, and industry, of Sir Richard

¹ Prince's Worthies præd. ^k Stow, p. 466. ^l Ibid. p. 471. & MS. sub Effig. Claudius, c. 3. p. 10. in Bibl. Cotton. ^m Pat. 1 Hen. VII. p. 3. ⁿ Sir William Pole's Cat. of famous Statesmen, MS. ^o Rymer's Fœdera, vol. 12. p. 279.

Edgecomb, Knt. comptroller of his household, and of his privy council, appoints him, with John Arundel, dean of St. Peter's church, in Exeter, and of his privy council, and John Baldifwell, LL. D. clerk of the council, to meet and treat with all captains, lieutenants, officers, persons paying tribute, or inhabitants, in the town of Calais, tower of Rifebank, tower and castle of Guynes, castle of Hammes, and marches thereof, relating to all matters, concerning the crown of England, in the said places, and to admit all persons therein to their allegiance.

In the statute of resumptions, made in the first year of King Henry the Seventh, there is an exception, that the same shall not extend to Sir Richard Eggecomb, Knt. 'for the offices of feodary of the dutchy of Cornwall, the constableship of the castle of Launceston in Cornwall, and of the castle of Hertford, and manor of Bushey, in the county of Hertford.'

In 2 H. VII. ^p he was sheriff of Devonshire; and that year brought aid to the King at the battle of Stoke, near Newark, where John Earl of Lincoln, the Lord Lovel, and their adherents, were vanquished. After which the King removing to Lincoln, and from thence into Yorkshire, came about the middle of August to Newcastle upon Tyne; where, as Stow writes ^q, he sent ambassadors into Scotland, Richard Fox, bishop of Winchester, (lord privy seal) and Sir Richard Edgecomb, Knt. comptroller of his house, to conclude a peace, or truce, with James King of Scotland. That the English ambassadors were honourably received by the King, who gladly would have concluded a perpetual peace, but his people would not agree thereto: so that in the end a truce was made for seven years, as the same author relates; and that the King staid at Newcastle till their return.

He was afterwards sent into Ireland, 'being a person of singular prudence,' (as Sir James Ware observes, in his annals of Ireland p. 10.) to take the oaths of allegiance and obedience, as well of the nobility, gentry, and prime officers, as of the commonalty of the realm; and brought over with him 500 armed men.

Among the manuscripts in the Cotton Library, is a journal of his expedition, containing many particulars, unobserved by our historians, both of England and Ireland. Therefore I shall recite the most material parts of the said journal, which Mr. Anstis, late garter king of arms, believed to be wrote by himself, as he told me.

On 23 June, 3 Hen. VII. Sir Richard Eggecomb, Knt. took shipping at Mount's bay in Cornwall, in the Anne of Foway, and arrived at Kingsale the 27th. He landed there 28 June,

^p Fuller's Worthies, p. 279.

^q Annals, p. 373. a and b.

at the request of the Lord Courcy, and of the portreve, who delivered him the keys of the town in the King's name, and he then gave them the King's pardon, and also took the oaths of allegiance and fealty of the Lord Thomas Parry. The same Night he embarked and sailed towards Develyn, [Dublin] and the 29th crossed the seas, the wind being contrary.

30 June, at six in the morning, He arrived at Waterford, and landed in the afternoon, where the mayor and worshipful men honourably received him; and he lodged at the mayor's house.

1 July, The Mayor had him about the city, shewed him the walls and reparations, and then went to the Guild-hall, where the council was assembled; and there the mayor shewed him the state of the city, and the disposition of divers great men, and of the common people; telling him, he understood that he had brought with him the King's pardon for the Earl of Kildare, always an enemy to their city. At night he went on board, and put to sea, July 2, sailing towards Develyn, the wind contrary.

3 July, With great difficulty, and tempestuous sea, he made Lambay island, on the coast of Develyn, and sent a man on shore, to enquire for the bishop of Clocornen, or Thomas Darts, or Richard the King's porter, with an intent to notify his arrival, and to have knowledge of the disposition of the country, and of his sure coming to land.

4 July, Thomas Darts came on board Sir Richard, and told him the Earl of Kildare was gone on pilgrimage, but that he would be there in four or five days, and desired him to stay at Develyn in the mean season, to take his ease.

5 July, Sir Richard landed at Malehide, where he was received by Mr. Talbot, who made him good cheer; and in the afternoon, the bishop of Meath, and others, came to him, and accompanied him to Develyn, where the mayor, and principal persons of the city, received him at the Black-Frier's gate, and they lodged him in the said Friars.

6 July, Sir Richard waited for the Earl of Kildare, and other Lords of Ireland, coming to him.

7 and 8 July, He continued there, preparing matters he had to deliver to the Lords; and the archbishop of Develyn came to him.

9. The bishop of Clocornen, and the treasurer of Ireland, came to him to his lodgings.

10 July, He still waited for the Earl of Kildare's arrival there, as he did the 11th, to his great costs.

12 July, The Earl of Kildare came to St. Thomas's convent, within the walls of Develyn, with 200 horses, and sent the bishop of Meath, and the Baron of Slaa, with divers others, to Sir Richard, who conveyed him to the Earl, where in a great chamber

chamber he received and welcomed him. Howbeit, Sir Richard made not reverence to him, and the Lords there assembled; but openly delivered the Earl the King's letters, which being read, they all went to a privy chamber, where he declared his message from the King, and the cause of his coming; but divers of the Lords being absent, they took five days to answer; and that night the Earl went to his place called Mayoneth, 12 miles from Develyn; and Sir Richard continued in his lodgings.

13 July, Sir Richard went to Christ church, and there caused the bishop of Meath to declare, as well the Pope's bull of accursing, and the absolution for the same, as the King's pardon to such as would do their duty; and that day the archbishop of Develyn, bishop of Meath, and divers great men, dined with Sir Richard at his lodgings.

Monday, 14 July, Sir Richard, at the request of the Earl of Kildare, went to Mayoneth, where the Earl entertained him with good cheer, promising to conform in all things to the King's pleasure, so as to content the mind of Sir Richard.

15 July, He continued with the Earl, where came the chief of the lords, and others of the council, and had great communications, but nothing was done that day, and Sir Richard was put off till the next day.

Wednesday, 16 July, Sir Richard expected that the Earl would have done as was agreed over night; but he the said Earl, and his council, made unreasonable delays, which displeased Sir Richard, who plainly and sharply told them of their unfitting demeanor. And that day the Earl, with the lords and council, and Sir Richard, came again to Develyn.

Thursday, 17 July, The Earl, and other lords, held a great council at St. Thomas's convent, where they agreed to become the King's true subjects, as they said; and would give sureties, as could be devised by the King's laws, but would not assent to the bond of Nisi; and certain of the said council came three or four times that day to Sir Richard, and required him to leave off calling for the bond; with which he not complying, and giving short answers, angry words arose that day, so no conclusion was taken. The same day, the Lord Gormanston dined with Sir Richard at his lodging.

Friday, 18 July, The Earl of Kildare, and council, assembled, and in the afternoon gave Sir Richard for answer, that they would in no wise be bound in the said bond of Nisi, and rather than do it, they would become Yrisme every of them. The said Sir Richard, hearing that the common voice in Develyn, and all the country, was, that the King of Scots was dead; and considering the danger of leaving them in their erroneous opinion, he at last condescended, that the Earl of Kildare, and all the lords of the land, should be sworn on the sacrament, for their assurance

assurance unto the King, in such form as should be devised by the said Sir Richard; and that night Sir Richard devised as sure an oath as he could.

Saturday, 19 July, Sir Richard sent to the said Earl, and council, the oath; who made great questions and doubts thereon. So in the afternoon Sir Richard went in person to them, but, they making great delays, came to no conclusion.

Sunday, 20 July, The Earl, and council, agreed to be sworn upon the holy sacrament, to be the King's true liegemen, from thenceforth, according to the oath agreed on between them and Sir Richard, which was to be certified to the King, under their seals; and offered to be sworn in the afternoon; to which Sir Richard would not consent, but would have them be sworn in the forenoon, and that a chaplain of his own should consecrate the Host, as they should be sworn upon; and so deferred it to the next day. At night the treasurer of Ireland, and Lord Gormanston, supped with Sir Richard.

Monday, 21 July, Sir Richard went, at the desire of the Earl of Kildare, to the monastery of St. Thomas the Martyr, where the lords and council were assembled; and in the great chamber, called the King's chamber, Sir Richard took first homage of the said Earl, and of other lords. After which the said Earl went into another chamber, where Sir Richard's chaplain was at mass; and in mass time the said Earl was shriven, and assoiled, from the curse he stood in by virtue of the Pope's bull, and, before the agnes of the said mass, the host was divided in three parts; and the priest turning about, holding the three parts upon the patten, in the presence of many, the Earl, holding his right hand over the Host, made his solemn oath of allegiance to King Henry the Seventh; and likewise the bishops, and lords. All which being done, the Earl, with the said Sir Richard, bishops, and lords, went into the church of the said monastery, and in the choir the archbishop of Develyn began *Te Deum*, and the choir, with the organs, sung it up solemnly; and all the bells in the church did ring; which done, the Earl, and greatest part of the lords, went with Sir Richard, and dined with him, and had much good cheer. Sir Richard, at the said Earl's homage, put a collar of the King's livery about his neck, which he wore throughout the said city of Develyn.

Tuesday, 22 July, Sir Richard went, about nine of the bell in the morning, to the Guild-hall within the city, where the mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty, were assembled; and they were sworn to the King, according to such form as they have certified under their common seal.

Wednesday, 23 July, Sir Richard, about eight of the bell, went to the Earl of Kildare, to a place of canons, called All-Hallows, within Develyn; and there had a long communication

cation with him and his council; and after dinner Sir Richard rode 24 miles, thence to Drogheda.

Thursday, 24 July, Sir Richard took fealty of the mayor and town of Drogheda, in the Guild-hall, and took sureties for their good abiding towards the King; and delivered to them the King's pardon; and lay all that day in the town, and had good cheer.

Friday, 25 July, Sir Richard rode to Trymme, and took fealty of the portreve, burgeses, and commonalty of the same.

Saturday, 26 July, Sir Richard returned to his lodgings, in the Black-Friers in Develyn.

Sunday, 27 July, He dined with the recorder of Develyn, and had a great dinner; at which was present the archbishop of Develyn.

Monday, 28 July, He continued at Develyn, waiting the coming of the Earl of Kildare, and of the lords, to have their letters, and certificates, to the King: for Sir Richard would in no wise deliver to the Earl the pardon, till he had delivered the aforesaid certificate, and obligation.

Tuesday, 29 July, The Earl of Kildare, and lords spiritual and temporal, came to All-Hallows priory within Develyn; to whom Sir Richard came, and had with them long communication; and understanding that certain persons, noted to be the chief causers of the great rebellion lately in Ireland, and justice Plunket, and the prior of Kilmaynam, to be among the chiefs; thereupon great instances were made by the said Earl, and lords, to receive them to the King's grace, which Sir Richard refused. And that day the Earl, and Sir Richard, and many other lords, dined with Walter Yvers, and in the afternoon they met at St. Mary's abbey, without Develyn; where Sir Richard took the fealty and homage of many gentlemen; and the archbishop of Armae came to Sir Richard's lodging, and made both his fealty and homage.

Wednesday, 29 July, The said Earl, Sir Richard, and the lords spiritual and temporal, met at our Lady church of the Daines, in Develyn; and great instance was made to Sir Richard, to accept of justice Plunket and the prior of Kilmaynam's submission to the King's grace: The said Sir Richard answered sharply, that he knew better the King's commands and instructions, than they; and gave the justice, and prior, fearful and terrible words, inso much that the said Earl, and lords, would give no reply, but kept their peace: And after the great ire past, the said Earl and lords laboured, with such fair means and proffers, as Sir Richard agreed to admit justice Plunket to the King's grace, and took his homage and fealty; but refused the prior of Kilmaynam unto the King's grace. And then departing unto his lodging, he took with him divers judges, and other noblemen, and went to the castle

castle of Develyn, and there put in possession Richard Archibell, the King's servant, into the office of constable of the said castle; which the King's grace had given unto him by his letters patents; from the which office, the said prior of Kilmaynam had wrongfully kept the said Richard, by the space of two years, and more. And before he departed out of the said church of Daines, the said Earl of Kildare delivered to the said Sir Richard, both his certificate, upon his oath, under the seal of his arms, as also the obligation of his sureties. And there the said Sir Richard, in the presence of all the lords, delivered unto him the King's pardon, under his great seal, in the presence of all the lords; and there took his leave of the said Earl, and lords spiritual and temporal. And that day, after dinner, the said Sir Richard departed out of Develyn, to a place called Dalcay, six miles from Develyn, where his ships lay. And the archbishop of Develyn, justice Bermyngham, and the recorder of Develyn, with many other nobles, brought him thither; and that night he took his ship, and lay at Rode all that night, the wind being contrarious unto him; and the ships so lay, that he could not get into them without peril.

Thursday, the last day of July, The ships were gotten out of the said road, and, because the wind was contrarious, he could make no sail; and that night lay beside a place called Houthe.

Friday, the first day of August, The wind being still contrarious, the said Sir Richard caused the master and mariners to take sail, and traversed in the sea, till it was about four of the clock at afternoon; and the wind began to rise, being still contrarious, so that he was fain to return again to a road called Lambrye, an island about ten miles from Develyn, and there lay all night.

Saturday, the second day of August, Such an huge and great tempest arose, that no sail might be made, the wind being still contrarious.

Sunday, the third day of August, The aforesaid tempest endured still, and the aforesaid Sir Richard lay that day about the aforesaid isle; and there he and his company avowed great pilgrimages, that God would cease the tempest, and send a fair and a large wind.

Monday, the fourth day of August, The aforesaid tempest endured still; and at afternoon, that day, the wind began to come large; but it blew so much, and the coasts were so jeopordous of sands and rocks, that the same night the mariners durst not jeopard to take the sea, but lay still at anchor about the said isle.

Tuesday, in the morning, the fifth day of August, The said Sir Richard made sail, and sailed a kenning, and more, into the sea; and the wind began to come so contrarious, and so many great

great damages were on every side, that he was fain to go again to the said isle of Lambrye. And that day, at afternoon, the wind began to come large; and incontinent, the said Sir Richard caused sail to be made, and all that afternoon sailed on his way; and at night the wind calmed, and came again contrarious, and therefore came to an anchor in the open sea, and there lay all night.

Wednesday, the sixth day of August, The wind being contrarious, the said Sir Richard caused the master, and mariners, to traverse in the sea homeward; and with great pain that day came against a rock, called Tuskard, and there lay at anchor all that night in the open sea; and the wind blew right fore, and was right troublesome weather.

Thursday, the seventh of August, The wind came reasonably large, and that day the said Sir Richard sailed, till he came open upon Seynt Yves in Cornwall; and because the wind fell, the master, and mariners, durst not venture to pass by the great sea, and perilous jeopardies, at the Land's-End. And therefore, all the night they traversed in the sea; and that night many sudden showers and winds fell.

Friday, the eighth day of August, The wind and the sea being troublous, the said Sir Richard and his ships came into the haven of Fowey, and there he landed, and went a pilgrimage to a chapel of Saynt Savyour; and that night all his company landed.

The title of the manuscript, (Titus, b. 11, in the Cotton Library) from whence this was taken, is, *Original Letters and Papers concerning Ireland, until the end of Edward VI. and Queen Mary.* Sir Richard Edgecomb is stiled privy counsellor, and comptroller of the household, to the King. And a farther account is given of the names of those in Ireland, who took the oath: the recognizances of the lords spiritual and temporal: the certificates: the oath of fidelity and allegiance: the oath devised by the lord chancellor for the Earl of Kildare: the homage they performed: the lords of Ireland certificates to the King of their taking the oaths, and doing allegiance and homage: the recognizance, in a large penalty, to observe their oath of fealty and allegiance: the bond, and condition: the condition for towns corporate: the bond Nisi: the oath that at last the Earl of Kildare, and the other lords spiritual and temporal, took.

And so provident was the King, that Sir Richard Edgecomb had only 300 l. Sterling allowed him for his costs and expences into and from the said kingdom.

In 14 Hen. VII. 16 November, at a chapter held in the palace of Westminster, he was in nomination for a knight of the

r Antis's Regist. of the Order of the Garter, vol. 1. p. 364. s Ibid. vol. 2. p. 231, 232.

most noble order of the garter, and had the suffrages of the Duke of Bedford, the lord chamberlain, the Lord Dawbeny, and the Lord Denham; but Sir John Savage was chosen. The same year, he was, by commission, bearing date ^v 11 December, 4 Hen. VII. in consideration of his loyalty, industry, foresight, and care, appointed, with Henry Aynsworth, LL. D. secondary in the office of privy seal, to treat with Anne Dutcheſs of Brittany, about a truce, ceſſation of arms, alliance, and trade. Also, on the 23d of December following, the King reciting, that by advice of his council, he was ſending an army into Brittany for its relief, he therefore, in full confidence of Sir Richard's loyalty and care^v, was commanded, with Edward Earl of Devonſhire, Robert Lord Willoughby of Broke, and Thomas Greenvile, Eſq; to ſummon and examine what number of archers, armed and arrayed at the King's expence, the county of Cornwall could provide; and to article with them for the ſervice, and to review them, and to commit to writing the names of the ſaid noblemen, knights, and others, and the number of the archers they are to find, and to certify the King thereof before the Quindenes of Hilary next.

It is certain that he went over into Brittany, and before his voyage made his laſt will and teſtament, which bears date ^w at Penryn, the friday before St. John Baptiſt's day, in the fourth year of King Henry the Seventh; the preamble whereof I ſhall recite literatim: ' Firſt, I bequeth my ſowle to almighty God, beſeching the bleſſedſul Virgin Mary, his moder, to be a meane unto his moſt benygne grace, to ſhew his moeſt petyfull grace and mercy to my ſowle. And myn in eſpeciall good maſter, Seint Thomas of Caunturbury, to be a rememberer unto hir for the ſame.' He bequeaths to his couſin Bowley's daughter and heir, in his keeping, an hundred marks to her marriage, in recompence of what he had of her father's; and forty marks to his ſiſter, Elizabeth Tremayne. To every of his houſhold ſervants, forty ſhillings; and that a prieſt be found to pray for him for the ſpace of five years, in the church of Caſtock.

The reſidue of his goods, chattels, &c. he bequeaths to Joan his wife, Sir Reynold Bray, Roger Holland, and Fulk Prideaux, Eſqrs. for his children; at the will and pleaſure of his ſaid wife, by the overſight of the biſhop of Exeter, and John Arundel, dean of Exeter.

The probate of his will bears date the 29th of April, 1492, in the eighth of King Henry the Seventh; but he died ^x 8 September, 1489, in Brittany.

^t Rymer's Fœdera, vol. 12. p. 348.

Registr. vocat Dogget, fol. 81, in Cur. Prærog. Cantuar.
apud Morlaix.

^v Ibid. p. 355, 356, 357.

^w Ex

^x Inſcript. tumuli

Stow recites, that Sir Richard Edgecomb was also sent, with John abbot of Abington, and Christopher Urswick, to the French King, to offer King Henry's mediation to compose the differences between the Duke of Brittany and that monarch. They went first to the French King, and after to the Duke of Brittany; in which service Sir Richard Edgecomb departed this life at Mortlaix, in that province.

It appears from writings in the custody of the present Lord Edgecumbe, that John the provost-prior of the friers preachers of Mortlaix, in Brittany, and the convent there, agreed with Joan, late the wife of Sir Richard Edgecomb, and Roger Holland, Esq; his executors, for his burial in the church of the convent of the said friers preachers, before the high altar, in an honourable manner. Accordingly a monument is erected there to his memory, under the high altar, shewing a man in armour, kneeling upon a tomb, praying at a desk. And before him stands a prior, in his proper habit, holding in his left hand his staff, and the two fore-fingers of his right hand held up, as rebuking the said Sir Richard. At the feet of the pedestal, or bracket, on which he stands, are the arms and crest of Edgecomb, viz. On a bend, between two cottises, three boars heads coupè. Crest, on a helmet, a boar's head coupè. On a label, between the figures of a knight and the prior, is this inscription, scilicet, 'Tho. ora pro me Richardo.' Behind the figure of the knight, and the aforesaid arms of Edgecomb, impaling, a cheveron between three escallops; and under the said arms, on a scroll, is this inscription:

Memoriale Richardi Eggecumb, militis, quondam contrarotulatoris, honorabilis, hospitij, illustrissimi Principis Henrici Septimi, Regis Anglie, cujus corpus restat humatum hic, coram altari autentiquo, qui obiit octavo die mensis Septembris, anno Domini mill^{mo} CCCC^{mo} III^j^{xx} nono.

On the tomb is a cross, and round it this inscription, beginning at the head:

Ante hujus ecclesie sacratissime autentici altaris medium constat humatum corpus Richardi Eggecumb, militis, potentis ac honorabilis hospitii illustrissimi Principis Henrici, Regis Anglie, contrarotulatoris qui anno Domini millesimo CCCC III^j^{xx} nono, et mensis Septembris die VII^{to}, fide plena ab hac luce migravit.

He had to wife ^a Joan, daughter of Thomas Tremayne, of Collacombe, Esq; by whom he left issue Peirs Edgecomb, his son and heir; and a daughter, Joan, wife of Fulke Prideaux, Esq;

Which Peirs Edgecomb was ^a made one of the twenty knights of the bath, at the creation of Prince Arthur, on the eve of St. Andrew, 5 H. VII. He ^b was sheriff of Devonshire, in 9, 10, and 13 of H. VII. And in 2 H. VIII. this Sir Peirs Edgecomb, with Robert Willoughby de Broke, Knt. John Arundel, Knt. and Richard Carew, Knt. they ^c, or any three of them, were impowered to array and review all men at arms, archers, and others, who were to accompany Sir Thomas Darcy, Knt. captain of the castle of Berwick, in his expedition against the Moors and other infidels. And to certify to the King and his council, the number of men at arms, archers, and others. In 5 H. VIII. he was in the expedition against France ^d, and was there made a knight banneret, for his gallant behaviour in the sieges of Therovene, and Tournay, and the battle that ensued, called by our historians the battle of Spurs, from the swiftnes of the French in running away.

He married first Jane, daughter and heir of Stephen Dernford, of East-Stonehouse, and of his wife, ———, daughter and heir of ——— Rame, of Rame, Esq; and secondly Catharine, sister of Sir John St. John, Knt. and widow of Sir Griffith Rice, Knt. but by her left no issue; as is evident from her will, which bears date at Cuthel, in the county of Cornwall, the 4th of December, 1553, 1 Q. Mary. She orders her executors to distribute several sums, therein mentioned, to the poor of the parishes of Calstocke, Tavistock, Launceston, St. Mary Magdalen, St. Dominick, and several other parishes. She bequeaths to her daughter, Mary Luterel, all her household goods, that she hath of hers at Dunster, in the county of Somerset, which some time was Sir Griffith Rice's, her father; and also bequeaths to her chaplains, and servants, each a black gown, and their whole year's wages. The residue of her goods, chattles, &c. her tin works in Cornwall, &c. after her funeral is defrayed, and her legacies paid, she bequeaths to her executors, her trusty and loving brother, Sir John St. John, Knt. and her trusty nephew, Sir Thomas Stradling, Knt. and if they be sued, or molested, concerning her will, or for any matter or cause concerning her late husbands, Sir Griffith Rice, or Sir Peirs Edgecomb, Knts. or either of them, they repay themselves. The probate bears date December 12, 1553, which shews she died in the same month and year she made her will.

Sir Peirs Edgecomb, with Jane his first wife, before mentioned, had the town of East-Stonehouse, and the village of

^a Ex Stemmate penes Rich. Dom. Edgecumbe.
in Bibl. Cotton.

^b Fuller in com. Devon.

^d MS. in Bibl. Cot. Claudius, c. 3. p. 81.

qu. 22.

^a MS. Claudius, c. 3. p. 34.

^c Rymer, vol. 13. p. 296.

^e Ex Regist. Tash. num. 36.

West-Stonehouse, in Devonshire, on the other side the river Tamer; which was the dwelling of Joel de Stonehouse, in 27 Henry III. The said Sir Peter had issue by her three sons, Richard, John, and James, who are mentioned in his will; also three daughters, Elizabeth, wife of John Arundel. of Lanhern, in com. Cornub. Esq; Jane, the wife of Thomas Pome-roy, Esq; and Agnes, who was unmarried when her father made his will, who therein gave her a legacy of 300 l. Which will being remarkable, I shall give an extract of it.

It bears date the third of March, 1530, 21 Hen. VIII. wherein he orders his body to be buried, where it shall please God to dispose of it. He bequeaths to the parish church of Plymouth, 3 l. praying the curate thereof to pray for his soul; and in like manner, 3 l. to each of the churches of Calstocke, and of Bodmin; and to every chaplain present at his exequies, and there doing service for his soul, at the time of his obit and burial, 12 d. And that his executors cause, incontinently after his decease, a trental of masses to be said for his soul, in such convenient place and time, as to them shall be thought most expedient. Also that they provide an honest priest to sing mass daily for his soul, in the parish church of Mewye, in the county of Devon, for the space of five years, to whom he bequeaths for his salary and wages, 50 marks. Likewise another honest priest, to sing for his soul in the parish church of Calstock, in the county of Cornwall, for the space of five years, with like salary and wages. He further orders his executors to distribute 10 l. in penny-dole to poor folks; and cause an obite, or anniversary, yearly to be holden for his soul, in the parish church of Plymouth, during ten years after his decease, expending on every such obite 20 s.

He bequeaths to every of his household servants a year's wages. And whereas Sir John Arundel, and Sir William Courtney, Knts. infeoffed, by the name of Esquires, with Andrew Hillerdon, John Wise, Thomas Tremayne, Esqrs. and Stephen Trevyllian, to the use of him, and the performance of his last will, and of his heirs, in the honour and borough of Totness, and in the manor of Corneworth, in Devonshire, dated 3 May, 12 Hen. VIII. Also, whereas he had infeoffed Andrew Hillerdon, John Wise, Thomas Tremain, Esqrs. George Tanner, and Stephen Trevyllian, in the manors of Brodrogan, and Wother, in Cornwall, 24 April, 12 Hen. VIII. for the performance of his will. He now bequeaths to them his tin works in the said manors, in the counties of Devon and Cornwall, as also all his plate, &c. for the performance of his said will, and for the payment of his debts. And after his will and testament is fully performed, his debts truly paid, and restitution made of wrongs

f Sir William Pole's Descript. of Devon. in East Stonehouse, MS. g Ex Regist. Dingley, num. 27. qu. 30. in Cur. Prærog. Cant.

by him done, or by his commandment, if any such be, and can be proved; then he wills, that his said feoffees shall release all their right and title to the heirs male of his body, and that his tin works in Devonshire shall wholly remain to his son John, and the heirs of his body; and his tin works in the county of Cornwall to his son James, and the heirs of his body.

He bequeaths to Dame Catharine his wife, for her own use and behoof, all that plate in her keeping, which was Sir Griffith Rice's, her late husband, with all her other apparel, and stuff of household, left her by him. And in case his son and heir do trouble, or take from her any parcel of lands he has given her in jointure, or attempt to procure to be done, any thing to the least breach, or accomplishment of this his will, or any part thereof; or disallow any grants, passed by him, either of dame Jane his mother's inheritance, or of his own by indentures, copies, &c. for which, upon their oaths, they may prove I have made grants, and am paid fines. And in case it may, by any manner of due proof, appear that he had taken fines of any of his tenants of his own inheritance, or of the inheritance of dame Jane, sometime his wife, and the parties have not their writing, according to his promise, I will and require my son and heir, for that time being, to make them grants according to his promise, as my said heir will answer to God, to both our discharges. And for this I require him on my blessing, and for the contrary at his peril, and never to have any part of my goods. And this to be done and performed, my son Richard hath bound himself, by his writing and seal of arms in my life-time. Also I will, that my daughter, Anne Edgcomb, have 300*l.* towards her living, and marriage. And the residue of all my goods, moveable, &c. after my debts paid, my burial done, and this my testament, and last will, entirely fulfilled, I give to dame Catharine my wife, during her natural life; and, after her decease, to Richard Edgcomb, my son and heir, or any other being my heir, if God call him to his mercy from this world. So as the said Richard, or other, being my heir, be conformable to every article of my will, as far as in him may lie, &c. And I make and ordain my executors, dame Catharine my wife, and Richard Edgcomb, my son. The probate bears date 15 September, 1539, and the ^h inquisition taken after his death, shews that he died on the 14th of August, in 31 Hen. VIII. leaving Richard, his son and heir, 40 years of age.

Which Richard Edgcomb ⁱ was knighted at the creation of Edward Seymor, Earl of Hartford, 18 October, 1536. He was sheriff of Devonshire in 35 Hen. VIII. ^k and in the first year of

^h Escaet. 31. Hen. VIII.
Cotton.

ⁱ MS. sub effig. Claudius, c. 3. p. 131. in Bibl.
^k Fuller's Worthies in Devon,

Queen Mary. He built that stately house, at East-Stonehouse, called from him Mount-Edgcomb, the most beautiful seat in those parts, as Mr. Carew has observed ^l, who gives this account of it. ‘ Upon the South shore, somewhat within the land, standeth ‘ Mount-Edgcomb, a house builded and named by Sir Richard ‘ Edgcomb. It is built square, with a round turret at each end, ‘ garreted on the top; and the hall rising in the midst, above the ‘ rest, yieldeth a stately sound, as you enter it. The parlour ‘ and dining room give you a large and diversified prospect of ‘ land; and overlooks St. Nicholas island, (lying in the mouth ‘ of the harbour) the royal citadel, Plymouth town, Stonehouse, ‘ Milbrook, and Saltash. It is supplied with a never-failing ‘ spring of water, stored with timber, wood, fruit, deer, and ‘ conies. A little below the house, in the summer evenings, ‘ sail-boats come and draw their nets for fish. Both sides of the ‘ aforementioned narrow entrance, with the passage between ‘ the whole town of Stonehouse, and a great circuit of the land ‘ adjoining, appertain to this inheritance. These sides are fenced ‘ with blockhouses, and that next to Mount-Edgcomb was ‘ formerly planted with ordnance, which, at coming and part- ‘ ing, greeted such guests as visited the house. This curious and ‘ noble mansion ^m so affected the Duke of Medina Sidonia, ad- ‘ miral of the Spanish armada in 1588, (tho’ beholding it at a ‘ distance of the sea) as to reserve it for his own possession, ‘ in the partage of this kingdom, which, in hopes and expecta- ‘ tion, they had already conquered. This stately house is within ‘ the compass of the county of Devon; as is all that tract, an- ‘ ciently called West-Stonehouse, although it be in the parish of ‘ Maker, which lieth in the county of Cornwall.’

Richard Carew, Esq; who wrote the survey of Cornwall, was the son of Thomas Carew, Esq; by Elizabeth, daughter of this Sir Richard Edgcomb; and, from his knowledge of him, has left his character in manuscript, intituled, *A Friendly Remembrance of Sir Richard Edgcomb.*

‘ Among many his virtues (saith he) I will rehearse only these, ‘ namely, his knowledge, courtesy, and liberality.

‘ His knowledge consisted in learning and wisdom. Touch- ‘ ing his religion, his upright dealing bears witness, ‘ That he ‘ had the fruits of a good conscience.’ Besides, in his life-time ‘ he kept a chaplain in his house, who daily and duly said service; ‘ and, at his death, he had the grace to call upon God.

‘ His learning in the arts he attained by his study in the uni- ‘ versity of Oxford, where he spent some part of his youth; not ‘ idly, nor only whilst he baited his horse (as the scholarly mi- ‘ nister answered the bishop’s ordinary) but both orderly and pro-

^l Survey of Cornwall, p. 96, 100.

^m Fuller’s Worthies in Cornwall, p. 166.
E e 4

‘ fitably

fitably, for he could tell what any man's errand was, that came to him. And in inditing of letters was so skilful, that being on a time at the quarter-sessions, where was some difference about the form of one to be sent up to the lords of the council, he stepped down from the bench, and at a sudden penned it so well, and to all their likings, as, without farther amendment, they allowed, and sent it forth. Yea the Lord Cromwell, in this point, gave him especial commendations. He had also a very good grace in making English verses, such as in those days passed for current; which flowing easily from his pen, did much delight his readers. The sharpness of his wit was also seen in his apophthegms; of which, though I have heard many, I only remember two; the one, 'That Ingratus was Latin for a priest,' (understand him, reader of them of those times) and the other, 'That where the good man did beat his wife, there Cupid would shake his wings, and fly out of doors.'

For his wisdom, I will only give a taste or essay thereof, that by some parts the whole may be guessed: for he that would take upon him to discourse of every point, must needs be a wise man himself. He used, what occasion soever he had of expences, to keep always one hundred pounds in his chest untouched, [a good sum in those days] and yet he would never be long indebted to any man, neither break promise of payment. He was also very careful to have provision made beforehand, of all things belonging to the household, for two years at least; and would very willingly bestow his money that way, whensoever any good pennyworths were to be had, though he did not presently need it. Besides, he was so careful for his posterity, as, at his death, he left 400 l. of old gold in his chest, for the suing of his son's livery.

It was moreover noted in him, that whatsoever he did, he would be always girt with a sword, at least with a hanger. His reason thereof was, as I have heard, that some part of his oath of knighthood did bind him thereunto. Another point of his wisdom was, that he continually maintained one in London, to be a solicitor of his causes; and to send him advertisement with the soonest, of all occurrences from the court, and elsewhere; wherein, if orders were given him of any business, concerning the service of his Prince or country, or that his help were craved in behalf of his friend, he would not slack any time, nor overslip any fit occasion for dispatch thereof. For his friend, he would deal as advisedly, and follow it as effectually, as if the matter were his own. In his Princess's service, he was ready with the foremost to execute her commandments; and prepared with the soonest, to return answer. And whensoever he was to meet at any place, for his coun-
try's

try's affairs, he would always come with the first, and part with the last, saying, 'It were better that one man should tarry for many, than many for one.'

'He was in speech very fair, and in council very secret; and yet was not his secretnefs towards his friends so close, but that he would lovingly impart to them whatsoever was convenient; nor his silence in speech so great, but that he could entertain every one with courteous words, according to their calling; using to his betters reverence; to his equals kindness; and to the meaner sort, affability. And as he was naturally given to believe the best of every one, so could he scarcely be drawn to dislike any, of whom he had once been well persuaded.

'Yea even to such as were his enemies, being in distress, he rather lent a hand to take them up, than a foot to tread them down, as by this story following may plainly appear. There was a knight (Trevanion) dwelling in the same shire, with whom, for divers causes in King Edward's days, he had sundry quarrels; which, as at first they bred inward misliking between them, so at last they break forth into open hatred. This knight, in the troublesome change in Queen Mary's reign, partly for religion, and partly for other causes, was clapped into prison; and though the matters discovered against him were heinous, and his enemies (at that time bearing great sway) very grievous, yet he obtained so much favour, as to be tried by certificate, from the gentlemen of the chiefeft authority in his country, for his behaviour therein. According to whose report to the council, he was either to be delivered, or more strictly to be dealt with. This granted, he conceived very good hope of every other's friendly advertisement; and feared only the hard favour of our Sir Richard Edgecomb, who he doubted would use the sword of revenge, (then put in his hands) to his enemy's destruction. It happened, that upon return of their answer he was delivered; and being at liberty, to the end he might know how his countrymen's minds were affected towards him, he, by means, procured a copy of all these advertive letters; in perusing of which, he found that such as bore him fairest countenance, wrote most against him; and that Sir Richard Edgecomb's certificate made most for him: so as in all likelihood, his greatest enemy in shew, was the chiefeft cause of his deliverance in deed.

'I would stay here, in praise of his noble mind, who shewed his valour, in conquering his own affections; his virtue, in abstaining from revenge, being offered; and his christianity, in doing good for evil; but that I am carried forth with no less wonder at this knight's thankfulness; who pretending, as though he wist not of this courtesy, to the outward shew, continued his wonted enmity, until the next Christmas after. At
which

‘ which time, on a night, word was brought to Mount-Edgecomb, that a company of armed men were lately landed from Plymouth, marching up to the house. Sir Richard having heard before, that this knight was in that town, and mistrusting he had picked out this time to come and set upon him unawares, resolved to shew himself neither discourteous to them he knew not, through fear; nor yet to lie open to his enemies, if they pretended any such practice, through heedlesness; he therefore caused his gates to be set wide open, and placed his servants on both sides the gate, and hall, where they must pass, with swords and bucklers; but they coming in, turned this doubt into pastime, for their armour and weapons were only painted paper, as by nearer approaching was perceived; and instead of trying their force, with blows in fighting with men, they fell to make proof of the ladies skill in dancing.

‘ These pastimes at last being ended, they were led into another room to be banqueted, where this Knight taking off his vizard, and disclosing himself to Sir Richard Edgecomb, uttered, ‘ That having the great courtesy shewn him in his trouble, besides his looking, and contrary to his deserving, he was come thither to yield him his most due thanks for the same; assuring him, that he would from thenceforth rest as faithfully his friend, as ever before he had shewed himself a professed enemy.’ In witness of which his true meaning, and to strengthen the friendship, so newly begun in good will, into a fast knot of alliance, he there presented him a young gentleman, his nephew, a ward, and the heir of his house, (who being of fair possessions, came amongst the other company, masked in a nymph’s attire) to match with one of his daughters; which marriage afterwards came to pass. And here I should also run out into commendation of this rare thankfulness, save that this knight’s many other shews of his right noble mind are so well known, that they need not; and so great, that they be praised enough. I will therefore let them pass, and shut up this part of Sir Richard’s courtesy, when I have spoken a word or two of his soft nature; the rather, because I have heard some discommend this his mildness, who were themselves sooner to be pitied for their ignorance, than to be answered for any weight of their frivolous reasons.

‘ His liberality rested chiefly in housekeeping, and gifts. What provision he made for housekeeping, is before shewed; which being carefully procured, was both orderly and bountifully spent: and as he wanted not store of meat, so had he a sufficient company of servants to attend him at his table; the most part gentlemen by birth, and all of them both trained in service, and courteous to such strangers as haunted the house; who, when they came, found themselves so well entertained,

that this good knight was seldom or never unvisited. Yea, if he understood of any strangers come into the country, of any calling, either by sea or land, he would freely invite them home. And these, by reason of Plymouth, his neighbour town, were not a few; so that at one time, besides many other great personages, he received into his house the admirals of England, Spain, and Flanders. And this he did for some good spaceⁿ. A passage the more remarkable, for that the admirals of those nations never met before so amicably at one table.

Neither could these great guests cause him to forget the poor, who were daily as duly served as himself. Moreover, whosoever (either servant or otherwise) had brought him word of any thing to be bought at a reasonable price, or had done any errand or service for him, was sure of a liberal reward. Strangers arriving in the haven, were presented with such things as he had; and the poor, whom he met, received whatsoever came first to hand. It happened once, that a beggar craved an alms of him, to whom, instead of a shilling, he gave a piece of gold of ten; the beggar perceiving that he was mistaken, and doubting his displeasure, came crouching, and began to tell how he was deceived, offering him the gold again. But Sir Richard, loth to have his alms known, said to him, 'Away, knave, and if I catch thee any more here, &c.' So the poor fellow, shrewdly hurt by this repulse, quietly departed.

But to draw this discourse to an end, he resembled the emperor Titus, called for his good disposition, The Delight of the World; who sitting on a night at supper with his acquaintance, and remembering he had bestowed nothing on any man that day, cried out on a sudden, 'Friends, I have lost a day.' Sir Richard's virtues procured him the favour of his prince and the council, who, in times of danger, chiefly committed to him, and a very few others, the government of the shire where he dwelt. They got him love among his neighbours, who counted nothing too dear for him; and coming home in their shipping from far countries, would hale his house with two or three pieces of ordnance; and present him with the best things they had. And lastly, they purchased him credit among strangers, who would commonly call him, 'The good old Knight of the Castle. These few things I have touched, among many, which in him were worthy the noting.' Thus far that worthy author.

His last will bears date the first of July, 1560, in the second of Queen Elizabeth; and he departed this life on the first of February, in the fourth year of her reign, as appears by inquisition taken at Plimpton, 30 May, 4 Eliz.^o which shews that he

ⁿ Survey of Cornwall, p. 100.
Bibl. Harley.

^o Cole's Etsaet, lib. 2. p. 33. not. a. 13. in

died possessed, in Devonshire, of the castle and honour of Totnes, and 28 knights fees, anciently belonging to that castle and honour, which descended to him from his grandfather, Sir Richard Edgecomb, Knt. who had a grant thereof, 7. June, 1 Hen. VII. to hold of the King in capite by knight's service. Also, that he died possessed of the manor of Corneworth, with the appurtenances, and the manor of Drew-Staynton, and the advowson of the church; and that Peter Edgecomb was his son and heir, and of the age of 26; and that he had three other sons, Richard, Henry, and Edward; also daughters, Catharine, wife of Henry Champenon, of Modbury, Esq; Anne, married to William Trevanion, Esq; Honor; and Elizabeth, another daughter, was married to Thomas Carew, of Anthony in com. Cornwall, Esq; before mentioned. He lies buried in Maker church, under a gravestone, with this inscription, which differs from the inquisition, as to the time of his death:

Hic jacet Richardus Edgcumbe, miles, filius Petri Edgcumbe, militis, obiit primo die Decembris, 1561^o.

His eldest son, Peter Edgcumbe, Esq; succeeded to the estate, and was ^p sheriff of Devonshire in the 9th of Queen Elizabeth. He served in the same reign, in four several parliaments, for the county of Cornwall, viz. ^q in 14, 28, 31, and 35 Eliz. and for Devonshire in 13 Eliz. In the other parliaments of that Queen he served for Lostwithiel, and Lescard, in Cornwall. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir Andrew Lutterell, of Dunster-castle, in com. Somers, Knt. by whom he had issue three sons, Sir Richard Edgcumbe, Knt. Peirs; Edward, ^r of Brodring-ham, in Cornwall; and Andrew^s, buried in the church of Maker, March 17, 1640; also four daughters, Margaret^t, who was one of the maids of honour to Queen Elizabeth, and wife of Sir Edward Denny, of Waltham-abbey in Essex, Knt. Catharine, of Edmund Prideaux, of Netheriton, Esq; Elizabeth, of Sir John Speccot, Knt. and Anne, of Richard Trefusis, Esq;

He died on the 4th of January, 1607, aged 70, and was buried in Maker church, where a monument is erected to his memory, with the following inscription:

Hic jacet Petrus Edgcumbe, armiger, Richardi equitis filius et pater, qui vixit annos LXX, obiit 4^o die Jan. MDCVII.

Lief Tenant to my Queen long Time,
And often for my Shire a Knighte;

^p Fuller's Worthies in Devon.

^r Ibid. p. 34, and 40.

^t Ex Regist. Eccles.

^q Willis's Notitia Parl. vol. 2. p. 12, and 234.

^s Vis. de com. Cornub. 66. b. 17. in Bibl. Harley.

^u Inscript. tumuli apud Waltham.

My Merit did to Credit clime,
Still bidinge in my Calling righte;
By Loyalty my Faith was tryede,
Peacefull I liv'd, hopeful I diede.

Sir Richard Edgcomb, eldest son, knighted by King James the First, served ^w in parliament for Totness, in 31 Eliz. and for Granpound in Cornwall, in 35 Eliz. also in the reign of King James the First; ^x and for Boffiney, in the reign of King Charles the First. He married Mary, daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Coteele, of London, Knt. who died eighteen years before him, and was buried at Maker, where remains this inscription to her memory:

Hic jacet Domina Maria uxor Richardi Edgcumbe, militis; filia et hæres Thomæ Coteele, de civitate Londini, militis; quæ sepulta fuit 25^o die Julii, anno Domini 1620^o.

He had issue by her two sons, Peirs, and Richard; and died in the 74th year of his age, on the 23d of March, 1638^y, and was buried at Maker, April 11, 1639.

The said Peirs Edgcumbe, of Mount-Edgcumbe, Esq; ^z served in parliament for Newport, and Camelford, in Cornwall, in the reign of King Charles the First. He was, as the inscription on his monument (hereafter mentioned) sets forth, a pattern to posterity, and an honour to the age. 'A master of languages and sciences; a lover of the King and church, which he endeavoured to support in the time of the civil wars, to the uttermost of his power and fortune.' Sir Alexander Carew, Bart. was tried by the parliament ^a for holding intelligence with colonel Edgcumbe, and major Scawen, of the King's party, not only by letters, but by personal conference several times, at midnight, in their own quarters; for which he was beheaded December 23, 1644.

He married Mary, daughter of Sir John Glanvil, of Broad-Hinton, in com. Wilts, Knt. and died in the 56th year of his age, on the 6th of January, 1660, leaving two sons, Sir Richard Edgcumbe, and Francis Edgcumbe, Esq; who lies buried at Calstock, with this inscription to his memory:

Hic repositum est corpus Francisci Edgcumbe, armigeri, filii junioris Pearsei Edgcumbe, de Monte-Edgcumbe, armigeri, qui obiit 27^o die Aprilis, anno Domini 1668, ætatis suæ 21^o.

^w Willis's Not. Parl. vol. 2. p. 98, & 284. ^x Ibid. p. 122. ^y Ex Regist. Eccles. de Maker. ^z Willis, as before, p. 86, and 164. ^a Rushworth's Collections, vol. 5. p. 472.

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The said Peirs Edgcumbe, Esq; was buried at Calstock, where a monument is erected, with this inscription :

Exemplum posteris, et præsentis ævi decus, scientiarū qui fuit et linguarum magister, Regis et ecclesiæ cultor, quorum causam (heu nimis civili bello labentem) summis viribus et proprioq; sumptu fulcire conatus est Pearseus Edgcumbe de Monte-Edgcumbe, armiger, filius Richardi Edgcumbe, militis (claro admodum stemmate) qui Mariam uxorem duxit filiam Johannis Glanville, militis, de Broad-Hinton, in comit. Wilts. Ex qua binos filios et totidē natas genuit relicto hærede Richardo milite Balnei animam Deo resignavit (depositis hic prope exuviis) 6^o die Jan. an. Dom. 1660^o. Et ætatis suæ 56^o.

His eldest son, Sir Richard Edgcumbe, was made, in his father's life-time^b, one of the knights of the bath, against the coronation of King Charles the Second; who attended that grand solemnity in their purple robes, from the court of requests to the abbey-church, where they sat, to see the ceremony, &c. He was born at Mount-Edgcumbe^c, where he was baptized February 13, 1639; and was chosen for the borough of Launceston, in the first parliament of King Charles the Second; and in three other parliaments served as^d one of the knights of the shire for the county of Cornwall. He married the Lady Anne Montagu, the second surviving daughter of that great and brave nobleman, Edward Earl of Sandwich, by whom he had issue two sons, John, who died an infant, and was buried at Maker, April 9, 1674; and Richard, now Lord Edgcumbe, born at Mount-Edgcumbe, and baptized April 23, 1680; also five daughters, Anne, baptized April 16, 1672, and buried at Maker, May 26, 1674; Mary, baptized Jan. 29, 1673, and buried at Maker, July 3, 1674; Elizabeth, baptized April 22, 1675, married to ——— Atkins, Esq; Catharine, baptized January 25, 1677, and buried at Maker, May 9, 1681; Anne, baptized June 11, 1679, who died unmarried; Margaret, baptized May 26, 1681, married to ——— Pine, Esq;

This Sir Richard was buried at Maker, April 3, 1688, his lady surviving him, till March 14, 1729, when she died, and was buried by him; but was secondly married to Christopher Montagu, elder brother to Charles Earl of Halifax.

Their only surviving son, Richard, the present Lord Edgcumbe, soon after he came of age, was chosen one of the re-

^b Anstis's Observat. on Knighthood of the Bath. 4to. p. 81, to 89.
^c Regist. Eccles. de Maker.

^d Willis, ut antea, p. 14, 25.



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Edgcombe Lord Edgcombe

representatives of the county of Cornwall, on the decease of the Right Honourable Hugh Boscawen, Esq; ^e May 13, 1701, then one ^f of the knights of the shire for that county. In the next parliament, 13 Will. III. ^g he served for the town of St. Germans; and for Plympton, in the first year of Queen Anne; and has constantly been elected to every parliament, whilst he was a commoner. His lordship was constituted one of the lords commissioners of the treasury, June 22, 1716; also June 11, 1720; and April 3, 1724, with Hugh Boscawen, Lord Viscount Falmouth, had the offices of vice-treasurer, receiver-general, treasurer of war, and paymaster-general of his Majesty's revenues in Ireland. He was created Lord Edgcumbe, April 20, 1742; and on December 22, 1743^h, he was constituted chancellor of the dutchy of Lancaster; and on Jan. 5, 1743-4ⁱ, was sworn of his Majesty's privy council; and is also lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Cornwall. On the rebellion in 1745, his lordship raised a regiment at his own expence in Cornwall, for his Majesty's service.

His lordship married Matilda, daughter of Sir Henry Furnese, of Waldershair, in the county of Kent, Bart. by whom he hath issue two sons, now living, the Honourable Richard Edgcumbe, Esq; who was returned in the last parliament for the boroughs of Lostwithiel and Plympton, and made his election for the first; and is member for Penryn in the present parliament. The Honourable George Edgcumbe, Esq; second son, was brought up in the sea service, and is a captain in the navy, and commodore of a squadron in the West-Indies. He was also returned for Plympton, and Fowey, in the last parliament, and made his election for Fowey; for which he was chose in the parliament that met 31 May, 1754.

TITLES.] The Right Honourable Richard Lord Edgcumbe, Baron of Mount-Edgcumbe, chancellor of the dutchy of Lancaster, lord-lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Cornwall, and one of the lords of his Majesty's most honourable privy council in England, and Ireland.

CREATION.] Baron Edgcumbe of Mount-Edgcumbe, in the county of Devon, April 20, 1742, 15 Geo. II.

ARMS.] Gules, on a bend, ermine, cottised, or, three boars heads coup'd, argent.

CREST.] On a wreath, or and gules, a boar passant, argent, a chaplet about the neck of oak leaves, fructed proper.

SUPPORTERS.] On each side, a greyhound, argent, gutte de poix, collar'd dovetail, gules.

MOTTO.] AU PLAYSIRE FORT DE DIEU.

CHIEF SEAT.] At Mount-Edgcumbe, near Plymouth.

^e Leneve's Obituary, p. 34.
Gazette, no. 8285.

^f Willis, vol. 2. p. 14.

ⁱ Ibid. 8290.

^g Ibid. p. 154.

SANDYS, Lord SANDYS.

L. **T**HE family of Sandys, or Sandes, of Omberley, in the county of Worcester, was more anciently seated at St. Bees in Cumberland, as appears by a certificate given by Hervey, clarenceux king of arms^a, to Edwyn Sandys, bishop of Worcester, (and after archbishop of York) and by him laid before the privy council, in a dispute between him and Sir John Bourne, high steward of the church of Worcester, and a beneficiary there.

In 1 Rich. II. 1377, ^b Richard del Sandes, and Robert Moubray, chevalier, were returned knights of the shire for Cumberland, and 28 l. were levied by the sheriff for their expences, in attending 70 days in parliament at Westminster.

In 14 Richard II. ^c Thomas del Sandes, and William de Stapleton served in parliament, as knights of the shire for Cumberland, and had 14 l. 18 s. for 36 days attendance at Westminster.

In 18 Rich. II. they ^d were again returned knights for Cumberland, and had the like sum for their expences, in attending 36 days.

In the next reign was ^e Robert Sandes, of St. Bees, in Cumberland, who had issue ^f John Sandes, of Furnes-Fells, in com. pal. Lanc. the ^g father of William Sandes, and of Margaret, the wife of Richard Bray, Esq;

The said William, by his wife, daughter of ——— Bouham, ^h had issue William Sandes, who married Margaret, daughter and heir of William Rawson, of the county of York, and cousin and heir to Rawlinson, Abbot of Furness, in com. pal. Lanc. This William Sandes writes himself of Estwaite-Furnese, in the county of Lancaster, in his last will and testament, which bears date 23 April, 1548, 3 Edw. VI. And by the preamble, he appears to be a protestant; his words are, ‘Considering the uncertainty of my life, I commit my soul into the custody and hand of our Saviour Jesus Christ, trusting surely, that through the sprinkling of his blood, I shall be partaker of the inheritance prepared for the faithful.’

The rest of his will shews him to be a person of sound reasoning

^a Vide Strype's Hist. Reformation, ch. 35, p. 362. Printed 1709.
4th part of a Brief Register, p. 323, 324.

^c Ibid. p. 410, 411.

^b Pryn's

^d Ibid.

^e Ibid.

^f Ibid.

^g Ibid.

^h Ex Collect. Greg. King, Lanc. Feclal.

and judgment, and he made an equal disposition of his estate among his children, which, as therein appears, were George Sandes, who died in his life-time, and left a son, Roger Sandes, to whom he bequeathed half of Watfide-park, &c. Which George was slain at Muselborough field, in battle against the Scots; and, in some pedigrees, is erroneously said to be the father of archbishop Sandes; but by several authorities, and by this will, it is certain he was brother to the said archbishop.

To his son Christopher he left his estate at Graithwaite, in Lancashire, with other lands, after the death of his mother. He died without issue male, leaving only two daughters.

To William his son, jointly with his brother Christopher, he bequeaths his lease of Hawkshead church; and three bloom smiddy's, with all the ore which he had in Mitheland and Low-Furnese, paying to Miles and Anthony, his sons, and their brothers, a hundred pounds. This William died without issue.

He further wills to his said sons, Miles, and Anthony, equally, and jointly, all his rights in Loufon-park, Parkamore, and the one half of Watfide-park; also divers other lands and leases, to William, and Christopher, before mentioned; and legacies to his daughter Anne; and to his granddaughters, Agnes, Margaret, and Elizabeth, daughters of George Sandes. Then follows:

‘I will also, that my son, Edwin Sandes, vicar of Haversham, shall have of my goods, &c. 20 l. desiring him heartily, upon my blessing, to see this my last will and testament fulfilled, and good rule, and loving order, to be had among his mother’s brethren, and sisters, and children of my said son George. Moreover, it is my will and mind, that in case any of my sons, or others, be not contented, lovingly and jointly, to fulfill this my last will, that then they which offend and break this my said will and testament, shall forfeit all such possessions, &c. bequeathed to them; and the same to be at the sight of John Preston, Esq; and other supervisors of this my said last will and testament.’

He constitutes his sons, William, Christopher, Miles, and Anthony, his executors; and John Preston, Esq; his son, Edwin Sandes, vicar of Haversham, William Dixon, Miles Dixon, Thomas Benson, Richard Mackerith, William Sawrey, Miles Sawrey, and Richard Sandes, of Lancaster, supervisors; appointing, that if his estate be not sufficient to discharge the legacies, that they should then be lessened, at the discretion of Mr. Preston, and Edwin Sandes, his son, vicar of Haversham. He was buried in the parish church of Hawkeshead in Lancashire, and has a table-monument there, with two figures lying at length upon it, representing him and his wife, with their arms lifted up, in a praying posture; and round the verge thereof is the following inscription:

Conditur hoc tumulo, Gulielmus Sandes et uxor,
 Cui Margareta, nomen et omen erat.
 Armiger ille fuit percharus regibus olim
 Ille sed exemplar religionis erat.
 Conjugij fuerant æquali forte beati,
 Felices opibus, stemmate, prole, fide.
 Quos amor et pietas læto conjunxit eodem.
 Hos sub spe vitæ continet iste lapis.

Mr. Burton, who wrote the antiquities of Leicestershire, eng-
 lished it in these lines :

Here lie intomb'd a happy pare,
 William Sandes and Margaret fair,
 His vertuous wife, a jewell rare.
 He an esquire belov'd by Kings,
 She an exemplar of religious things ;
 Both blest alike in marriage State,
 Renown'd for riches and an equall fate,
 In honour, issue, faith, inviolate ;
 Whom love and piety conjoyn'd in one,
 In hopes of life ; both these contains this stone.

From Anthony Sandes, the third son, descended Myles Sandys,
 of Graithwaite-hall, in the parish of Hawkshead in Lancashire.
 Of Edwin, the fourth son, I am principally to treat.

Miles Sandys, the fifth son, being bred to the law, was one
 of the society of the Middle-Temple, and master of the King's
 Bench office. He left issue by Hester his wife, daughter of Wil-
 liam Clifton, of Brimpton, in com. Somers. four sonsⁱ, Sir Ed-
 win Sandys, of Latimers in Buckinghamshire, who married
 Elizabeth, daughter, and at length sole heir, of William Lord
 Sandys, of the Vine, in com. Hants, by Catharine his wife,
 daughter of Edward Lord Chandos, and had issue by her colo-
 nel Henry Sandys, killed in the service of King Charles the First,
 anno 1644, who had^k four sons, William, Henry, Miles, and
 Edwin; also six daughters, Hester, married to Humphry Noy,
 Esq; son to William Noy, attorney-general to King Charles the
 First; Alatheia, to Francis Goston, Esq; Mary, to Dr. Henry
 Savage, principal of Baliol-college, Oxon; Jane, to John Hain,
 Esq; Margaret, to Sir John Mill, of Tachbury, in com. South-
 ampton, Bart. and Margery, to Sir Edmund Fortescue, of Fallow-
 Pit, in com. Devon, Bart.

William, eldest son, (on the death of his uncle, Wil-
 liam Lord Sandys, only son of William Lord Sandys, by
 Catharine, daughter of Edward Lord Chandos, who died

i Visit. de com. Buck. præd.

k Ex Stemmate.

without issue on 12 November, 1629¹⁾ inherited the title of Lord Sandys, in right of his grandmother, Elizabeth, before mentioned, and had summons to parliament accordingly. He married Mary, youngest daughter of William Earl of Salisbury, and dying without issue in 1668, was succeeded in the honour by Henry Sandys, his brother and heir, who dying unmarried, as did also his brothers, the title lies dormant.

The second son of Sir Miles Sandys before mentioned, was ^m Sir William Sandys, of Flatbury in Worcestershire, and of Missenden in Gloucestershire, from whom the family at Missenden, and Brimsfield in Gloucestershire descend. Sir George, the third son, died without issue; but from Henry, the fourth son, who was of Harwood, in com. Bucks, and married Mary, daughter of Sir Richard Conquest, of Houghton-Conquest, in com. Bedf. Knt. a progeny is yet remaining.

I now return to Edwin Sandys (the fourth son of William) of whom, and his descendants, I am principally to treat. As he was distinguished for his great learning, and eminent abilities, and one of the first reformers of our religion from Popish superstition and idolatry, divers authors have given some account of him, without a due consideration or examination of facts, particularly as to the place of his birth: It is said by some to be at London; by others, at Conisby in Yorkshire; but ⁿ by the famous Mr. Dodsworth, the antiquary, it is positively asserted to be at Hawkshead, within the liberty of Furness in Lancashire; who alledges, that in token thereof, he built a free school there, and endowed it with 30*l.* per annum, for a master and usher, out of lands in Hawkshead, and several tenements in Yorkshire. It is governed by trustees, according to statutes given them by the said archbishop; and over the door of the school is placed a fine stone, on which is engraved his arms, and the following inscription:

• *Memoriæ reverendissimi doctoris divinitatis Edwini Sandys, eboraci olim archi episcopi. Scholar hujus fundatoris Daniel Rawlinson, civis Londini, Graisdale com. Lancastriæ oriundus, posuit anno Domini 1675.*

He was one of the first who conformed to the protestant religion, and for the constant profession of that faith, chose a voluntary exile in Germany, where he lived all the reign of Queen Mary. His troubles and imprisonment are reported at large by Mr. Fox,

¹ MS. I. 8. fol. 22, in *Offic. Armor.*
² fol. 212, 213, in *Offic. Arm.*
 F. R. S. in MS. *Scriptoræ Ebor.*

^m *Visit. of Gloucestersh.* 1683. not. K.
ⁿ *Ex Collect. Rad. Thoresby de Leeds.*

in his book of martyrs, out of which I shall recite some particulars, which shew him to be a person of courage, honour, and integrity. He was educated in Catharine-hall, in Cambridge, and took his degree of doctor of divinity in that university, before the month of September, 1552, when he had a grant of a prebend within the church of Carlisle, vacant by the death of Bellows.

In the last year of King Edward the Sixth, he ^p was master of Catharine-hall, and vice-chancellor of the university of Cambridge; and so truly zealous for the reformation, that fearing an alteration in religion, he shewed himself of the party of the Lady Jane. Francis, bishop of Hereford ^t, gives this account of him: 'Having, by Northumberland's command, in the pulpit impugned Queen Mary's cause, and defended that of the Lady Jane, he behaved himself with such wisdom and moderation, although upon the short warning of some few hours, that he abundantly satisfied the Duke, and yet did not so deeply incur the displeasure of the adverse party, but that his friends prevailed with the Queen for his pardon; so that after a year's imprisonment he was set at liberty, and presently fled over into Germany. After the death of Queen Mary, returning from voluntary exile, he was consecrated bishop of Worcester, from which See he was translated to London, and thence again to the archbishoprick of York. A man for his learning, virtue, wisdom, and extract, very famous; but more especially happy in his issue, whereof many were admirable for their endowments, both internal and external, and of whom we have, in our age, seen three honoured with knighthood.'

July 25, being St. James's day, he ^s was brought prisoner from Cambridge, and committed to the Tower, with the Duke of Northumberland, and others of Quality. Queen Mary, before King Edward's laws were repealed, and particularly that act for the communion service ^t, procured John Young (who had made himself famous for contesting with Martin Bucer, in Edward the Sixth's time) to be chosen vice-chancellor of the university of Cambridge; and the noted Gardiner, bishop of Winchester, and chancellor of the university, having wrote to the society of Catharine-hall, recommending Mr. Cofin to be chosen their master, in the room of Dr. Sandys, because he was married, they, for their own safety, thought it convenient to comply.

The same author observes ^u, that after about a years imprisonment he was discharged, and observing the fury coming on all

^o Strype's Memorials, Eccl. & Civil. vol. 2. p. 531.

^p Leneve's Fasti Eccl.

Anglicanæ, p. 395.

^q Strype's Memorials, vol. 3. p. 11.

^r Annals of Eng-

land. p. 272.

^s Strype's Memorials, vol. 3. p. 15

^t Ibid. p. 52.

^u Ibid.

p. 146, 147.

that were resolved to stick to the true religion, and would not comply with the newly introduced papal superstitions, he made his escape out of England, and took up his residence at Strasburgh, where the gospel was professed, and where he openly declared himself a protestant. He had for his companions, J. Ponnet, bishop of Winchester, Edmund Grindal, after archbishop of York, and Canterbury, successively, with others of the clergy; and these learned knights, Sir John Cheeke, Sir Richard Morison, Sir Anthony Cooke, Sir Peter Carey, Sir Thomas Wroth, and many more, mentioned by Bale. But I shall now recite some particulars of his troubles.

* The Duke of Northumberland, after he came to Cambridge with his army, sent for Dr. Sands, the vice-chancellor, Dr. Parker, Dr. Bill, and Mr. Leaver, to sup with him; and among other speeches, said, 'Masters, pray for us, that we speed well,' &c. and required Dr. Sands, to preach on the morrow. The warning was short for such an auditory, yet he did not refuse, but went into his chamber, and so to bed. He rose at three of the clock in the morning, took his bible in his hand, and earnestly prayed to God that it might fall open where a most fit text should be for him to treat of. The bible fell open upon the first chapter of Joshua, where he found a text for that time, the most convenient he could have chosen. *Responderuntque Josue atque dixerunt omnia quæ præcepisti nobis faciemus, et quocunque miseris ibimus: sicut obedivimus in cunctis Moysi, ita obediemus et tibi tantum sit Dominus Deus tuus tecum sicut fuit cum Moysi qui contradixerit ori tuo, et non obedierit cunctis sermonibus quos præceperis ei moriatur tu tantum confortare et viriliter age.* This text most fitly served for the purpose; and as God gave the text, so (saith my author) gave he such order and utterance, as drew many tears from the audience.

In the time of his sermon, one of the guard lifted unto him, in the pulpit, a mass book, and a grail, taken the night before by Sir George Haward, with certain of the guard, out of Mr. Hurleston's house, where Lady Mary heard mass, and had not been long gone. The Duke, with the rest of the nobility, required Dr. Sands to put his sermon in writing, and appointed Mr. Leaver to go to London, and get it printed. Dr. Sands required one day and a half for writing it, and at the day appointed, Mr. Leaver came ready booted to receive it of him. As he was delivering of it, Mr. Adams, one of the beadles, came weeping, and prayed him to shift for himself, the Duke being retired, and Queen Mary proclaimed. Dr. Sands shewed no concern at what was said, but delivered the sermon written. The Duke of Northumberland that night sent for Dr. Sands,

to proclaim Queen Mary in the market-place at Cambridge, and told him she was a merciful woman, and that he had sent to know her pleasure, and looked for a general pardon. The doctor replied, 'My life is not dear unto me, neither have I said or done any thing that urgeth my conscience; for what I have spoke of the state, I have instructions warranted by the subscriptions of sixteen counsellors; neither yet have I spoke further than the word of God and the laws of the realm do warrant me; come of me what God will; but be you assured you shall never escape death, for if she should save you, those that now rule will kill you.'

That night the guard apprehended the Duke, and certain grooms of the stable were as busy with Dr. Sands; but Sir John Gates, laying in his house, sharply rebuked them, and drove them away. The next day he advised the doctor to walk in the fields; and in the mean time, the university, contrary to all order, had met together in consultation, and ordered Dr. Mouse, and Dr. Hatcher, to repair to Dr. Sands's apartments, and fetch away the statute book of the university, the keys, and such other things as were in his keeping, which they did. Dr. Mouse had been an earnest protestant the day before, but was now turned papist; and though Dr. Sands had done much for him, he was now his great enemy. The bell ringing for their meeting, Dr. Sands returned out of the fields, and sending for the beadles, required them to wait on him to the schools, according to their duty. No sooner was the doctor (the beadles going before him) come into the regent house, and had taken his chair, but Dr. Mitch, with a rabble of unlearned papists, went into a by-school, and conspired to pull him out of his chair.

Dr. Sands began his oration,—expostulating with the university, charging them with great ingratitude; declaring he had said nothing in his sermon, but what he was ready to justify; and their case was the same with his, they having not only concealed but consented to that which he had spoken. And as he was remembering them how beneficial he had been to their university, and their unthankfulness to him, Dr. Mitch came in again with his conspirators, about twenty in number. One laid hand on the chair, to pull it from him; another told him that was not his place; and another called him traitor: But being of great courage, and perceiving they used violence, he drew a dagger, and had dispatched some of them, if Dr. Bill, and Dr. Blith, had not fallen upon him, and prayed him for God's sake to hold his hands, and patiently bear that great offered wrong. By their persuasions he was contented, and the tumult ceasing, he ended his oration; and having monies of the university's, he there delivered the utmost farthing. He gave up the books, reckonings,

reckonings, and keys, and surrendered his office, 'praying God 'to give the university a better officer, and to give them more 'thankful hearts,' and so repaired to his own college.

The day after there came to him Mr. Gerningham, and Mr. Thomas Mildmay; Gerningham told him it was the Queen's pleasure that two of the guards should attend on him, and that he must be carried prisoner to the tower of London, with the Duke of Northumberland. Mr. Mildmay said, he marvelled that a learned man would speak so unadvisedly against so good a princess, and wilfully run into such danger. Dr. Sands replied, 'I shall not be ashamed of bonds, but if I could 'do as Mr. Mildmay can, I need not to fear bonds: for you 'came down against Queen Mary, and armed in the field, and 'now return for Queen Mary; before a traytor, and now a 'great friend. I cannot, with one mouth, blow hot and cold 'after this sort.'

On this, his stable was robbed of four excellent geldings, and an inventory taken of all his goods by Mr. Moor, beadle of the university. He was set on a lame horse, that halted to the ground, which a friend of his perceiving, prayed that he might lend him a nag, to which the yeomen of the guard consented. At the end of the town some papists resorted thither to jeer him; and some of his friends, who mourned for him, to take their leave of him.

He was guarded, with the Duke, and others, to London, and coming in at Bishopsgate, one, like a milk wife, hurled a stone at him, which hit him on the breast, so as like to have made him fall from his horse; to whom he mildly said, 'Woe 'man, God forgive it thee.' As he came through Towerhill-street, another woman standing in her door, cried, 'Fie on thee, thou knave, thou knave, thou traitor, thou heretick! whereat he smiling, she said, Look, the desperate heretick laughs at this jeer. On which a woman, on the other side of the street, answered, Fie on thee, neighbour, thou art not worthy to be called woman, railing upon this gentleman, whom thou knowest not, neither yet the cause why he is thus treated. Then she said, good gentleman, God be thy comfort, and give thee strength to stand in God's cause, even to the end. Thus he passed into the Tower, the first prisoner, on St. James's day. The yeomen of the guard took from him his borrowed nag, and what else soever he had. His man, Quinting Swainton, brought after him a bible, and some shirts, and such like things; the bible was sent into him, but the shirts, &c. the yeomen of the guard kept.

After he had been in the tower three weeks, in a bad prison, he was put into Nun's-bower, a better prison, and with him Mr. John Bradford. On the day of Queen Mary's coronation

their prison door was set open, (ever shut before) and Mr. Mitchel, his old acquaintance, who had been a prisoner in the same place, came in to him, and said, 'There is such a stir in the tower, that neither gates, or prisoners, are look'd to this day. Take my cloak, my hat, and my rapier, you may go out of the gates, without being questioned; save yourself, and let me do as I may.' A rare friendship, but he replied, 'I know no just cause, why I should be in prison! and thus to do, were to make myself guilty; I will expect God's will; yet must I think myself most bounden to you.' On which Mr. Mitchel, finding him resolute, departed.

Whilst Dr. Sands, and Mr. Bradford, were in close prison twenty-nine weeks, Mr. John Bowler, a very perverse papist, was their keeper; yet by often conference with him, at length began to dislike popery, and to favour the gospel, so that on a Sunday, when they had mass in the chapel, he brought the service-book, a manchette, and a glass of wine; and Dr. Sands ministered the communion, according to the reformed religion, to Bradford, and to Bowler.

When Wyat was in arms against Queen Mary, Dr. Cranmer, Dr. Ridley, and Mr. Bradford, were cast into one prison; and Dr. Sands, with others, were sent into the Marshalsea. And Wyat coming into Southwark with his army, he sent two gentlemen into the Marshalsea to Dr. Sands, to let him know he should be glad of his company and advice, and that the gates should be set open to all the prisoners; but the doctor desired them to tell Wyat, 'If this rising be of God, it will take place, if not, it will fall: for his part, he was committed by order, and would be discharged by the like order, or would never depart.'

Thomas Way, the keeper of the Marshalsea, appointed unto every preacher a man to lead him in the street for the air, but he himself walked with Dr. Sands; and discoursing very familiarly with him, the people took notice of him, and prayed to God to comfort him, and strengthen him in the truth; on which the keeper said to the doctor, I perceive the vain people would set you forward to the fire; you are as vain as they, if you, being a young man, will stand in your own conceits, and prefer your own knowledge before the judgment of so many worthy prelates, ancient, learned, and grave men, as be in this realm; if you so do, you shall find me as strait a keeper, as one that utterly disliketh your religion. Dr. Sands replied, 'I know my years young, and my learning small; it is enough to know Christ crucified; and he hath learned nothing, that seeth not the great blasphemy that is in popery. I will yield unto God, and not unto man. I have read in the scriptures of many godly and courteous keepers; God may make you one; if not, I trust he will
' give

‘ give me strength and patience, to bear your hard dealing with me.’ On which the keeper said, ‘ Do you then mind to stand to your religion.’ ‘ Yea, (said the doctor) by God’s grace.’ ‘ Truly, saith the keeper, I love you the better, I did but tempt you. What favours I can shew you, ye shall be sure of, and I shall think myself happy if I may die at the stake with you.’ And he ever after shewed Dr. Sands all friendship. He laid him in the best chamber in the house, and would not suffer the marshal’s men to lay fetters on him, as others had. He sundry times suffered him to walk alone in the fields; and permitted his wife, Mr. Sands’s daughter of Essex, a gentlewoman beautiful both in body and mind, to resort to him; they had the communion there three or four times, and a great resort of communicants, who offered Dr. Sands money, but he would receive none. He was then in the prime of life, and admired for his learning, eloquence, sobriety, and other virtuous morals. His exhortations to the people were delivered with that energy, as drew tears from many, and made them abhor the mass.

After he had been nine weeks prisoner in the Marshalsea, he was set at liberty, by the mediation of Sir Thomas Holcroft, the knight marshal. Sir Thomas sued earnestly to Dr. Gardiner, bishop of Winchester, for his deliverance, but could not prevail, except Dr. Sands would be one of their sect; and then, he said he should want nothing. He wrung at last out of the bishop, that if the Queen could like of his deliverance, he would not be against it; which was Sir Thomas’s last request. Thereupon he made interest with two ladies of the privy chamber to move the Queen to it, who was contented, if the bishop of Winchester approved of it. Sir Thomas watched his going to speak with the Queen, and followed him with a warrant, for setting him at liberty; and prayed the two ladies to put the Queen in mind of Dr. Sands. On which she said, ‘ Winchester, what think you of Dr. Sands, is he not sufficiently punished? and Gardner, remembering his promise, said he was not against it, if her Majesty liked to discharge him. Saith the Queen, ‘ Then truly we would, he were set at liberty.’ On which Sir Thomas Holcroft immediately offered the Queen the warrant, who signed the same, and caused Winchester to subscribe his name thereto. The warrant was given to the knight marshal again; but as the bishop went out from the Queen, he called to Holcroft, commanding him not to set Dr. Sands at liberty, till he had taken sureties of two gentlemen, bound in a bond of 500 l. each, that he should not depart the realm without licence.

Holcroft also made it his business to find sureties for him; and having discoursed with two gentlemen of the North, friends and cousins of Dr. Sands, they agreed to be bound in body, goods, and lands, for him. He then sent for the doctor to his apartments at Westminster,

Westminster, requiring the keeper to accompany him. He came accordingly, and found Sir Thomas Holcroft in his garden alone, who immediately imparted to him his long suit, with the whole proceeding, and of what effect it had; much rejoicing, he was so fortunate to procure him his liberty; and that nothing remained for him to do, but to enter into bonds, with his two sureties, not to depart the realm. The doctor answered, 'I give God thanks, who hath moved your Heart to mind me so well, and I think myself most bound to you; I hope God will requite you, and I never shall be found unthankful; but as you have dealt friendly with me, I will also deal plainly with you. I came a freeman into prison, I will not go forth a bondman. As I cannot benefit my friends, I will not hurt them; for if I am set at liberty, I shall not stay six days in this realm, if I may get out. If therefore I may not get forth free, send me to the Marshalsea again, and there you shall be sure of me.'

Holcroft was much displeased with his answer, and told him a change would shortly come; the state was but a cloud, and would soon shake away; that his cousin, Sir Edward Bray, and his wife, would gladly receive him into his house, where he never need come at church; and that Lady Bray hated popery: adding, that he would not so deal with him, to lose all his labour. But no persuasions could prevail with him to enter into bonds. Which Holcroft perceiving, generously said, Seeing you cannot be altered, I will change my purpose, and yield unto you. Come of it what will, I will set you at liberty. And seeing you mind to go over sea, get you gone quickly as you can. One thing I require of you, that while you are there, you write nothing to come hither, for you may undo me. He friendly kissed Dr. Sands, bid him farewell, let me answer Winchester as I may; and commanded the keeper to take no fees of him.

Returning with the keeper to the Marshalsea, he staid there that night, and the next day gave a dinner to all the prisoners, taking his farewell of them with many tears, particularly of Mr. Saunders, who, at his own request, was permitted by the keeper to be his bedfellow. Their parting was very sorrowful, with many tears, the one falling on the other's neck; and so he departed, clearly delivered, without examination, or bond. From thence he went to the Bench, and there talked with Mr. Bradford, and Farrer, bishop of St. David's, then prisoners. He comforted them, and they praised God for his happy deliverance: He went by Winchester's house, and there took boat, and came to William Banks, his friend in London, with whom he remained one night, and the next night shifted to another friend's house; and there he learned that search was made for him.

Dr. Watson, and Mr. Christopherfon, coming to the bishop of Winchester's,

Winchester's, chancellor of England, told him, he had set at liberty the greatest heretick in England, and one, who, of all others, had most corrupted the university of Cambridge. Whereupon the bishop sent for all the constables of London, commanding them to watch for Dr. Sands, then in the city; and whoever of them should bring him to him, should have five pounds for his labour. The doctor, on knowledge of this, for greater safety, conveyed himself by night to Mr. Bertie's house, a stranger, who had been a little time in the Marshalsea prison with him, and was a good protestant, and dwelt in Mark-lane. There he was six days, and one or two of his friends repaired to him. He afterwards went to Mr. Hurleston, a skinner, dwelling in Cornhill; where he caused his man, Quinting, to provide two geldings for him, in order to ride into Essex, to Mr. Sands, his father-in-law, where his wife was.

At his going to bed in Hurleston's house, he observed a pair of hose too long for him, made whilst he was in the tower, by one Benjamin, a protestant, dwelling in Birching-lane. He was not permitted to speak to him, or take any measure of him, but only look on his legs, whereby they were not made fit for him: these hose, he prayed the mistress of the house to send to some taylor, to cut them two inches shorter. She sent them by her boy to the next taylor, who chanced to go to Benjamin that made them, and was then a constable, and acquainted with the lord chancellor's orders. The boy required him to cut the hose; on which he said, I am not thy master's taylor: whereunto the boy replied, My master's taylor dwelling far off, I came to you, as our next neighbour; for it is far night, and he wants them early in the morning. Benjamin knew his own work, and said, These are not thy master's hose, but Dr. Sands's, which I made for him in the Tower. Saith he, Go to thy mistress, pray her to sit up till twelve of the clock, and then I will bring the hose, and speak with the doctor to his good.

At midnight, the mistress of the house, and Benjamin the taylor, went into Dr. Sands's chamber, but prayed him not to be afraid of their coming. He answered, 'Nothing can be amiss, what God will, that shall be done. On which Benjamin told him, 'he made his hose, and by what chance they came into his hands, God used the means, that he might admonish him of his peril, and advise him how to escape it.' He then acquainted him, that all the constables of London, whereof he was one, had orders to watch for him; and some were so greedily set, that they prayed, if he took him, to let them have his carriage to the bishop of Winchester, and he should have the five pounds. He further told him, that it was known his man had provided two geldings, and his intentions to ride out at Aldgate in the morning, where he would surely be taken. 'Fol-

low

‘low my advice (said he) and, by God’s grace, you shall escape their hands. Let your man walk all the day in the street where your horses stand, booted, and ready to ride; the good man’s servant of the house shall take the horses, and carry them to Bethnal-Green, and his master shall be booted, and follow after, as if he would ride. I will be here with you to-morrow, about eight of the clock. It is both term and parliament time; and when the streets are full, we will go forth, look wildly, and if we meet your brother in the streets, know him not.’

Accordingly Dr. Sands, cloathed like a gentleman, in all respects, looking as one who had been long kept in prison, was conducted by Benjamin through Birching-lane, and from one lane to another, till he came to Moor-gate, and from thence to Bethnal-green. He there found the horses were ready, and Mr. Hurlestone ready to ride with him as his man. The doctor pulled on his boots, and taking his leave of Benjamin, would have given him great part of that little he had, but he refused it. However, Dr. Sands, on his return to England, remembered him thankfully. He rode the same night to his father-in-law’s, Mr. Sands, where his wife was; but he had not been two hours there, before Mr. Sands was acquainted that two of the guards would that night apprehend his son-in-law. Thereupon he was immediately guided to an honest farmer near the sea, and took up his abode with him two days and two nights in a chamber, without stirring out of it. After which he shifted to one James Mower, a ship-master, who dwelt on Milton shore, and was to sail with the first wind to Flanders. Whilst he staid in expectation of a fair wind, Mower brought to him forty or fifty mariners, to whom he gave an exhortation, which they liked so well, that they promised to die for it, e’re he should be apprehended.

The sixth of May, being Sunday, the wind served, and at the shore Dr. Sands met Mr. Isaac, of Kent, with his eldest son, who, from the good opinion he had of the doctor, sent his son with him; and Dr. Cox also embarked in the same Ship, Cockerill commander. They were within sight, when two of the guard came thither, to apprehend Dr. Sands; but they happily arrived at Antwerp, and were immediately invited to dinner by the famous Mr. Lock. Before they had dined, George Gilpin, secretary of the English house, and kinsman to Dr. Sands, came and whispered in his ear, ‘That King Philip had ordered search to be made for him, and to apprehend him.’ Hereupon they rose from dinner in a very great shower, and went out of the gate toward the land of Cleve: They had the good luck to light on a waggon, and hasting away, came safe to Ausburgh, in Cleveland, where Dr. Sands staid fourteen days, and then set
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out for Strasburgh; where, after he had lived one year, his wife came to him. During his abode in that city, he fell sick of a flux, which kept on him nine months, so that his recovery was doubtful. He had a child, which died there of the plague; and his wife, after some time, fell sick of a consumption, and died in his arms.

After this two of his friends left him, Grindal, (afterwards made archbishop of Canterbury by Queen Elizabeth) who went into the country to learn the Dutch tongue, and Sampson, who went to attain the Hebrew language. Dr. Sands continued still at Strasburgh, supported by Mr. Isaac, who passionately esteemed him, and was ever more ready to give, than he to take. The Doctor had of him above 100 marks, which he paid again; and by his other gifts and friendship to him, shewed himself a grateful man. His wife (as was said before) being dead, he went to Zurike, and for the space of five weeks, was in Peter Martyr's house. As they sate one day at dinner, the news of Queen Mary's death was brought, and Dr. Sands was sent for by his friends at Strasburgh. Mr. Martyr, and Mr. Jarrett, were very joyful, but Dr. Sands was very grave; 'it smote into his heart, (as Fox writes) that he should be called to misery;' but it is more rational to believe, he was thoughtful of the almighty power of God, in so wonderfully delivering him, and bringing about the means of returning to his native country. Bullinger, and other ministers, treated him, before he took his leave to return to Strasburgh, where he preached. He, and Dr. Grindal came to London the same day Queen Elizabeth was crowned.

Soon after he was one * appointed by Queen Elizabeth, and her council, to manage a conference before the lords and commons at Westminster, against the bishops of Winchester and Lincoln, popish bishops, &c. on these three propositions: 'First, It is against the word of God, and the custom of the ancient church, to use a tongue unknown to the people, in Common Prayer, and administration of the sacraments.

'Secondly, Every church hath authority to appoint, take away, and change ceremonies, and ecclesiastical rights, so the same be to edification.

'Thirdly, It cannot be proved by the word of God, that there is in the masse offered up a sacrifice propitiatory for the quick and the dead.' On the conference it was agreed, to put all questions and answers in writing; but the popish bishops, Winchester, and Lincoln, departing (as Hollinshed recites) from all order, and manifestly varying from their own, were committed to the Tower; and the conference came to no effect.

* Hollinshed's Chronicle, p. 1182, 1183.

y Ibid.

Cambden, in his History of Queen Elizabeth, has^a observed, that on the deprivation of the popish bishops, in the second year of Queen Elizabeth, the most learned that could be found among the protestant divines, were recommended to the vacant sees; and that Richard Pate, bishop of Worcester, having left the kingdom of his own accord, Archbishop Parker consecrated Edwin Sands, a fluent and eloquent preacher, bishop of Worcester.

His Conge d'Elire bears date November 13, 1559^b, and he was elected the 25th of the same month. On the 17th of December, 1559, 2 Eliz. the Queen signified to Matthew [Parker] archbishop of Canterbury^b, that having granted her Conge d'Elire to the dean and chapter of Worcester, they had elected Edwin Sands, D. D. to the said see; she therefore commands him to consecrate him. And by another commission^c, she commands the escheators of the counties of Worcester and Salop, and marches of the said counties; William Huytt, mayor of London, and her escheator there; as also her escheator of the county of Middlesex, to restore the temporalities of the said see to Edwin Sandes, D. D. elected bishop of that see, by the deprivation of Richard Pate, the late bishop.

On the second of June, 1570, he^d was elected to the see of London; and the Queen, the first of July, 1570, 12 Eliz. commands Matthew archbishop of Canterbury to confirm him; and likewise^e her escheators in the counties of Middlesex, Essex, Hertford, Suffex, Worcester, Huntingdon; and Alexander Avenon, her escheator in the city of London, and mayor thereof, to restore the temporalities in the said counties, to Edwin Sandes, elect-bishop.

The same year, he^f was in commission to inquire, by a jury, into all treasons, misprisions of treason, insurrections, murders, felonies, burglaries, manslaughter, riots, escapes, contempts, unlawful assemblies, and oppressions; but more especially into all conspiracies, confederacies, meetings, &c. contrary to an act of parliament, passed in the first year of the Queen's reign, intituled, *An Act for the Uniformity of Common Prayer and Service in the Church, and Administration of the Sacrament*. And to hear and determine the same, according to the laws of the land.

In 18 Eliz. the Queen, 14 Feb. 1576, commissions^g Edwin bishop of London, Robert bishop of Winchester, and other bishops, to confirm Edmund archbishop of York, in the archbishoprick of Canterbury, to which he had been elected by the dean and chapter of the said see.

^a Hist. of Eng. vol. 2. p. 376, 377.

^b Rymer's Fœdera, vol. 15. p. 550.

^c Rymer, vol. 15. p. 683, 684.

^a Leneve's Fasti Eccl. Ang. p. 299.

^c Ibid. p. 553.

^d Leneve, p. 180.

^f Ibid. p. 724, 725.

^g Ibid. p. 752, 767.

On 19 January, 1577, 19 Eliz. the Queen^h granted her Conge d'Elire to the dean and chapter of York, to elect an archbishop to the said see, vacant by the translation of Edmund Grindall to Canterbury; whoⁱ thereupon, January 25, elected Edward Sandes, bishop of London, to that See: and the Queen, March 8, 1577, 19 Eliz. ^k commissioned Edmund archbishop of Canterbury, and other bishops, to confirm Edwin archbishop of York. Also, on the 16th of March following^l, the Queen commanded her escheators in the counties of York, Lincoln, Surry, Middlesex, Northumberland, Gloucester, and marches of Wales, Nottingham, and the mayor of the town of Nottingham, her escheator in the said town; her escheators in Westmorland, Cumberland; her chancellor in the county palatine of Lancaster, to command the escheator in that county; the mayor of the city of York; the mayor of Kingston upon Hull, her escheators there; to restore the temporalities of the see of York, to Edwin Sandes, elect-archbishop.

On 14 May, 1578, 20 Eliz. he was in commission^m, with Henry Earl of Huntingdon, president in the North, Richard bishop of Durham, and others, to visit the church of Durham, which had undergone great damages, by the insolvency, neglect, and injuries, done by the dean, canons, and other officers of the said church; and they were impowered to inquire into the management of the revenues thereunto belonging, &c.

This good prelate continued archbishop of York about twelve years, and, as bishop Godwin relatesⁿ, departed this life Aug. 8, 1588, and was buried at Southwell. But Sir Gilbert Dethick, garter king of arms in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, has left an account of the funerals of those persons of quality, that he buried; wherein he recites^o, that Edwin Sandys, archbishop of York, late bishop of London, and before bishop of Worcester, died at Southwell, near Newark, in Nottinghamshire, Wednesday, the 10th of July, 1558, and was buried there the 15th of August following, with great solemnity.

The antiquities of Worcester, printed in 1717, p. 107, recites, that though Godwin, and others, assert he was buried at Southwell, they are mistaken, whereas he lies buried at Hawkested in Lancashire, among his ancestors; and has, in honour of him, in the north isle, appropriated to his family, an inscription to his memory, the same as was at Southwell. But this is an error, for he was indisputably buried in the collegiate church of Southwell^p; where is a curious monument, on the north side of the quire, with his effigies lying at length, with a book in his hand, and his children kneeling on one side; and round the verge is this inscription:

h Rymer, vol. 15. p. 768. i Leneve, p. 311. k Rymer, vol. 15. p. 768.
l Ibid. p. 771. m Ibid. p. 785. n Catal. of the bishops of Engl. p. 492.
o Funerals, MS. not. A. 3. in Bibl. Joh. Anstis, arm. p Dugdale's Hist. of the Church of Southwell, p. 50.

Edwinus Sandes, Sacrae Theologiae Doctor postquam Wigorniensem Episcopatum annos X, totidemque tribus demptis, Londinensem gessisset; Eboracensis sui Archi-Episcopatus annos XII. vitae autem LXIX obiit July x. An. Dom. 1588.

At the head of the monument is this epitaph :

Cujus hic reconditum Cadaver jacet, genere non humilis, vixit dignitate, locoque magnus; exemplo major; duplici functus Episcopatu, Archiepiscopali tandem amplitudine etiam illustri: honores hosce mercatus, grandipretio, meritis Virtutibusque. Homo Hominum a malitia & vindicta innocentissimus; magnanimus, apertus, & tantum nescius adulari; summe liberalis, atque misericors, Hospitalissimus, Optimus, Facilis, & in sola Vitia superbus: scilicet, haud, minora quam locutus est, vixit & fuit. In evangelij prædicandi laboribus ad extremum usque halitum mirabiliter assiduus, A Sermonibus ejus nunquam non melior discederes, Facundus volebat esse & videbatur. Ignavos sedulitatis suæ confusus oderat. Bonas Litteras auxit pro facultatibus; Ecclesiae patrimonium veluti rem Deo consecratum, intactum defendit. Gratia qua floruit apud Illustrissimam mortalium Elizabetham effecit, ne hanc in qua jacet ecclesiam tu jacentem cerneres, Venerande Præful utriusque memorandum fortunæ exemplar, qui tanta cum gesseris multo his majora, animo ad omnia semper impavido perpeffus es: Carceres exilia, amplissimarum facultatum amissiones, quodque omnium difficilime innocens præferre animos consuevit, immanes contumelias. Et hac re una votis tues minor quod Christo testimonium etiam sanguine, non præbueris, Attamen qui in prosperis tantos fluctus & post agonum tot adversa, tandem quietis sempiternæ portum fessus mundi, Deique sitiens reperisti. Æternum lætare: vice Sanguinis sunt sudores tui: Abi lector, nec ista scias tantum ut sciveris, sed ut imitare.

At his feet under his arms :

Verbum Domini manet in æternum.

Which

Which inscription is recited in Sir William Dugdale's History of the collegiate church of Southwell, p. 50; and there never was any monument for archbishop Sandes, at Hawkshead, in Furnes, in the county of Lancaster.

He made his last will and testament a year before his death, when he was in sound health and perfect memory, as he expresses himself. And the preamble being so very remarkable, and shewing his rare virtues, and wisdom, I shall, for the satisfaction of the curious, insert it, as truly worthy of being known^a.

IN DEI NOMINE, AMEN.

I Edwin Sandes, minister of God's holy word and sacraments, archbishop of York, although most unworthy; often minding the frailty and uncertainty of man's life in general, and withal, feeling mine own manifold infirmities in particular, both by my years, and for my sins; and also remembering, that when the Lord God shall say, Redde rationem villicationis tuæ, I, amongst others, shall appear before the tribunal seat of Christ, to receive in this body according to that I have done, be it good or evil, I reckon that in myself a christian duty, with Ezechias, Disponere meæ. And considering, that as I brought nothing into this world, for naked I came out of my mother's womb, so can I carry nothing thereout, but naked I must return again, even earth to earth, and carcase to worms, the way of all flesh. While the Lord God hath lent me the leisure, being presently in sound health of body, and of perfect memory, I humbly thank him for both, even thus I discharge myself of those talents, which the Lord hath committed unto my charge, and make my last will and testament in such sort as followeth: First, and above all, my soul and spirit I commend, with David, and Stephen, into the merciful hands of my gracious God, and loving father; assuredly believing, by faith, and certainly trusting, by hope, that he, in the fullness of his good time, best known unto him, and least unto me, will receive the same unto himself; not in respect of any my deserts, for my righteousness is but a very dunghill, and defiled cloth, but of his own free mercies, and for the alone merits of his only son, mine only saviour, Jesus Christ; who being without any sin, was made a curse and sacrifice for all my sins, that I might be made the righteousness of God in him; who, in his own body, bare all my transgressions upon the tree, that by smart of his stripes, and blood of his wounds, I might be healed; who hath cancelled upon the cross, the whole hand-writing that was against me, that I might not only be entertained as a servant, or reconciled as a friend, but adopted as

^a Ex Registr. vocat Drury, Quire 30. not. 75. in Cur. Prærog. Cantuar.

a son, and accepted as an heir, with God the Father; and an heir together with Jesus Christ, who is also made unto me wisdom, righteousness, sanctification, and redemption. And as in this faith, and full assurance of my perfect redemption, by the death and only deserts of Jesus Christ, the true lamb of God, and very lion of the tribe of Juda, I have and do live; so in the same firm and stedfast faith, and hope, I end my sinful life, and gladly yield up, with all immortal and mortal bodies. Secondly, Although this body of mine is but a clod of clay, a prison of my soul, my will is, that it shall be buried, neither in superstitious, nor superfluous manner; yet for that it hath been, and as I trust, not only a vessel of the gospel, but likewise a temple of the Holy Ghost, I require that the same be so decently and conveniently brought to ground, as appertaineth to a christian, a servant of Almighty God, and a man of my calling; putting no doubt, but that I shall see my Redeemer with mine own eyes, and be covered with mine own skin, and that the Lord Jesus shall make this my vile body like unto his glorious body, whereby he is able to subdue all things unto himself, *Reposita est hæc mihi spes in sinu meo.* Thirdly, because I have lived an old man in the ministry of Christ, a faithful disposer of the mysteries of God, and, to my power, an earnest labourer in the vineyard of the Lord, I testify before God and his angels, and men of this world, I rest resolute, and yield up my spirit in that doctrine, which I have privately studied, and publickly preached, and which is this day maintained in the church of England; both taking the same to be the whole council of God, the word and bread of eternal life, the fountain of living water, the power of God unto salvation, to all them that do believe; and he seeking the Lord besides, to turn us unto him, that we might be turned, lest, if we repent not, the candlestick be moved out of his place, and the gospel to a nation, that shall bring forth the fruits thereof. And further protest, in an upright conscience of mine own, and in the knowledge of his Majesty, before whom I stand, that in the preaching of the truth of Christ, I have not laboured to please man, but studied to serve my master, who sent me; not to flatter either prince or people; but by the law, to tell all sorts of their sin; by the spirit, to rebuke the world of sin. Of righteousness, and of judgment, by the gospel, to testify of that faith, which is in Jesus Christ, and in him crucified. Fourthly, Concerning rites and ceremonies, by political constitutions authorized amongst us. As I am and have been persuaded, that such as are set down by publick authority in this church of England, are no way either ungodly or unlawful, but may with good conscience, for order and obedience sake, be used of a good christian; for the private baptism to be ministred by women, I take neither to be prescribed, or permitted; so have I ever been, and presently am persuaded,
that

that some of them be not so expedient for the church now; but in the church reformed, and in all this time of the gospel, wherein the seed of the scripture hath so long been sown, they may better be disused by little and little, then more and more urged. Howbeit, I do easily acknowledge our ecclesiastical policy, in some points, may be bettered; so I do utterly dislike, even in my conscience, all such rude and indigested platforms, as have been more lately, and boldly, than either learnedly, or wisely preferred; tending not to the reformation, but to the destruction of the church of England. The particulars of both sorts, reserved to the discretion of the godly; which of the latter I only say thus, That the state of a small private church, and the form of a large christian kingdom, neither would long like, nor can at all brook, one and the same ecclesiastical governments. Thus much I thought good to testify concerning these ecclesiastical matters, to clear me from all suspicion of double and indirect dealings, in the house of God; wherein, as touching mine office, I have not halted, but walked sincerely, according to that skill and ability, which I received at God's merciful hands. Lord, as a great sinner, by reason of my frail flesh, and manifold infirmities, I fly unto thee for mercy. Lord, forgive me my sins, for I acknowledge my sins. Lord, perform thy promise, and do away all my iniquities; hasten the coming of thy Christ; and deliver me from the body of sin. Veni cito Domine Jesu, cloath me with immortality, and give me that promised crown of glory. So be it.

And as concerning those worldly things, which God of his bountiful goodness hath given for our use; thus, as a steward of the same, for the discharge of my duty in that behalf, I dispose of them.

First, therefore, I will, ordain, and appoint, that my funerals, and debts whatsoever, be payed, and discharged by mine executrix, hereafter to be named, out of my whole goods.

After which he recites, that by indentures, bearing date the fourth of June, in 18 Eliz. between him, the said Edwin, on the one part, and Miles Sandes, of Latimers, his brother, Francis Wilford, Edward Fenner, and Robert Brigges, Esqrs. on the other part; they the said Miles, Francis, Edward, and Robert, did severally covenant and grant to him, his executors, and assigns, that such person, or persons, as he should nominate and appoint, should, and might hold, &c. and take the issues, profits, &c. of one messuage and a lodge, and land and pasture, called Cursewold park, alias Crudeswood park, within the county of Kent; which the said Miles, Francis, Edward, and Robert, had of the grant of Henry Leonard, Esq; &c. as by the same indenture, more at large appeareth; he now, by his last will and testament, appoints and assigns the said issues, &c. to his well-beloved wife, Cicely Sandes.

He further declares, that if it should please God, that Elizabeth Norton, daughter of John Norton, late of Rippon, in the county of York, Esq; deceased, and George Sandes, his youngest son, shall hereafter fortune to marry together, that then Thomas Spencer, and Thomas Porter, their heirs and assigns, shall assure, and convey, all such messuages, lands, &c. as John Samond, Gent. and Anne his wife, did heretofore convey to them, and their heirs, unto the aforesaid George Sandes, and Elizabeth Norton, and the heirs of their two bodies, lawfully begotten; and for default of such issue, the remainder to the said Elizabeth Norton, and her heirs. And if the said George Sandes, and Elizabeth Norton, do marry together, he then wills that the said Elizabeth Norton be discharged of her wardship, and value of her marriage, which belongeth unto him, and of all charges and expences he has disbursed about the same, &c.

He further wills, that his wife Cicely Sandes, shall have the custody and bringing up of his children, Thomas Sandes, Henry Sandes, and George Sandes, so long as she continues a widow; and all that time to have in her hands, as well the annuity, granted out of the manor of Ombersley, to the said Thomas, Henry, and George, as all other portions, patents, leases, &c. till they come to their full age; but if his said wife, Cicely Sandes, should marry before his children come to full age, that the several annuities, &c. be committed to his sons, Samuel Sandes, and Edwin Sandes, on sufficient bonds entered into by them, to see the same, and every part thereof, truly employed to the uses of his said sons, Thomas, Henry, and George.

And whereas, according to his ability, he had sufficiently preferred and advanced all his children, viz. both his daughters, Margaret Awcher, and Anne Barne, by marriage, to his great charges; as also all his sons, viz. Samuel, Edwin, Miles, Thomas, Henry, and George, by leases, patents, annuities, and otherwise; whereby they ought not, by reason of the custom of the province of York, to claim their filial portions of his goods and chattels; he declares, that his said sons and daughters should hold themselves contented, and not make any claim of his executrix, &c. And albeit that he had so provided for his children, according to his ability as aforesaid; yet, for a further declaration of his fatherly good will towards them, and that they may continue in their hearts and minds a thankful memory of the same, he bequeaths to his eldest son, Samuel Sandes, one bason and ewer of silver, double-gilt, one salt double-gilt, and one dozen of silver spoons; with feather-beds, &c. therein mentioned, three geldings, &c. also his black armour of proof, made for his own body, with five other armours, at the discretion of his executrix. He bequeaths to his second son, Edwin Sandes, one bason and ewer, parcel-gilt, one silver salt double-gilt, one do-

zen of spoons, and one nest of small bowls, double-gilt, with a cover; also feather-beds, &c. two geldings, and one armour. To his third son, Miles Sandes, a big square salt, double-gilt, a dozen of silver spoons, and a standing cup of silver, double-gilt, feather-beds, &c. two geldings, and one armour.. To his fourth son, Thomas Sandes, one silver bowl double-gilt, with a cover, marked with the letter M; feather-beds, &c. one gelding, and one armour.

To his fifth son, Henry Sandes, besides his own plate, given him when he was christened, one small round salt of silver, double-gilt, with a cover, one gelding, one nag, and one armour, &c. and 30 l. current money. To George Sandes, his youngest son, besides the plate given him at his christning, one nest of silver pinked bowls, double-gilt, with a cover, a small square salt, double-gilt, a gelding, a nag, one armour, &c.

To his eldest daughter, Margaret Awcher, one great salt of silver with a cover, and furniture, &c. To his daughter, Anne Barne, one great salt of silver, double-gilt, with a cover, a dozen of silver spoons, and one ambling nag, fit for her own saddle; all at the appointment of his executrix.

He bequeaths to his brother, Christopher Sandes, 10 l. and 30 l. that he oweth him. To his brother, Anthony Sandes, 10 l. and to his daughter Cicely, 10 l. To his servant and kinsman, David Sandes, 20 l. and one good gelding, at the assignment of his executrix. To every one of his household servants, at his decease, half a year's wages, and meat and drink for two months after. He moreover wills, that Dr. Toby Matthews, dean of Durham, and his son Edwin Sandes, should dispose of all his books of learning, except those in English, which he leaves to his wife, Cicely, to dispose of among his children; reserving to the said Edwin, such as the said Dr. Matthews shall think fittest for his study.

The residue of his goods and chattels, not before bequeathed, his funeral debts (and delapidations, if any should happen to be) being first discharged, he gives to his loving and faithful wife, Cicely Sandes, in full satisfaction of that her third part of his goods, due by the custom of the province of York, and makes her sole executrix: requiring her, as she will answer in good conscience before Almighty God, to see this his last will and testament truly performed.

He constitutes supervisors, his trusty and well-beloved friends, Sir Christopher Wrey, Knt. lord chief justice of England, Dr. Toby Matthews, dean of Durham, his loving brother, Miles Sandes, Francis Palmes, and his son, Samuel Sandes, Esqrs. heartily praying them for all the good will they have borne him, to give their best advice, and assistance, to his said executrix; and bequeaths to each of them 10 l. And if any doubt, question,

or ambiguity, should happen to arise, of this his last will, he desires it may be decided by his supervisors, or three of them; whose declaration he wills, that as well his said wife, and children, as all others, having interest in his will, shall stand and abide, without any contradiction, on penalty of losing their several legacies, &c. He concludes:

‘ This is the last will and testament of me, Edwin Sandes, archbishop of York, written this first of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, five hundred, fourscore, and seven, and in the nine and twentieth year of the reign of our sovereign lady, Queen Elizabeth, by the grace of God, Queen of England, &c. Whereunto I have subscribed mine own hand, my name, and set my seal, requiring the same inviolably to be observed of my wife and children, and of all others, that have any interest therein, as they will answer me before God.’

The probate bears date the 22d of May, 1590, and administration granted to Cicely his lady, the executrix. She was his second wife, and sister to Sir Thomas Wilford, and died in the year 1610, as appears by the probate of her will, administration being granted to her eldest son, Sir Samuel Sandes, the 12th of February that year; whom she appointed her only and sole executor; and makes overseers, Sir Thomas Wilford, her brother, her son, Sir Edwin Sandes, and her son, Sir Miles Sandes. The preamble to her will, and the prudent disposition she made of her estate, shews she was a pious and ingenious lady.

Before a great bible, printed by Richard Jugge, Queen’s printer, 1574, in the archbishop’s own hand, are the names and birth-days of his children, which he had by his said wife Cicely; and were all living, October 1, 1576, viz.

Samuel Sandes was born the 28th day of December, at three of the clock in the morning, in the year of our Lord God, 1560: his godfathers, Clement Throckmorton, Esq; John Pedder, dean of Worcester; his godmother, Mrs. Anne Berrow.

Edwin Sandes was born the ninth day of December, at six of the clock in the morning, in the year of our Lord God, 1561: his godfathers, Thomas Russel, Knt. Thomas Blount, Esq; his godmother, Mrs. Margaret Sheldon, widow.

Miles Sandes was born the 29th day of March, at twelve of the clock in the morning, in the year of our Lord God, 1563: his godfathers, Miles Sandes, Esq; Thomas Fleet, Esq; his godmother, Mrs. Pedder.

William Sandes was born the thirteenth day of September, at four of the clock in the afternoon, in the year of our Lord 1565: his godfathers, William Ligon, John Lyttleton, Esq; his godmother, Mrs. Joan Perry.

Margaret Sandes was born the 22d day of December, at three of the clock in the afternoon, in the year of our Lord God, 1566: her godfather, John Folliot, Esq; her godmothers, Lady Margaret Russell, Mrs. Anne Daston. [She was married to ——— Aucher, Esq; and had issue Sir Anthony Aucher, and Edwin Aucher, who are both mentioned in the will of her mother.]

Thomas Sandes was born the third day of December, at three of the clock in the afternoon, in 1568: his godfathers, Thomas Lucy, Knt. Walter Blount, Esq; his godmother, Mrs. Elizabeth Packington.

Anne Sandes was born the 21st day of June, at eight of the clock in the morning, 1570: her godfather, John Packington, Esq; her godmothers, Mrs. Anne Washbourne, Mrs. Anne Colles. [She was married to Sir William Barne, and had issue, as appears by the will of her mother.]

Henry Sandes was born the last day of September, between eight and nine of the clock at night, in 1572: his godfathers, Henry Earl of Huntingdon, William Lord Sandes; his godmother, Lady Margaret Tailboies.

Ita est Edwinus London.

George Sandes born the second day of March, at six of the clock in the morning, in 1577: his godfathers, George Earl of Cumberland, William Lord Ewer; his godmother, Catharine Countess of Huntingdon.

Before I treat of Sir Samuel Sandes, the eldest son, ancestor to the present Lord Sandys, I shall give some account of the archbishop's younger sons.

Edwin, the second son, was sent to the university of Oxford, in September 1577, at the age of about 16^s. and was admitted probationer-fellow of Corpus Christi college, January 23, 1579, being then batchelor of arts. In 1581 he had conferred on him the prebendship of Westwang, in the church of York; but after the death of his father, he left his fellowship^t, and travelled into France, Germany, Italy, and other parts, for the space of three years; and at his return, grew famous for his learning, prudence, and virtue. A little before the death of Queen Elizabeth, he resigned his prebendship, and on King James's accession to the crown, he had the honour of knighthood conferred on him^u, viz. 11 May, 1603; after which he was employed by his Majesty in several affairs of great trust, and was very dexterous in the management, as Wood writes. He was a leading Man in all parliamentary business, and esteemed an excellent patriot,

^s Wood's *Athenæ Oxon.* vol. 1. p. 462.
Cat. of Knights.

^t Ibid p. 265.

^u Philpot's

faithful to King and country: but in that parliament, held in 1621, speaking in defence of the liberty of the subject, he, and the famous Selden^w, were committed to the sheriff of London, the 16th of June, and not delivered till the 18th of July following; which was voted by the house of commons, on the eighth of November ensuing, a great breach of their privileges. He was treasurer to the undertakers for the Western plantations, which he effectually advanced, and as my author^x saith, 'was a person of great judgment, of a commanding pen, and a solid statesman.' He wrote, while he was at Paris, ann. 1599, *Europæ Speculum*: or, *A View of the State of Religion in the Western Parts of the World*. Wherein the Roman religion, and the policies of that church to support the same, are notably displayed, and confuted, &c. He left 1500l. to the university of Oxford, for the endowment of a metaphysick lecture; and dying in October, 1629, was buried in the church of Northbourn in Kent, where he had a seat, and a fair estate^y, which descended to Richard his grandson, who was created a baronet by King Charles the Second, January 23, 1684. The title in this branch is now extinct.

Miles Sandes, third son, was also a gentleman of polite parts and learning; possessed of a fair estate at Wilberton, in the isle of Ely, and received first knighthood from King James, and afterwards the dignity of a baronet, November 25, 1612. He served in parliament^z as one of the representatives for the university of Cambridge, in 12 Jac. I. and in 3 Car. I. was^a elected, with Sir John Carleton, Bart. knights of the shire for the county of Cambridge. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Cooke, of North-Cray, in com. Cantii. Gent. by whom he had issue seven sons, and a daughter; and died in the latter end of 1644. This branch of the family is also extinct.

Of William, the fourth son, I do not find any thing remarkable. Thomas, fifth son^b, was of London, and had a numerous issue, but I do not find any remaining. George, youngest son, was a most ingenious gentleman, and is famous for his travels, and poems.

I now return to Sir Samuel Sandes, the eldest son of the archbishop. He inherited from his father, the manor of Ombersley, in the county of Worcester, and other estates, and^c was sheriff of that county, in 16 Jac. I. and in the 12th and 18th Jac. I. was^d elected one of the knights of the shire for the county of Worcester. He married Mercey, only daughter of Martin Cullpeper, Esq; and by her had four sons, and seven daughters.

^w Camden's Annals in History of Engl. vol. 2. p. 667. ^x Wood, p. 462.
^y Visitation of Kent, anno 1619. not C. 16. p. 116. in Offic. Armor. ^z Willis's
 Notit. Parliament. vol. 1. p. 153. ^a Ibid. p. 146. ^b Visit. of London.
 anno 1634, C. 24. fol. 214. in Offic. Arm. ^c Fuller's Worthies in Worcestershire.
^d Ex Collect. Brown Willis, Arm.

Edwin, his eldest son.

Martin, of Scrobie, in com. Notting. born in 1597.

John, born in 1604, of Loveline, in the parish of Feckenham, in com. Wigorn; and from him the Sandys of Hillmorton, in com. Warw. descended.

William, born in 1607, who died without issue.

Cecilia, married to John Brace, of Hill-court, in the parish of Dodderhill, in com. Wigorn, Esq; Mary, born in 1592, wedded to Sir Francis Wyat, of Kent, Anne, born in 1594, the wife of Sir Francis Wenman, of Carswell in Oxfordshire. Margaret, born in 1595, married to Richard Humfrys, of Rat-tenden, in the county of Essex. Mercey, born in 1598, to — Eubank. Joyce, born in 1599, wedded to John Dingley, of Charlton, in the parish of Crophorn, in com. Wigorn, Esq; and Elizabeth, born in 1602, to Edward Pytts, of Kyre, in com. Wigorn, Esq;

The said Sir Samuel Sandes died on the 18th of August, 1623, 21 Jac. I. as appears by the inquisition taken after his death, (then customary) at Worcester, the second of September, 22 Jac. I. when the jury found that he died possessed of the manor of Wickwanteford, with the appurtenances; the manor of Ombersley, and rectory of the church, and three water mills there, called Squinte-mill, Tyre-mill, and Pig-mill, and divers messuages, lands, &c. there, and in Worcestershire. Also, in the county of Essex, the manor of Edwards, with the appurtenances, and six messuages, and 260 acres of land in Woodham-Ferrers. In Yorkshire, of the prebendary of Stelton, and five messuages in Hailgate, in Howlden; with other lands, &c. Leaving Sir Edwin Sandys, Knt. his son and heir, who died on the sixth of September, after the decease of the said Sir Samuel; and that Samuel, son and heir of Sir Edwin, was in ward to the King, and of the age of eight years, and two months, the said sixth of September.

Sir Samuel, and his lady, who died in 1629, are both buried at Wickamford, (as now wrote) and, on the North side of the chancel, have a double monument of alabaster, supported by five pillars of touch-stone; where lieth the portraiture of an armed knight, with his hands lifted up in a praying posture, and at his feet a griffin. By his side lays his lady, her hands as joined in prayer; at her feet, on a wreath argent and azure, an harpy's head arm'd, main and beard, or. Over these arms, on an escutcheon or, a fess dancette between three cross crosslets fitchee, gules, quartering party per fess, gules and azure, a tower or castle argent.

On a tablet, near the monument, were the following inscriptions, viz.

MEMORIÆ SACRUM.

Spe certa resurgendi per Christum hic situs est
 Samuel Sandys Eques Auratus, Celeberrimi illius
 Edwini Archipræsulis Eboracensis Filius Natus
 maximus: Cujus eximia in Deum pietas, aliisque
 illustres animi dotes, perpetuam apud posteros
 memoriam vindicant, In primis vero singularis ejus
 Prudentia, Industria, Solertia in tractandis expedien-
 disque Reipublicæ Negotijs, quanta fidei atque
 integritatis laude versatus fuisset. Amplissimi
 Ordinum in Parlamento conventus frequentes et
 incorrupti Testes fuerunt: necnon in hac ipsa
 provincia, in qua natus est publicis Muneribus
 præclare functus, nunc demum Anno suo
 Climacterico (egregiis probumque viris fatali) Ætatis
 63 Denatus est, Unica ei Conjux fuit: cujus Nomen
 Misericordiam sonat Martini Cullpepereri
 Armigeri Filliam, cum qua totos 36 Annos concorditer
 vixerat, et ex qua undecim Liberos susceperat: quos
 omnes (rarioris exempli beneficium divinum) superstites
 moriens reliquerat. Hæc autem ubi Viri Charissimi
 corpus una cum corpore Edwini filij primogeniti
 Equitis Aurati, et optimæ spei Juvenis, qui 21 dies
 a morte patris, mortalitatem quoque exiit suam
 honorifice composuit, tanti damni et doloris vix
 Superstes, hoc Monumentum cum virtutum ejus et
 dignitatis testimonium, tum proprij Amoris et obsequij
 pignus mœstissime posuit: et porro Liberis imperavit,
 ut suum quoque ipsius post fata juxta deponerent.
 Sic ut infra Mortem inter miscerentur, vel Cineres eorum
 quorum nec vota nec affectus in Vitam invicem divelli,
 aut segregari unquam potuerunt.

Here, in Hopes of a joyful Resurrection, resteth the Body of
 Sir Samuel Sandys, Knt. eldest Son to that famous Prelate,
 Edwin Archbishop of York; for Piety, and excellent En-
 dowments of his Mind, deserving justly to be remembered by
 Posterity; especially for his singular Wisdom, Integrity, and
 Industry, in the Affairs of the Commonwealth, of whom the
 great and frequent Assemblies of Parliament were approving
 Witnesses. Being also to this Country, that challengeth his
 Birth, a principal Ornament. He changed this Life for a
 better, in his Climacterical Year, (a Year for the most Part
 fatal to excellent Men) having almost attained to 63. The
 wife of his Youth, and his Age, was Mercey, descended of
 the ancient Family of the Culpepers, and the only Daughter
 of her Mother; a wise and prudent Woman, who, together
 with

with her Husband, was a great Advancer of her Family; with whom he lived 37 years, in exemplary Concord; and had by her eleven Children, all of them (an extraordinary Blessing) at his Death surviving: But she having honourably interred her Husband, together with her eldest son, Sir Edwin Sandys, a young Gentleman of great Virtues, who hardly 21 Days outlived his Father; a most sorrowful Widow, and Mother, erected this Monument to their Memories, as a lasting Testimony of her Love and Affection; and hath commanded her Children, after her Death, to inter her by the Body of her dear Husband; that so her Ashes may be mingled with his, from whom, in her Life, her Desires and Affections were inseparable, which is since accordingly accomplished; for she having piously breathed out her Soul unto God, here resteth in Peace, and assured Expectation of the second Coming of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ.

Sir Edwin, his eldest son, as before mentioned, was knighted in his father's life-time. He married, in 12 Jac. I. Penelope, daughter of Sir Richard Bulkeley, of the isle of Anglesey, by whom he had four sons, and three daughters, viz.

Samuel, born in 1615. Richard, born in 1616, killed at Edgehill fight, October 13, 1642. Edwin, born in 1617. Martin, born in 1624, after his father's death.

Catharine, married to Stephen Anderson, of Euworth in Bedfordshire, Esq;

Mercey, and another, who died young.

His lady died in 1680, and was buried by her husband; whose monument and inscription are before mentioned.

Samuel, his eldest son, inherited his estate, and being young, it was very much increased by the care of his guardians, until he came to age; but, upon breaking out of the civil war, in 1641, he left the parliament, and sided with the King, and had first the command of a troop of horse; with which he was in the engagement at Wickfield, near Worcester, and at Edgehill; and in the march to Brainford, under the command of the Earl of Bristol. He then raised a regiment of foot, and armed it at his own charge; and in the same year a regiment of horse, consisting of seven troops; and a good part of a regiment of dragoons. These, after some time, were scattered and broken for want of pay; but shortly after he recruited both his regiments of horse and foot, without the least charge to the King, and kept them in constant pay to the end of the war. He was, in 1642, made governor of Evesham; in 1644, lieutenant-governor of Worcester, under Prince Maurice, general of his Majesty's

dominions of Wales, &c. He was engaged in most of the considerable designs, and undertakings, which were on foot during the war, for the King's service; was frequently imprisoned, and under restraints, and his estate sequestered, for which he was obliged to compound. He had six troops of horse, some months before the King's landing at his restoration, ready to be drawn together. By these means, the greatest part of his estate was spent, having never received any pay or reward for his services; and upon the restoration, he had only six thousand pounds allowed him out of the excise of Devonshire, for all his trouble and charge. He served often in parliament for the borough of Droitwich, and county of Worcester; and first married Mary, only daughter of Dr. Hugh Barker, dean of the arches, a younger son of the Barkers, of Great Harwood, in Buckinghamshire, by whom he had two sons, and one daughters, viz.

1. Samuel, who succeeded to the estate.

2. Edwin, who was chosen fellow of New college in Oxford, being by his mother related to the founder, William of Wickham, bishop of Winchester, and lord high chancellor of England. He died at New college, January 8, 1684, and was buried in the cloisters there, and has a mural monument erected to his memory.

Mary, died in 1681, unmarried, and was buried at Wickhamford.

Their mother died in 1651, and was buried at Wickhamford. He afterwards married Elizabeth, widow of colonel Henry Washington, daughter of Sir John Packington, of Westwood, in the county of Worcester, Bart. by whom he had no issue. He died in 1685, and was buried at Ombersley, where he has a monument erected to his memory, with the following inscription:

M. S.

Samuelis Sandys

Armigeri, Edwini Sandys

Equitis Aurati, Filii natu Maximæ

Viri vere Heroici et Magnanimi.

Cui ob intemeratam in Regem Fidelitatem,

Eximium in patriam suam Amorem et

Benevolentiam, in Bonos Omnes non

Vulgarem. Monumentum are debetur

Perennius.

Animam Deo Reddidit, 15 die Aprilis

Anno Domini 1685.

Annoq; Ætatis suæ 69°.

Unicum relinquens superstitem Filium,

Et Nominis sui et Virtutum-Heredem,

And on his grave-stone are the following verses :

Upon a Pattern (Reader) cast your Eye,
Of suffering yet unconquered Loyalty :
None greater Courage shew'd to serve the Crown
And Church, when haughty Rebels cry'd them down;
To both he faithful was, Life and Estate,
'Tis known, he priz'd not at so great a Rate,
As to spare either for the Publick Good;
So little valued he his dearest Blood.
To his King and Country he was always just;
Nothing could tempt him to betray his Trust.
For Prudence, Valour, and a generous Mind,
Tho' equall'd, not excell'd, amongst Mankind.
He was the Clergy's Friend, the Poor's Relief,
Our Heart's Joy once, but now his Death's our Grief.
Here now he lies, in Hopes to rise again,
When Doomsday Trumpet sounds, with Christ to reign.

She died in 1698, and was buried at Wickhamford.

Samuel, his eldest son, succeeded him. He served often in Parliament for Droitwich, and married Elizabeth, only daughter of Sir John Pettus, of Cheston-hall, in the county of Suffolk, Knt. by whom he had three sons, and four daughters, viz.

Edwin, of whom hereafter. Henry, who died young. And Martin, Fellow of New college, who married Elizabeth, daughter of John Burton, of the city of Worcester, Gent. by whom he had five children, three whereof are living.

Of his four daughters, Elizabeth died young. Penelope was married to Henry Townshend, of Elmly-Lovett, in the county of Worcester, Esq; but died without issue. Mary, was wedded to Price Lord Viscount Hereford; and had by him one son, Price Lord Viscount Hereford, and one daughter, Mary, married to William Price, of Rulace, in the county of Merioneth, Esq; Frances, married to Samuel Pytts, of Kyre, in the county of Worcester, Esq; and had one son by her, who died an infant.

He died in 1701, and she in 1724, and were both buried at Ombersley, and have a monument erected to their memory, with this inscription :

H. S. E.

Samuel Sandys.

Illius Samuelis prope hunc sepulti.

Pro Monarchia, pro Ecclesia, tot tantaq; passus,

Filius non Degener.

Eximios ergo Pauperes et Egenos. Charitatis

in Liberos, pietatis vere paternæ.

Erga Conjugium Fidei et Amoris intemerati,

Omnibus Occidit Exemplum,

4 Die Aug. Anno Domini 1701.

Ætatis suæ 64.

Et Elibabetha Uxor ejus,

Tali haud indigna Viro,

Obiit 25 Maii, Ætatis 74,

Annoq; Domini 1714.

Edwin, his eldest son, died before him in 1699, and was buried at Ombersley. He represented the county of Worcester in the parliament called in 1695; and married Alice, daughter of Sir James Rushout, of Northwick, in the parish of Blockley, in the county of Worcester, Bart. and by her (who died in 1701, and was buried by her husband) had one daughter Alice, and two sons.

1. Samuel, now Lord Sandys. 2. Edwin, who was bred to the sea, and died young.

Samuel, the eldest son, after having spent some time at New college in Oxford, and in foreign parts, was chosen to represent the city of Worcester in parliament, March 4, 1717; which city he continued to represent, till he was called to the house of peers. On Feb. 11, 1741, he was made chancellor, and undertreasurer of his Majesty's exchequer, and one of the commissioners for executing the office of treasurer of the exchequer; and five days after, Feb. 16, was sworn of his Majesty's most honourable privy council, at St. James's, and took his place at the board accordingly. On resigning those places, December 20, 1743, he was created a peer of Great-Britain, by the title of Lord Sandys, Baron of Ombersley, in the county of Worcester, and made cofferer of his Majesty's household; from which he was removed December 22, 1744.

He married Letitia, eldest daughter and coheir of Sir Thomas Tipping, of Wheatfield, in the county of Oxford, Baronet, by Anne his wife, daughter, and at length heir, of Thomas Cheek, of Pyrgo, in the county of Essex, Esq; (lineally descended from Sir John Cheek, preceptor and secretary of state to King Edward the Sixth) by Letitia his wife, daughter, and at length heir, of the Honourable Edward Russel, brother of William, the first Duke of Bedford, and sister and heir to Edward Earl of Orford.

By her ladyship he had seven sons, and three daughters,

1. The Honourable Edwin Sandys, chosen member for Droitwich, in Worcestershire, in the parliament which first sat Nov. 12, 1747; also in the present parliament which first met May 31, 1754, was elected for Bossiney in Cornwall.

2. Cheek, who died in 1737.

3. Thomas, who died in 1728.

4. Martin.

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Sandys Lord Sandys

48.

5. Letitia.
6. William, who died October 31, 1749, and was buried at Omberley.
7. Anne.
8. John.
9. Catharine, who died in 1736.
10. Henry, who died in 1737.

TITLES.] Samuel Sandys, Lord Sandys, Baron of Omberley, and one of his Majesty's most honourable privy council.

CREATION.] Lord Sandys, Baron of Omberley, in the county of Worcester, December 20, 1743, 17 Geo. II.

ARMS.] Or, a fess dancette, between three cross crochets fitchee, gules.

CREST.] A griffon segreant per fess, or and gules.

SUPPORTERS.] On each side, a griffon per fess, or and gules, collar'd dancette, of the last.

MOTTO.] PROBUM NON PŒNITET.

CHIEF SEAT.] Omberley, near Worcester.

BRUCE-BRUDENEL, *Lord Bruce.*

LII. **T**HE family of Bruce is of the same lineage as the Kings of Scotland, being descended from Robert le Brus, a noble knight of Normandy, a person of such note and valour, and so much confided in by William Duke of Normandy, that after his victory over King Harold, he sent him to subdue the Northern parts of this realm, which having successfully performed, he was rewarded^b with no less than forty-three lordships in the East and West Ridings of Yorkshire, and fifty-one in the North Riding of that county; whereof the manor and castle of Skelton was the capital of his barony. He likewise obtained by conquest, and other ways, Hert and Hertness in the bishoprick of Durham, and the county of Annandale in Scotland; as also the territory called Estraent, in that kingdom; and all the lands from the bounds of Dunegal, and Stranit, unto those of Ranulph de Meschines (then Lord of Cumberland) with the castle there, &c. as amply as the said Ranulph had his in Carlisle, or in his territory in Cumberland.

He lived to be very aged; and in the third year of King Stephen, hearing the King of Scots had with a strong army invaded the North of England, (King Stephen being then in

^a Monast. Angl. vol. 2. p. 148. ^b n. 1c. ^b Lib. Doomsday in Ebor.

the South) he and his son Adam, (then a gallant young man) with all the forces they could raise, joined with the Northern barons at North-Alverton, where they rendezvoused, on notice and exhortation from the venerable Thurston archbishop of York, who had likewise cited all the clergy of his diocese personally to repair thither, (with their crosses, banners, and relicks of saints carried before them) to defend the church of Christ against the fury of that barbarous people. But when the English army was drawn up in order of battle, and the priests in their sacred vestments were walking about, encouraging the soldiers, this Robert de Brus (at that time very aged, exceeding wealthy, of grave deportment, and of singular elocution, saith Ailredus Rieval) addressed himself to them with great majesty and weight: wherein he represented, "That tho' he was a subject of the King of England, yet he had from his youth been a friend and familiar to the King of Scots, and standing obliged to him, not only by the band of friendship, but by a kind of necessary fidelity, desired leave to go to him, to dissuade him either from fighting, or friendly to leave him." Which being assented to, he went accordingly to the King of Scots; and coming into his presence told him, "That what he had to say, would be honourable to himself, and profitable to his realm: that rapine, spoil, and destruction, were the unavoidable consequences of a war. And that tho' his army was more numerous, yet the English were more strong and valiant, and resolved to conquer or lose their lives. That the English had been the best friends to him the said Robert; and had so approved themselves to Duncan and Edgar, his brothers, in their greatest exigents; instancing how they had obliged him, when he needed their aid, and was therefore determined to take their parts." Which expressions so nearly touched the King, that he broke out into tears, and condescended to a peaceable accord. But William, nephew to the King, (a man of great courage, and chief promoter of the invasion) interposing, and in great fury charging this Robert de Brus with treachery, dissuaded the King from it. Whereupon returning with sorrow to the English, immediate orders were given for battle, and both armies engaging, the Scots were entirely defeated.

This Robert was no less eminent in his piety and devotion, having in 29 H. I. (as appears by Sir William Dugdale's Monasticon) founded a monastery for canons regular of St. Augustine, at Gisburne in Cleveland, Agnes his wife, and Adam his son and heir, joining with him therein, amply endowing

it with lands and possessions. He also gave the church of Middleburgh with two carucates, and two bovates of land in Nehuham, to the monks of Whitby in Yorkshire, on condition that they should place certain of their convent there; with which they complied, and made it a cell to that abbey. And he gave to the abbey of St. Mary's at York, his lordships of Appilton, and Hornby, with all the lands lying betwixt the same, and the great road leading from York to Durham, being part of his lordship of Middleton. He likewise gave them two carucates of land, and a mill in Sunderland-Wick, as also the town of Karkarevill, which by the monks of that house was assigned to their cell at Wederhal in Cumberland. And departing this life, 5 Id. Maii, in 6 Steph. (1141) was buried in the said abbey of Giseburne; leaving issue by Agnes his wife, daughter of Fouke Paynell (with whom he had the manor of Carleton) two sons, Adam, and Robert, ancestor to the late Earl of Ailesbury; as also a daughter Agatha, wife of Ralph, the son of Ribald, (Lord of Middleham in Yorkshire) who had with her in frank-marriage the lordship of Ailewick in Hertness in Durham.

His eldest son Adam behaved with great valour in that famous battle near North-Alverton, against the King of Scotland, where (as I have already observed) the English obtained a glorious victory. And according to the piety of those times founded the priory of Hoton in Yorkshire; was also a benefactor to other religious houses, and died in 8 Hen. II. leaving issue Adam his son and heir, a great baron. Whose son Peter in 10 Rich. I. paid 500 marks for his father's lands; and was succeeded by a son of his own name, Peter de Brus, who, in 17 John, was in arms against the King, with other barons, being displeased at alienating his kingdom to the Pope; and was so powerful in Yorkshire, that he brought the whole county to submit to him. He died about the 6th of Henry III. leaving issue by Heloise his wife, eldest sister and one of the coheirs of William de Lancaster, Baron of Kendal, Peter de Bruce, (or Brus, as it was then wrote) the third of that name, also a powerful baron.

His son, another Peter de Bruce, in 38 Hen. III. paid for sixteen knights fees, and had other large possessions; but dying in 55 Hen. III. without issue, his four sisters were heirs to his lands; whereof Agnes, the eldest, was the wife of Walter de Fauconberg, who had for her share the castle and barony of Skelton, with several manors. Lucia, the second, the wife of Marmaduke Baron Thweng, who had other large possessions, whose lineal heirs are, the present Earl of Scarborough, and Sir Charles Hotham, Bart. Margaret, the third, was the wife of Robert de Ros, Lord of the Castle of Warke, and in her right had the

barony of Kendal; whose son William was Lord Ross of Kendal. Laderina, the youngest, was married to John de Bellew, and had for her share the lordship of Carleton, and divers other manors.

This branch therefore becoming extinct in the male line, as before recited, I now return to Robert de Brus, second son of that Robert de Brus who came into England with William Duke of Normandy. This Robert had the county of Annandale ^d in Scotland, to hold of the King of Scots, by which being liegeman to that monarch, when he invaded England, (as before mentioned) and fighting valiantly on the behalf of that nation, was taken by his father, who sent him prisoner to the King of England; and had such favour as to be ordered back to his own mother ^e. Being thus again with his parents, and telling his father they had no wheat-bread in Annandale, he gave him the lordship of Hert, and territory of Hertness, in the bishoprick of Durham, to hold of himself and his heirs, lords of Skelton. In 14 Hen. II. he paid five marks ^f for five knights fees; and in 8 Rich. I. ^g answered an hundred shillings on collection of the third scutage of Normandy. He gave to the monastery of Giseburne (founded by his father) the churches of Anant, Locmaven, Kirk-Patrick, Cumbertrees, Rain-Patrick, and Gretenhov, in the realm of Scotland; also six oxgangs of land in Stranton, and one in Hert: and left issue William his son and heir ^h.

Which William, in 9 Rich. I. gave twenty marks fine to be exempted from going with the King into Normandy. And ⁱ King John, in the 17th year of his reign, granted him a market, on the Wednesday every week, at his manor of Hertipole. He gave to the canons of Giseburne, certain lands lying southwards of the chapel of St. Hilda at Hertipole, towards the sea; and left issue Robert his son and heir, who ^k married Isabel, daughter of David Earl of Huntingdon, one of the four sisters and coheirs to John, surnamed Scot, Earl of Huntingdon, and last Count Palatine of Chester. This Isabel, in 25 Henry III. had a grant of the manors of ^l Writele, and Hatfield in Essex, with half the hundred of Hatfield, in exchange for those lands which descended to her by the death of her brother John Scot, Earl of Chester. She left issue a son, named after his father, Robert.

Which Robert de Brus was one of the justices ^m of the common pleas in 34 Henry III. and in 36 Hen. III. doing his ⁿ homage, had livery of the lands of his mother's inheritance.

^d Monast. Ang. vol. 2. p. 148. b. n. 20.

^e Ibid. n. 30.

^f Rot. Pip. 14.

H. II. Ebor.

^g Rot. Pip. 8 R. I. Ebor.

^h Ibid. 9 R. I. Northumb.

ⁱ Claus. 17 Joh. m. 24. per Inspe.

^k MS. in Bibl. Bodl. K. 84.

^l Cart.

25 H. III. m. 1.

^m Mat. Paris, p. 780. n. 10.

ⁿ Rot. Fin. 36 H. III. m. 15.

* In 38 Henry III. as one of the coheirs to John Scot, Earl of Huntingdon, on assentment of the aid for making the King's eldest son knight, he paid twenty pounds for ten knights fees, which he had of the honour of Peverell, of London, in the counties of Essex, and Hertford. In 39 Hen. III. ^p he was constituted sheriff of Cumberland, and governor of the castle of Carlisle. In 48 Hen. III. when many of the barons ^q put themselves in arms on pretence of asserting the laws of the land, and the peoples liberties, he was one of those who stood firm to the King, and marched with him from Oxford to Northampton, where the rebellious barons then were with a great power; and on the assault of that town took several prisoners. But soon after, when the barons (through the ^r help of the Londoners) gave battle to the King at Lewes in Suffex, where they prevailed, he was (together with the King himself, and divers other great lords) taken prisoner; having, at that time, (together with John Comyn) the command of those Scotch auxiliaries, which were then there in the King's service. But the King obtaining his right by the victory at Evesham in the 49th of his ^r reign; he was in 51 Hen. III. again made governor of the castle of Carlisle.

In 19 Edw. I. after the death of Alexander III. King ^t of Scotland, he was one of the competitors for the crown of that realm; the decision of which claim being referred to King Edward I. as superior lord thereof, he alledged, that he was the immediate son of Isabel, the second daughter of David Earl of Huntingdon, brother of William King of Scotland. And that John Baliol (the other chief competitor) was the son of Dervoguld, daughter of Margaret, eldest daughter of the said David Earl of Huntingdon; so that he stood one degree nearer in consanguinity than Baliol; to which Baliol replying, that his mother being next heir, the kingdom devolved on him by lineal descent; whereupon the right was adjudged to him, at the tenth congress in the ^v castle of Berwick upon Tweed, on 17 November, 1292, by the forty chosen peers, viz. twenty of Scotland, and as many of England. However the said Robert de Brus being displeased with ^x this decision, he refused (in the presence of King Edward) to do homage to Baliol, and thereupon gave up all his lands in Annandale, to Robert his eldest son, begotten on the sister of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester; who also refusing to do the like homage, he said to Robert his second son (which he had by a daughter of the Earl of Carrick) ^y 'Take thou my land in Scotland;' whereof accepting, he did his ho-

o Rot. Pip. 38 H. III. Essex & Hertf. p Pat. 39 Hen. III. m. 3. q M.
Paris, p. 993. n. 50. r Ibid. p. 995. s Pat. 51 H. III. m. 30. t Heek.
Boet. 291. a. v Rymer's Fœd. tom. 2. p. 558, & seq. x Leland's Coll.
vol. 1. p. 776.

mage accordingly. It likewise appears that when this Robert de Brus found he could not gain the kingdom, he demanded a third part, which was not ^y allowed, because there could be but one heir. Also that his claim was grounded on certain expressions made by Alexander King of Scotland, (son of William before mentioned) who despairing of issue of his own body, did, in the presence of divers persons, declare him to be his heir. And in this affair ^z of the competition, he shewed a noble spirit among the competitors, his kinsmen; sending especially for John Comyn to meet him at the Grey-Friars in Dumfries; where telling him his mind, he bid him take his inheritance of Carrick, and assist him to be King of Scotland: 'Or let me have thine, (said he) and I will help thee to be King.' But Comyn, not assenting thereto, was slain; as also his uncle, who, in the conflict, struck this Robert de Brus such a blow, that had he not been well harnessed, he had likewise been slain. And departing ^a this life in Annandale, on Good-Friday, in 22 Edward I. left Christian his wife surviving, and Robert his son and heir.

^b Which Robert attended Prince Edward into the Holy Land; and in 23 Edward I. was made governor of the castle of Carlisle. In 23, 24, and 25 Edward I. he was summoned ^d among the Barons to the parliament in England. In which ^e 25th year being called Robert de Brufs, senior, (in regard to Robert his younger brother, then Earl of Carrick) the King acknowledging his constant fidelity, commanded livery of his lands in Scotland to be delivered to him. But in 32 Edw. I. ^f departing this life, left Robert de Brufs, then Earl of Carrick, his brother, heir to his title and estate, and at that time 23 years of age.

Which Robert, in 33 Edward I. revived that claim his father had made to the kingdom of Scotland, and on the feast-day of the annunciation of our lady-day then next ensuing, caused himself to be solemnly crowned at Scoone, in 1306, whose actions our historians relate. He left issue by Isabel his first wife, daughter of David Earl of Mar, David his son and successor, who died without issue in the castle of Edinburgh, and Margery a daughter, heir to her brother, who was married to Walter lord high steward of Scotland; by whom she was mother to Robert the second of that name, King of Scotland, the first of the royal line of the Stuarts, Kings of that realm; from whom our now most gracious Sovereign derives his descent, and inherits the imperial crown of these kingdoms.

^y Rymer, *ibid.* p. 589. ^z Leland's Coll. vol. 1. p. 779. ^a MS. in Bibl. Bodl. (Digb. n. 1. 70.) f. 28. b. ^b Leland, vol. 1. p. 772, and 773. ^c Pat. 23 Edw. I. m. 5. ^d Claus. de iisd, ann. ^e Rot. Scot. 2; Edw. I. m. 3. ^f Etc. 32 Edw. I. n. 46.

The before-mentioned King Robert I. on his accession to the throne, gave the earldom of Carrick to his brave and faithful brother, Sir Edward Bruce, by whose assistance he gained the crown, and was after King of Ireland; from whom descended (as Sir George Mackenzie and other antiquaries agree) Robert Bruce, to whom David the second King of Scotland, in the 39th year of his reign, granted the castle and barony of Clackmanan in that kingdom, calling him his beloved kinsman. And Sir Edward Bruce, a younger son of Sir Edward Bruce of Clackmanan, in the time of King James V. acquiring a fair fortune, left issue by his wife, a daughter of the Lord Semple, three sons, Robert Bruce of Blairhall, Edward Bruce of Kinlofs, and George Bruce of Carnock, ancestor to the Earls of Kincairn.

The said Edward Bruce of Kinlofs, being a person of great learning and eminent abilities, was ^a sent by King James VI. with the Earl of Mar, to congratulate Queen Elizabeth, on her success in repressing that audacious attempt of the Earl of Essex; and then settled such a correspondence with Sir Robert Cecil, principal secretary of state, that he was eminently instrumental in the peaceable accession of King James to the crown of England. In recompence of which faithful services, he ^b had not only the office of master of the rolls conferred on him during life, but also by letters patent ^d dated 8 July, 1604, was created Baron of Kinlofs in Murray in Scotland. And being of the privy council to his Majesty in both kingdoms, died in the 62d year of his age, 14 Jan. 1610, and was buried on the north side of the altar in the chapel of the rolls in Chancery-Lane, where a fair monument is erected to his memory, with his effigies at length, habited as master of the rolls, and this epitaph:

F U I M U S.

Sacræ memoriæ

Domini Edwardi Bruce Baronis

Bruce, Kinlossensis, Sacrorum Scriniorum

Magistro dicatum. Qui obiit 14 Jan. Sal. 1610.

Ætat. 62. Jacobi Regis 8.

Brucius Edwardus situs hic & Scotus & Anglus,

Scotus ut ortu, Anglis sic oriundus avis;

Regno in utroque decus tulit auctus honoribus amplis,

Regi a Consiliis Regni utriusque; fuit:

Conjuge, prole, nuro, genero, spe, reque beatus;

Vivere nos docuit, nunc docet ecce mori.

He took to wife Magdalen, daughter of Alexander Clarke, of Balberny in Fife, by whom he had two sons and a daughter;

^g Spotswood's Hist. p. 463.

^h Pat. 1 Jac. p. 2.

ⁱ Pat. 2 Jac. p. 4.

Edward, Thomas; and Christian, married to William Cavendish, Earl of Devonshire, ancestor to his Grace the present Duke of Devonshire.

Edward Lord Kinlofs, his eldest son, was made knight of the bath at the creation of Henry Prince of Wales; and afterwards one of the gentlemen of the bedchamber to K. James I. But in 1613, had the misfortune to fall into a fatal quarrell with Sir Edward Sackville, (after Earl of Dorset) of which I have already given an account; and being slain by him in a duel, Thomas his brother became his heir.

Which Thomas attended King Charles I. into Scotland, at the solemnity of his coronation, when he was, by letters patent bearing date the 19th of June, 1633, created Earl of Elgin in Scotland; and in the 17th year of the same reign^k advanced to the degree of a baron of this realm, by the title of Lord Bruce, of Whorlton, in the county of York.

He married two wives; first, Anne, daughter to Sir Robert Chichester, of Raleigh, in com. Devon, Knt. by Anne his wife, one of the daughters and coheirs of John Lord Harrington. Secondly, Diana, one of the daughters and coheirs of William Lord Burghley, son and heir to Thomas Earl of Exeter, and widow of Henry Vere, Earl of Oxford. By the first of which he left issue Robert his son and heir^l, and died 21 Dec. 1663.

Which Robert, with Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Cleveland, on 26 July, 1660, were constituted jointly or separately lords lieutenants of the county of Bedford. And having given proofs of his loyalty to King Charles I. in his troubles, and been instrumental in the happy restoration of his royal son, was on 18 March, 16 Car. II.^m created Baron Bruce, of Skelton, in the county of York, Viscount Bruce, of Amptill, in com. Bedf. and Earl of Ailesbury, in com. Bucks. And on the 29th of March, 1667, was constituted sole lord lieutenant of the county of Bedford. In the same year the King having promised both houses of parliament, that he would constitute commissioners for taking the accounts of such monies as had been raised and assigned to his Majesty during the late war with the Dutch; he was one of the six peers, who, with twelve of the house of commons, were commissioned for that inquiry. On October 18, 1678, he was sworn of the privy council to his Majesty; and in the same reign was one of the gentlemen of the royal bedchamber; and in commission for executing the office of earl-marshal of England, as deputy to Henry Duke of Norfolk.

On the accession of King James to the throne, he was one of the lords that bore part of the regalia at his coronation, viz. St.

^k Pat. 17 Car. I. p. 1.
^l 16 Car. II.

^m Wood's Fasti Oxon. vol. 1. p. 535.

in Bibl. Sign.

Edward's staff; and on the death of the Earl of Arlington, July 28, 1685, he had two days after the white staff delivered to him by the King, as lord chamberlain of his household. But, on the 20th of October following, departed this life at his seat at Amphill, and was there buried. Wood, in his *Fasti Oxonienses*, vol. I. p. 887. gives him this character: "He was a learned person, and otherwise well qualified; was well versed in English history and antiquities, a lover of all such as were professors of those studies, and a curious collector of manuscripts, especially of those which related to England, and English antiquities. Besides also, he was a lover of the regular clergy, as those of Bedfordshire and Bucks know well enough."

He married Diana, daughter to Henry Grey, Earl of Stamford, by whom he had issue eight sons, Edward, Robert, Charles, Henry, and Bernard, who died young; Thomas, Robert, and James, who survived him; and nine daughters, Diana, married to Sir Seymour Shirley, of Stanton-Harold, in com. Leicester, Bart. and afterwards to John Duke of Rutland. Anne, to Sir William Rich, of Sunning, in com. Berks, Bart. Christian, first to John Rolle, Esq; eldest son of Sir John Rolle, of Stevenstone, in com. Devon, knight of the bath; and afterwards to Sir Robert Gayer, of Stoke Poges, in com. Bucks, knight of the bath, and died 5th of April, 1720. Mary, to Sir William Walters, of Sarenden, in com. Oxon, Bart. Arabella died unmarried. Anne-Charlotte married to Nicholas Bagenall, of Newry in the kingdom of Ireland, and Place Neudd, in the Isle of Anglesey, Esq; Henrietta to Thomas Ogle, Esq; only son to Sir Thomas Ogle, governor of Chelsea college. Christiana and Elizabeth died young.

Thomas, his eldest surviving son, succeeded him, and was Earl of Ailesbury. He married 30 October, 1676, Elizabeth, third and only surviving daughter of Henry Lord Beauchamp, son of William Marquis of Hertford, and at length sold heir to William Duke of Somerset, by whom he had issue four sons and two daughters.

His eldest son, Robert Lord Bruce, born August 6, 1679, died young; as did Thomas, third son, and Henry, the youngest.

His second son, Charles Lord Bruce, was called up to the house of peers, in the life-time of his father, as I shall hereafter shew.

Lady Elizabeth, eldest daughter, was married to George Earl of Cardigan; and Lady Mary, the youngest (of whom her mother died in childbed, 12 January, 1699) deceased the 2d of April, 1698.

Which Elizabeth Countess of Ailesbury had a warrant from King Charles II. 28 June, 1672, granting her the title of Lady,

and the place and precedency of a daughter of the Duke of Somerset, notwithstanding her father, Henry Lord Beauchamp, died in the life-time of her grandfather, William Duke of Somerset. She was the first descendant in blood from Mary Queen of France, younger daughter to King Henry VII. being grand-child to William Duke of Somerset, who was grandson to Catherine Countess of Hertford, daughter and at length sole heir to Henry Grey, Duke of Suffolk, by the Lady Frances his wife, eldest daughter and coheir to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, and Mary, the French Queen, his wife, youngest daughter of King Henry VII. as aforesaid; from whose eldest, Margaret Queen of Scots, the present royal family is descended.

His lordship was ⁹ amongst those peers who offered their service to King James, on the Prince of Orange's embarking his troops for England. But on that King's withdrawing from Whitehall, Dec. 11, 1688, in order to embark for France, the lords spiritual and temporal, in and about Westminster, met at Guildhall the same day, and, sending for the lord-mayor, drew up a declaration, which was signed by the archbishops of Canterbury, and York, the Earls of Pembroke, Dorset, and twenty-five other peers ⁹; among which the Earl of Ailesbury was the seventeenth that subscribed to it, and agreed to the sending it to the Prince of Orange. The declaration sets forth, 'That his Majesty having withdrawn himself, in order to his departure out of the kingdom, by the pernicious councils of persons ill-affected to our nation and religion; we cannot, without being wanting to our duty, be silent under these calamities, wherein the popish councils which so long prevailed, have miserably involved these realms. We do therefore unanimously resolve to apply ourselves to his Highness the Prince of Orange, who, with so great kindness to these kingdoms, so vast expence, and so much hazard to his own person, hath undertaken, by endeavouring to procure a free parliament, to rescue us, with as little effusion as possible of christian blood, from the imminent dangers of popery and slavery.

'And we do hereby declare, that we will, with our utmost endeavours, assist his Highness in obtaining such a parliament with all speed, wherein our laws, our liberties, and properties, may be secured, the church of England in particular, with a due liberty to protestant dissenters; and in general, the protestant religion and interest over the whole world, may be supported and encouraged, to the glory of God, the happiness of the established religion in these kingdoms, &c.'

They further declared, that they would as much as in them lies, preserve the peace of London and Westminster; and would disarm all papists, and secure all jesuits and Romish priests, who

are in and about the same. And if there be any thing more to be performed by them, for promoting his Highness's generous intentions for the publick good, they shall be ready to do it, as occasion shall require.

I have been particular in reciting the principal part of the said declaration, as it shews the disposition of the Earl of Ailesbury at that time. When the King was stopt at Feversham from going over to France, on the news thereof, the peers and privy council met, and, after some debates, they appointed^r the Earls of Ailesbury, Yarmouth, Feversham, and Middleton, to wait on his Majesty, to invite his return to his palace at Whitehall; to which he shewed some reluctance, yet at last condescended to their request. And after, when the Prince had agreed to his Majesty's proposals of returning to Rochester, and thereupon, Dec. 18, took leave of the lords, the^s Earls of Ailesbury, Litchfield, Arran, and Dunbarton, went with the King in his barge, who had 100 of the Prince's forces to guard him to Rochester: and the same day the Prince came to St. James's, and the King determining on going to France, about three in the morning, Dec. 23, privately withdrew himself^t, without communicating his design to any body, no not to the Earl of Dunbarton, who lay in his chamber, and did not awake till he was gone. The Earl of Ailesbury returned to London; but I do not find he took the oaths on the proclamation of King William and Queen Mary. In 1690 whilst King William was in Ireland, the French threatened a descent in England; and Queen Mary, using all precautions to obviate the danger thereof, published a proclamation, July 5, for apprehending Edward-Henry Earl of Litchfield^u, Thomas Earl of Aylesbury, William Lord Montgomery, (after Marquis of Powis) and divers others, suspected to adhere to their Majesties enemies in the present invasion. However, his lordship was not imprisoned on that occasion, for on January 5 following, 1690-1, King William^w gave the royal assent to *An Act to enable Thomas Earl of Aylesbury, and Elizabeth Countess of Aylesbury, his Wife, to make Provision for Payment of Debts, and to make Leases of their Estates.* And in 1692^x, when the Queen, May 9, on another threatened invasion, published a proclamation for apprehending the Earls of Scarsdale, Litchfield, and others, the Earl of Ailesbury is not among them. In 1695 the Earl of Ailesbury is said to be^y at a meeting, in May, at the Old King's-head Tavern in Leadenhall-street, London, with the Lord Montgomery, Sir John Friend, Sir John Fenwick, Mr. Charnock, and others, when they consulted how to restore the late King James; and all agreed to send^u a special messenger to

^r Hist. Eng. vol. 3. p. 536.
p. 603.

^w Ibid. p. 609.

^s Ibid. p. 537.

^x Ibid. p. 639.

^t Ibid. p. 538.

^y Ibid. p. 703.

^u Ibid.

desire him to procure of the French King 10000 men. Bishop Burnet, in his History of his own Times², recites, That after Queen Mary's decease, the jacobites began to think the government had lost the half of its strength; and fancied an invasion in the King's absence would be an easy attempt, and thereupon sent over to France, Charnock, a fellow of Magdalen college, who, in King James's time had turned papist, to let them know they would bring a body of 2000 horse, to meet such an army as should be sent over. But Charnock came back with a cold account, * That nothing could be done at that time. Upon * which it was thought necessary to send over a man of quality, * who should press the matter with some more authority: so * the Earl of Ailesbury was prevailed on to go. He was admitted * to a secret conversation with the French King: and this gave * rise to a design, which was very near being executed the following winter. And in 1696, when Sir John Friend, and Sir William Perkins, were tried, and suffered for the assassination plot, it appeared that in May 1695³, Charnock had been sent over with a message to King James, as before mentioned: and that the Earl of Ailesbury, the Lord Montgomery, son to the Marquis of Powis, and Sir John Fenwick, were also concerned⁴. Upon which evidence the Earl of Ailesbury was committed prisoner to the tower. The bishop further observes⁵, that Cook being brought on his trial, was on account of the intended invasion, being not charged with the assassination; and that his trial was considered as introductory to the Earl of Ailesbury's, for the evidence was the same on both. Porter, and Goodman, were the two witnesses against him, on his meeting with the Earl of Ailesbury, and others, in Leadenhall-street. All that was brought against their evidence, was (says the bishop) the master of the tavern, and two of his servants, swearing that they remembered well the company which was at the tavern, for they were often coming into the room where they sat both at dinner time, and after it; and they saw not Goodman there, nay they were positive he was not there. On the other hand, Porter deposed that Goodman was not with them at dinner, but came after, and sent him in a note⁶; upon which he, with the consent of the company, went out and brought him in. The jury considered that the servants of the house were not in constant attendance, nor could they be believed in a negative, against positive evidence to the contrary; and it might be well supposed, that for the interest of their house they might be induced to make stretches; and thereupon Cook was found guilty, and condemned. He obtained many short reprieves, upon assurances he would tell all he knew;

² Vol. 3, p. 203, 204.³ Ibid. p. 237.⁴ Ibid. p. 238.⁵ Ibid. p. 240.⁶ Ibid. p. 241.

but he did not deal sincerely: his punishment ended in banishment. Sir John Fenwick was next brought to his trial; but, by practising with Goodman^s, he was persuaded to go out of England, whereby there was not two witnesses against him; so by course of law he must have been acquitted: and also on that the Earl of Ailesbury never came to his trial. But Sir John Fenwick had confessed (in hopes of pardon) before the lords justices, being on oath, that the Earl of Ailesbury had been admitted to a private audience of the French King, proposing his sending over an army of 30000, and had undertaken that a great body of gentlemen and horses should be brought to join them; yet at the same time (as observed by bishop Burnet) took care to name none of his own side, except those against whom evidence was already brought (as in the case of the Earl of Ailesbury) or who were safe, and beyond sea: and King William not being satisfied therewith, Sir John was attainted by parliament, and suffered death. The Countess of Ailesbury, his wife, was so afflicted at his lordship's confinement in the tower, that she died in childbed 12 January, 1696-7, as before mentioned; and the earl, her husband^r, was admitted to bail the 12th of February following. His lordship afterwards having obtained King William's leave to reside at Brussels, he there married secondly Charlotte Countess of Sannu, of the antient and noble house of Argenteau, in the dutchy of Brabant, and by her, who died at Brussels, July 23, 1710, N. S. in the 31st year of her age, had an only daughter, Charlotte-Maria, married in 1722 to the Prince of Horne, one of the Princes of the empire, and died at Brussels, Nov. 18, 1736; leaving several children.

His lordship died at Brussels in November 1741, in the 86th year of his age; and was succeeded in his honours by Charles Lord Bruce, his only surviving son.

Which Charles Earl of Aillsbury, in the life-time of his father, was summoned by writ to the house of peers, by the title of Lord Bruce, of Whorlton, 31 December, 1711, in the tenth year of Queen Anne. And his present Majesty, by letters patent, bearing date 17 April, 19 Geo. II. was pleased to create him Lord Bruce, of Tottenham in Wiltshire, to him and his heirs male, with limitation of that honour to his nephew, the Honourable Thomas Bruce-Brudenel, youngest son of George late Earl of Cardigan, and the Lady Elizabeth Bruce his wife, sister to the said Charles Earl of Aillsbury.

His lordship married the Lady Anne Savile, eldest daughter and one of the coheirs to William Marquis of Hallifax (by Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heir to Sir Samuel Grimston, Bart.) by which lady, who died on the 18th of July, 1717, he had

^s Bp. Burnet, p. 250, 251.

^f Pointer's Chron. Hist. p. 438.

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issue two sons and two daughters. 1. George, born in 1707, who died young. 2. Robert, who, on the 8th of February, 1728-9, was married to Frances, daughter to Sir William Blacket, of Newcastle upon Tyne, Bart. and died without issue.

Lady Mary, eldest daughter, married, on the 21st of December, 1728, to Henry Bridges, Marquis of Carnarvon, and now Duke of Chandos, and deceased Aug. 14, 1738.

Lady Elizabeth, married in 1732 to the Honourable Benjamin Bathurst, Esq; son and heir apparent to Allen Lord Bathurst.

His lordship took to wife, secondly, the Lady Juliana Boyle, second daughter of Charles Boyle, Earl of Burlington, and sister to Richard the late earl. Which lady died in March 1738, without issue by him. He thirdly married, on the 13th of June, 1739, Caroline, only daughter of John Campbell, Esq; major-general of his Majesty's forces, by whom he left issue one daughter, Lady Mary; and departing this life at his house in Warwick-street, Spring-Garden, near Charing-Cross, February the 10th, 1746-7, the title of Earl of Ailesbury became extinct, and that of Lord Bruce of Tottenham in Wiltshire devolved on the Honourable Thomas Bruce-Brudenel, youngest son of George Earl of Cardigan, according to the entail in the patent, to the said Charles Earl of Ailesbury, 17 April, 19 Geo. II. His relict, the Countess Dowager of Ailesbury, was married, Dec. 19, 1747, to the Hon. Henry Conway, Esq; colonel of a regiment of dragoons, only brother to Francis Earl of Hertford.

Which Thomas Bruce-Brudenel, Lord Bruce of Tottenham, is on his travels, (1755) and unmarried.

TITLE.] Thomas Bruce-Brudenel, Lord Bruce of Tottenham.

CREATION.] Lord Bruce of Tottenham in Wiltshire, April 17, 1746, 19 Geo. II.

ARMS.] Or, a saltire and chief, gules, on a canton, argent, a lion rampant, azure. Which canton is the arms of Bruce of Skelton.

CREST.] On a wreath, a lion passant, azure.

SUPPORTERS.] Two savages regardant, wreathed about the temples and loins with ivy, all proper.

MOTTO.] FUI MUS.

CHIEF SEAT.] Tottenham Forest, in Wiltshire.

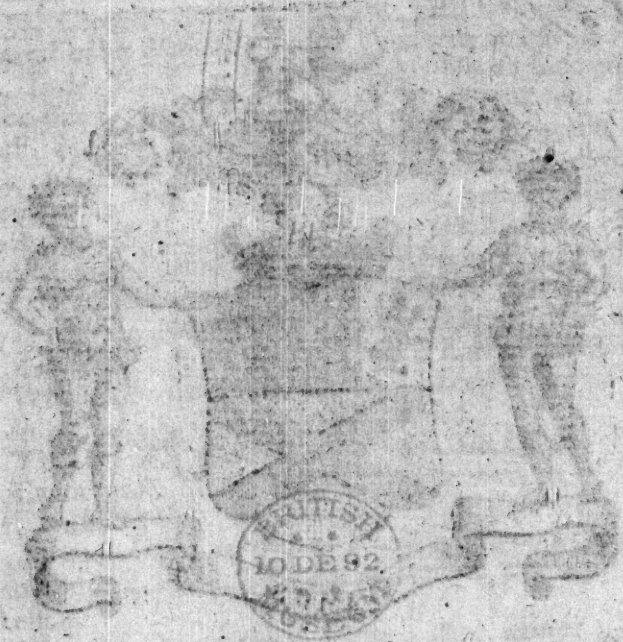
FORTESCUE,

Vol. 6.

p. 476.



Bruce Brudenel Lord Bruce



Handwritten text, likely a signature or address, is visible below the stamp. It appears to read 'John Smith' or similar, though it is very faint and difficult to decipher.

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FORTESCUE, *Lord* FORTESCUE.

LIII. **M**R. Lodge, in the peerage of Ireland, vol. 4. p. 292, & seq. treating of the title of Fortescue-Aland, Lord Fortescue, Baron Fortescue, of Credan in that kingdom, derives the origin of this family from Sir Richard le Forte, a distinguished soldier of extraordinary strength and courage, under William Duke of Normandy, in his expedition into England; and bearing a strong shield before the duke at the battle of Hastings, against King Harold, contributed greatly to his preservation; and from that signal event, his posterity assumed the name and motto of the family; the word Scutum in Latin, or Escu in French, (a shield) being added to Forte, composing the name, and the motto is, Forte Scutum, Salus Ducum. He further adds, that Sir Richard returned to his family in Normandy, and his posterity remained there in great repute. But that he had another son, Sir Adam, a principal commander with his father, to whom the conqueror gave Wimondeston, Wimstone, or Winston (as it is now written) in the hundred of Armington in Devonshire. This last may be proved by Doomsday-book; yet as Mr. Lodge cites no authority for either assertion, and no record can prove the first, that must be only tradition. It is probable the family might be in possession of Winston soon after the conquest; and that it continued therein till the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

The said Sir Adam was father of another Adam, who had issue three sons, Sir John, his successor at Winston, Sir Richard, and Sir Nicholas, both knights of St. John of Jerusalem, who attended King Richard I. in the Holy Land. And there have been many great and eminent persons of the name natives of the county of Devon, as Sir Henry Fortescue, a commander under the great warrior King Henry V. in France, by whom he was made governor of Meaux. Sir Adrian Fortescue, porter of the town of Calais, who came over with King Hen. VII. and having effectually assisted him to obtain the crown, was deservedly by him created knight banneret. Sir John Fortescue, chancellor of the exchequer, and tutor to Queen Elizabeth for the languages, being a great master of the Greek and Latin tongues, also of her privy council; of whom and Walsingham she expressed herself, That two men outdid her expectation, Fortescue for integrity, and Walsingham for subtilty, and officious services. And 'tis remarkable, that

since the commencement of the reign of King Henry VI. some of this family have executed the office of sheriff of the county of Devon eleven times, and none of other families served so often; but it is very difficult to ascertain the persons, being very numerous, and dilated into several branches.

It appears from Sir William Pole's Manuscripts of Charters, (the great antiquary of Devonshire) that Wymondeston, now Wimston, in the parish of Modbury, was the most ancient seat of the family, in whose possession it continued from the days of King John to the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when it came to Strowbridge, from him to Champernon, and from about the year 1690, to Jeplison.

King John, by his letters patent dated in the 10th year of his reign, enfeoffed therewith John Fortescu^a, after whom it came to his son Sir Richard¹, and after him to Adam Fortescu, who was dead in 31 Ed. I. for then it was specified^k he held Wymonston by one knight's fee of the honour of Tremeton. His son and heir was another Adam, who grants to Henry Lopperigge seven shillings annual rent, which Richard, the son of Philip Gretun, used to pay him for his tenement at Wymonston, witnesses, Sir Andrew Trelesk, Peter de Prideaux, &c. dated at Wymonston, Friday next following the feast of St. Ambrose, in the 30th of King Edward, son of Henry¹. To the deed is an oval seal affixed, whereon was the badge of a star, and circumscribed *Sigillum Adæ Fortescu*.

To him succeeded his son and heir, another Adam, who married Anne, daughter and coheir to William Delaport, of Old Port, in com. Devon, by whom he had three sons, William, Nicholas, and Richard.

Which William, at making the King's eldest son a knight in 19 Edw. III. paid for one knight's fee in Wymondeston, held of Tremeton, which Adam de Fortescu held^m. In 28 Ed. III. I find him witness to a deed of Walter de Strechleghⁿ, whereby he enfeoffed his lands in Strechlegh, Forfan, Cokesland, Broke, Dunstan, and Tamerton, on the daughter of the said Walter named Alice, whom this said William Fortescu married, and had issue by her William; and in 48 Ed. III. William Coffin, son and heir of Walter Coffin, grants lands in Strechlegh, Forfan, Cokesland, Broke, Boxaton, Tamerton, and Dunstan^o, to Walter de Strechlegh, and his heirs, in default to William Fortescu, son of William Fortescu, and Alice, daughter of the said Walter de Strechlegh, and to the heirs of their two bodies. In 50 E. II. William Fortescu, and Walter Stretchlegh, ^p grants to William Yearle, vicar of the church of Valhamton, an annual rent of 40s. ster-

^a Pole's MS. of Charters.

¹ Visit. de Devon in Collect. Sim. Segar.

^k Pole.

^m Ibid. p. 423.

ⁿ Pole's MS. Charters, et seq. p. 100.

^o Ibid. p. 479.

^p Ibid.

p. 215.

^o Ibid.

^q Ibid. p. 516.

ling,

ling, to be received out of their lands on the feast of St. Michael the archangel, for the term of twenty-one years, sealed with three seals of arms annexed, the middlemost being the arms the Fortescue family bears. The said William, in 2 R. II. being wrote William Fortescue, senior, had a grant with Sir Philip, and Sir Peter Courtney, Knts. from Richard Mauldit, called Somaister, of lands in Smytheston, Wimpell, and Thurverton. By the said Alice, his wife, he had issue William his son and heir. Which William Fortescue married Elizabeth, sister and coheir to Thomas Beauchamp, of Kyme, widow and relict of Richard, son of Adam Brunscumb, by which Richard she had no issue; and in 18 R. II. I find An assignment of Dower, made at Over-Aller, the Tuesday next after the feast of St. Martin that year, to the said William, styling him junior, and Elizabeth his wife, of all lands, &c. which were the said Richard Brunscumb's, husband of the said Elizabeth, in Over-Aller, being sealed with the Fortescue's arms and a crescent difference⁹. He had issue by his said wife Elizabeth, two sons, William, his successor, at Winston, who married Mabel, daughter of John Fowel, (which branch terminated in an only daughter and heir, as before mentioned) and Sir John Fortescue, one of those heroes who signalized themselves under that victorious King, Henry V. in the course of the wars when the great battle of Agincourt was fought in 1415, and merited knighthood for his valour and conduct, upon the reduction of Meaux in France, the metropolis of La-Brie, in 1421 10 H.V. when he was made governor and captain thereof. married Joan, daughter and heir of Henry, son of William Norreis, of Norreis, in the parish of North-Hays, in com. Devon, by whom he had three sons, 1. Sir Henry, appointed lord chief justice of the common pleas in Ireland, 25 June, 1426, 4 Hen. VI. from whom by his first wife, Joan, daughter of Edmund Bosum, heir to the family of Wood in Devonshire, descended the first Fortescues of Wood, which ended in an heir female, married to Fortescue of Preston. And by his second wife, daughter and heir of Fallopit, he had three sons; 1. Richard Fortescue, his successor there, from whom the first race of the Fortescues of that place descended; whose heir female conveyed it by marriage to a younger son of Fortescue of Sprindellston. 2. Sir John, of whom hereafter. 3. Richard, returned among the gentry of the county of Devon in 12 H. VI. and from him, by Alice his wife, daughter and coheir to Walter de Windfor are derived the Fortescues of Potesborne, in com. Hertf. Fulborn in Essex, and those of Souldon, in com. Buck. and those of Suffolk.

I now return to Sir John Fortescue, Knt. 2d son, educated in Lincoln's-Inn. He was first in the reign of K. H. VII. 1430, called

to the degree of serjeant at law^r, and in the 19th year of that reign constituted the King's serjeant^t. The next year, 1442, he was made lord chief justice of England^t; being a particular favourite of King Henry VI. to whom he was lastly lord chancellor^v. He was a person of great abilities, excellent virtues, industry, and very exquisite learning, as several books he wrote testify, particularly *De Laudibus Legum Angliæ*; but faithfully adhering to his master, H. VI. after the King's overthrow at Tewksbury, he retired to his house at Ebrington in Gloucestershire, where he died in discontent^w, and is buried there, being supposed to be 90 years old when he died; and in the chancel of that church a monument was erected against the north wall, with his effigies at full length in his robes, adorned with coat armour; over which was fastened a table of marble by colonel Robert Fortescue, of Filley, with the following inscription:

In
 Fælicem et immortalem Memoriam
 Clarissimi Viri Domini
 JOHANNIS FORTESCUTI
 Militis, Grandævi, Angliæ Judicis primarii,
 et processu temporis, sub. Hen. 6. Rege &
 Edwardo Principe, summi Cancellarii,
 Régis Conciliarii prudentissimi,
 Legum Angliæ peritissimi,
 nec non earundem
 Hyperaspistis
 fortissimi.
 Qui
 Corporis exuvias lætam Resur-
 rectionem expectantes
 Hic deposuit.
 Marmoreum hoc Monumentum
 positum est A. D.
 M. DC. LXXVII.
 Voto et expensis ROBERTI FORTESCUTI,
 Armigeri, ejusdem Familiæ Hæ:
 redis, nuper defuncti.
 Angligenas intra Cancellus juris et æqui
 Qui tenuit, cineres jam tenet Urna Viri.
 Lex viva ille fuit Patriæ, Lux splendida Legis,
 Forte Bonis Scutum, Sontibus et Scutica.
 Clarus erat titulis, clarus Majoribus, Arte
 Clarus, Virtute ast! clarior emicuit.

^r Dugd. Orig. Jarid. et Chron. Series, p. 62.
^u Selden's Notæ Perfix. J. Fortescue de Laugley.

^s Ibid. p. 63. ^t Ibid. p. 62.
^w Ex Relat. Antho. Wood.

Jam micat in tenebris, veluti Carbunculus Orbi,
 Nam Virtus radios non dare tanta nequit.
 Vivit adhuc FORTESCUTUS laudatus in ævum;
 Vivit et in Legum laudibus ille suis.

Martin Fortescue, Esq; his son and heir, (by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir Miles Stapleton) married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Richard Deynfell, of Filleigh, and Ware-Gifford, in com. Devon, Esq; whereby he became possessed of those estates; and had issue two sons, John, ancestor to Matthew Lord Fortescue, of whom I am principally to treat; and William, from whom the family in Ireland is descended, whereof Edmund Fortescue married Sarah, eldest daughter of Henry Aland, of Waterford, Esq; and sister to Henry, who died without issue; and from the said marriage proceeded Sir John Fortescue-Aland, born 7 March, 1670, who was constituted one of the justices of the common pleas in England, which he resigned in 1746, by reason of his age; and his Majesty, in consideration of his merits and services advanced him to the peerage of Ireland, by the title of Lord Fortescue, by privy seal dated at Kensington, 26 June, that year; and dying 19 December, the same year, was succeeded by his only surviving son, Hugh, now Lord Fortescue of Credan, in the county of Waterford. I now return to John, the eldest son of the lord chief justice Fortescue. He married Jaquetta, eldest daughter of Ralph St. Leger, Esq; by whom he had issue Bartholomew Fortescue, of Filleigh and Ware-Gifford, Esq; who had issue by her Richard Fortescue, Esq; his son and heir, who had to wife Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir John Chichester, of Raleigh, in com. Devon, and sister of Sir John Chichester, lord deputy of Ireland; by whom he was father of John Fortescue, Esq; who was elected to parliament for Leftwithiel in 1710, having before served in two parliaments for the borough of St. Michael. He wedded ———, daughter of Sir John Specot, Knt. and from them proceeded Hugh Fortescue, Esq; their son and heir, who, by ——— his wife, daughter of Sir Samuel Rolle, ancestor to the late Lord Rolle of Stevenstone, had five sons; 1. Colonel Robert Fortescue, who married Grace, daughter to Sir Beville Granville, sister to John Earl of Bath, but died without issue. 2. Arthur Fortescue, Esq; who married a daughter of ——— Elford, Esq; and had issue by her four sons, whereof Hugh Fortescue, of Filleigh, Esq; the eldest, married Bridget, sole daughter and heir of Hugh Boscawen, of Tregothnan in Cornwall, by Margaret his wife, fifth daughter and at length coheir of Theophilus Clinton, Earl of Lincoln, whose elder sister was married to Robert Rolle, of Heanton, in com. Devon, Esq; and dying in 1667, had issue by her Samuel Rolle, Esq; whose sole daughter and heir,

Margaret, was married in 1724 to Robert Lord Walpole, late Earl of Orford, and is mother to the present Earl of Orford. The Barony of Clinton being therefore in abeyance, his late Majesty conferred it on Hugh Fortescue, Esq; son and heir of the before-mentioned Hugh and Bridget, by writ of summons to parliament, 16 March, 1721, and he took his seat in the house of peers, as the antient Barons Clinton, who by several summons had enjoyed the honour from 6 February, 1298, 26 Edw. 1. On April 11, 1721^x, he was constituted lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of Devonshire. In 1723 he was appointed one of the lords of the bedchamber to the King; and, on the 27th of May, 1725, elected a knight of the most honourable order of the bath: On his present Majesty's accession to the throne^y, he was, July 24, 1727, appointed one of the lords of the bedchamber to his present Majesty, and, October 26 following, constituted^z lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of Devonshire, both which he resigned 13 April, 1733. On 5 July, 1746, his Majesty was pleased to create him Lord Fortescue, Baron of Castle-hill, in com. Devon, and Earl Clinton, with limitation of the barony to Matthew Fortescue, Esq; his brother (by his father's second wife) and his heirs male; and his lordship deceasing 3 May, 1751, was succeeded in the barony aforesaid by his brother Matthew before mentioned. But I shall now take notice, that their father had also issue by his wife Bridget, Theophilus Fortescue, Esq; second son, deceased; and a daughter Margaret, now living, 1755. Which Theophilus was chosen for the borough of Barnstaple, in the parliament summoned to meet November 28, 1727, also in the succeeding parliament in 1734; and elected one of the knights for Devonshire in 1741, and died unmarried during the sitting of that parliament, 13 March, 1745. The said Hugh Fortescue, by his second wife, Lucy, daughter to Matthew Lord Aylmer, had issue Matthew, now Lord Fortescue, and a daughter, Lucy, married in 1742 to the present Right Honourable Sir George Lyttleton, Bart. and died 19 January, 1746, leaving a son Thomas, and a daughter Amelia.

Which Matthew now Lord Fortescue took his seat in parliament 17 May, 1751. His lordship married, 8 June, 1752, Anne, second daughter to John Campbell, of Calder in Scotland, and of Stakpole-court, in the county of Pembroke, Esq; one of the lords commissioners of the treasury, by whom he hath issue the Honourable Hugh Fortescue, born March 12, 1753, and Matthew, born 12 April, 1754.

^x Gazette, no. 5980.

^y Ibid. no. 6601.

^z Ibid. no. 6630.

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ANNO DOMINI 1743

James Oglethorpe, Esq. of Georgia, to the Honorable the Lords of the Council in Great Britain.

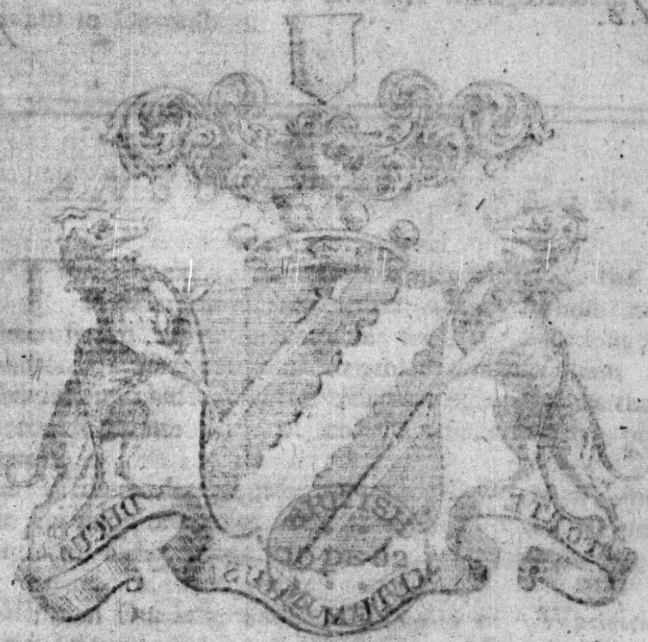
Sheweth, That the said Oglethorpe, in pursuance of an Act of Parliament, bearing date the 22d of March 1733, did on the 12th of July 1743, send to the said Lords of the Council, a certain Report, which is now laid before the said Lords of the Council.

And the said Oglethorpe, in pursuance of the said Act of Parliament, doth now lay before the said Lords of the Council, a certain Report, which is now laid before the said Lords of the Council.

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Fortescue Lord Fortescue

50.

TITLE.] Matthew Fortescue, Lord Fortescue, Baron of Castle-hill.

CREATION.] Baron Fortescue, of Castle-hill, 15 July, 1746, 20 Geo. II.

ARMS.] Azure, a bend ingrail'd argent, cottiz'd or.

CREST.] On a wreath, a plain shield, argent.

SUPPORTERS.] Two greyhounds, argent, each having a ducal collar, or, gorged with a double tressure, gules.

MOTTO.] FORTE SCUTUM SALUS DUCUM..

CHIEF SEATS.] At Filleigh, in the county of Devon, three miles from South-Moulton, and 152 from London, and at Castle-hill in Devonshire.

ANSON, *Lord ANSON.*

LIV. THE next, in order of precedency, is the Right Honourable George Lord Anson, whose ancestors have been seated in Staffordshire for several generations; first^a at Dunston, in the parish of Penchrich, till William Anson, Esq; having purchased, in the reign of King James the First, Shugborough manor in that county, made it his principal residence.

This William Anson, Esq; was of the society of Lincoln's-Inn, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; and in the beginning of the reign of King James I. was an eminent council in the law.

Sir William Dugdale, in his antiquities of^b Warwickshire, gives this account of him: 'Sir Walter Aston, knight of the bath, and Bart. sold the manors of Bolehall, and Glasfote, (in com. Warw.) unto William Anson, of Lincoln's-Inn, in com. Middlesex, Esq; of whom they were purchased by William Cumberford, of Tamworth, Esq; and Anne his wife, 2d of October, 13 Jac. 1.' He lived to a great age; and writing himself William Anson, of Shutburrough manor, Esq; declared his last will and testament, 10 May, 1644, being sick and weak in body; and on the seventh of October, 1644, administration was granted to his widow and relict, Joan^d, daughter of Richard Mitchel, of Odbury, in com. Warw. Esq;

William Anson, Esq; was their son and heir^e, who was 35 years of age, 6 April, 1663, when his descent was entered in

^a Visitation of Staffordshire, c. 36. p. 11. in Offic. Armor.

^b First Edition,

p. 824. ^c Ex Regist. vocat. Rivers, qu. 127. in Cur. Prærog. Cantuar.

^d Visitation of Staffordsh.

at antea,

^e Ibid.

the visitation of Staffordshire. He had to wife Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Stafford, of Botham-hall, in com. Derb. Esq; by whom he then had issue three daughters, Hannah, Elizabeth, and Mary; and William Anson, their son and heir, aged seven years, 6 Apr. 1663.

Which William Anson, Esq; married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of ~~_____~~ Carrier, of Wirkworth, in the county of Derby, Esq; and sister to the Countess of Macclesfield, mother of the present Earl of Macclesfield. He died in August 1720, leaving issue two sons and four daughters; Thomas Anson, of Shugborough, Esq; member in the late parliament for Litchfield in Staffordshire; also in the parliament which first met May 31, 1754. His brother is the Right Honourable George, now Lord Anson. The four daughters are, Jennette, widow and relict of Mr. Adams, Isabella, Anna, and Johanna.

Which George Lord Anson, having from his youth devoted himself to the sea service, was made captain of the Weazle sloop, June 19, 1722; and on the first of February, 1723, captain of the Scarborough man of war. And having recommended himself to his present Majesty's esteem, by his naval science, courage, judgment, and integrity, was, in the year 1740, preferred to the command of a fleet, destined to annoy the King of Spain, even in his remotest territories. In which command, having with the greatest constancy and magnanimity pursued a long and perilous voyage through the South seas, and having infested and spoiled our enemies there, yet treating his captives with the most generous humanity, (the same whereof procured afterwards relief to some of his Majesty's unfortunate subjects) he at last, through a variety of difficulties and distresses, arrived at one of our settlements in the East-Indies; where, by his vigilance, skill, and credit, he so resitted the Centurion, the only remains of his squadron, that he was enabled to conclude his enterprize with the capture of a Spanish ship of great force, containing a vast treasure; to a large share of which he was justly entitled, as well by his own desert, as by law, and the King's proclamation. And when his Majesty, confiding in his abilities, had appointed him one of the lords commissioners of the admiralty, and had also conferred upon him the rank and office of rear-admiral of the white squadron, permitting him to enjoy at home the fruit of his valour and felicity: Yet he, chusing rather to hazard again his health and life for his country, than to consult his own ease, and to remain in an unactive, though irreproachable retirement, again devoted himself with alacrity to the publick service; and in the winter season, and in a tempestuous sea, endured, with uncommon patience, all the inconveniencies of a tedious, unprosperous navigation, and, only because he saw no enemy, disappointed of success; his expectation whereof had not been
frustrated,

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p. 485.



Anson Lord Anson

81.

frustrated, if a French fleet, returning with disgrace from America, had not been, by accidental intelligence, admonished to avoid his station: however, not discouraged by this event, he persisted in his purpose, and having happily descried, and instantly pursued, a numerous and powerful fleet, sailing from the ports of France, to the East and West-Indies, laden with merchandise, treasure, and warlike stores, he so disposed, directed, and animated his squadron, (3d of May, 1747) as not one of the many warlike ships, belonging to that fleet, escaped his seizure: whereby he defeated the pernicious designs of two hostile expeditions; adding to the strength and wealth of this kingdom, the force and riches of our enemy, and converting to a publick benefit, the intended means of a publick calamity.

His Majesty therefore, to manifest his approbation of his eminent virtue, fortitude, and conduct, was pleased to raise him to the honour of peerage, by the style and title of Lord Anson, Baron of Soberton, in the county of Southampton, by letters patent, bearing date 13 June, 1747.

On the 23d of April, 1745, his lordship was constituted rear-admiral of the white squadron of his Majesty's fleet; and July 14, 1746, vice-admiral of the blue: on 15 July, 1747, vice-admiral of the red; and on 12 May, 1748, admiral of the blue squadron of his Majesty's fleet: in which year, his lordship commanded the squadron that convoyed his Majesty to Holland, from whence he arrived June the seventh, at his house in the admiralty. Likewise, on the King's return, had the command of the squadron, that brought his Majesty to England; and has since constantly attended his Majesty on his going abroad, and on his return to England. His lordship was appointed first lord commissioner of the admiralty, on the 22d of June, 1751. On March 30, 1752, he was appointed one of the lords justices during his Majesty's absence, as he was this present year, 1755. On the death of Sir John Norris, he was made vice-admiral of England; and has been one of the lords of the admiralty from the year 1744. His lordship, April 25, 1748, married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the most honourable Philip Lord Hardwick, lord high chancellor of Great Britain, since created Earl of Hardwick, by whom he hath yet no issue.

TITLE.] George Anson, Lord Anson, Baron of Soberton, first lord commissioner of the admiralty, and vice-admiral of England.

CREATION.] Lord Anson, Baron of Soberton, in the county of Southampton; June 13, 1747, 21 Geo. II.

ARMS.] Argent, two bends ingrailed, gules, and a crescent.

CREST.] Out of a ducal coronet or, the top of a spear, argent.

SUPPORTERS.] On the dexter side a sea-horse, argent; on

the sinister, a sea-lion, of a dun-mouse colour, each gorged with four gemels, or.

MOTTO.] NIL DESPERANDUM.

CHIEF SEATS.] Moor Park, in Hertfordshire; and Soberton, in the county of Southampton.

LIDDELL, *Lord RAVENSWORTH.*

LV. **T**HIS family were anciently lords of Liddel-castle^a, and barony of Buff: and have been proprietors of considerable coal works, from the time of its infancy in the counties of Durham and Northumberland.

The first we find, is Thomas de Liddell^b, who married Margaret, daughter of John de Laburne, by whom he had issue two sons, Thomas, and George, who married Eleanor, daughter of John Burn, and had one son, who married a daughter of Robert Barker, Esq; and died without issue. Thomas, the eldest son, espoused Barbara, daughter and coheir of Richard de Strangers, by whom he had four sons, and two daughters; Francis, and Thomas; Robert, and Percival, who both died without issue; Alice, married to Oswald Carr, (but there is no account of her issue) and Barbara died young. Francis, the eldest son, married Anne, daughter of William de Segrave; but his line terminated in his son and heir, Bertram, who married Barbara, daughter of Thomas Cramlington, and died issueless.

Thomas Liddell, Esq; (second son of Thomas) continued the line: he purchased the manors of Ravensworth, Lamefly, and Eghton, of Sir William Gascoigne, in 1607. He was twice^d married; first, to Margaret, daughter to John Waton, Esq; by whom he had Thomas, his son and heir; and three daughters, Elizabeth, married to William Sherwood, of the county of Middlesex; Alice, to Gawen Salkeld; and Eleanor, to Timothy Draper, of Newcastle in Northumberland, Gent. and all had issue. His second wife was Jane, daughter of Henry Midford, Esq; by whom he had, 1. Henry, married to Elizabeth, daughter of William Jennison, Esq; by whom he had a son, Thomas, his heir. 2. Roger, married to Grace, daughter of James Clavering, Esq; 3. Barbara, married to Samuel Sander-son, Gent. and all had issue. And 4. Jane, to Robert Ander-son, Esq; ° He died in 1615.

^a Ex Inform. Geo. Liddell, arm. 1727.
arm. 1727.

^c Ibid.

^b Ex Stem. penes Geo. Liddell,
^d Visit. com. Durham, C. 32. in Offic. Arm.

^e Ex Stem. penes Geo. Liddell, arm. 1727.

Thomas Liddell, Esq; eldest son and heir, was much esteemed, and had a great interest in the county of Northumberland, which he exerted in defence of King Charles the First, defending Newcastle against the Scots; and his Majesty, as a mark of his favour, conferred on him the dignity of a baronet, by letters patent, bearing date November 2, 1642. In the time of the rebellion he was taken prisoner, as Whitlock relates^f, and that 13 February, 1645, upon a petition of Sir Thomas Liddell, a prisoner, he was admitted to compound. And it appears^g, that he paid 4000 l. to the sequestrators for his estate. He was also so obnoxious to the then power, that Sir Thomas Liddell, senior, is mentioned among those in the propositions from the parliament, who were demanded to be removed from his Majesty's councils, and to be restrained from coming within the verge of the court; and not, without advice or consent of both houses of parliament, to bear any office or employment. He did not survive those troublesome times, departing this life in 1650; and having married Isabel, daughter of Henry Anderson, Esq; (by a daughter and coheir of ——— Morland) by her he had six sons, and three daughters, viz. 1. Sir Thomas Liddell, Knt, who died in 1627, in his father's life-time, leaving issue by Bridget, (who was maid of honour to the Queen of Bohemia) daughter of Edward Woodward, of Lee, near Windsor, Esq; one son, Sir Thomas, hereafter mentioned. (She was secondly married to Thomas Heneage, of Battersea in Surry, Esq; nephew of Sir Thomas Heneage, Knt.) 2. Francis, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir George Tonge, of Denton, in com. Dunelm, Knt. and had issue Francis; 3. William; 4. Robert; 5. George; and 6. Henry, who died unmarried. The daughters were, 1. Elizabeth, married to George Baker, Esq; barrister at law, who afterwards was knighted; 2. Mary, married to Nicholas Cole, of Brancepeth-castle in Durham, Esq; (afterwards created a baronet;) and 3. Isabel, who died unmarried.

Sir Thomas Liddell, Bart. (only son of Sir Thomas, Knt,) succeeded his grandfather in dignity and estate, anno 1650. He was knighted by King Charles the First, and lived to be very aged, departing this life, in the year 1697,^h leaving issue by Anne his wife, daughter of Sir Henry Vane, the elder, of Raby-castle, in Durham, Knt. five sons, and three daughters, viz. 1. Sir Henry, his successor; 2. Thomas, who died unmarried; 3. Edward, who died young; 4. Robert, (who married a daughter of William Kiffin, of London, merchant; by whom he had issue Thomas, who took to wife Mary, daughter of — Nelthorpe, and had issue Henry Liddell, Esq; his only son and

^f Memorials, p. 193.
^g See the List of Compounders, in Let. L.
^h Ex Stem, penes Geo. Liddell, arm.

heir, and one daughter;) 5. George, who died a bachelor. The daughters were, 1. Frances, married to Thomas Vane, Esq; and secondly to Sir John Bright, Bart. 2. Elizabeth, married to Christopher Stockdale, of Bilton park, in the county of York, Esq; and had issue; and 3. Isabel, who died a maid.

Sir Henry Liddell, Bart. eldest son, and successor to his father, married Catharine, daughter and heir of Sir John Bright, of Carbrook in Derbyshire, and Badsworth in the county of York, Bart. by Catharine, his wife, daughter of Sir Richard Hawksworth, of Hawksworth, Knt. and relict of William Lister, of Thornton, Esq;) by whom he had issue five sons, and one daughter, viz. 1. Thomas, who died in 1715, in his father's lifetime, (having issue by Jane, eldest daughter of James Clavering, of Greencroft, in the county of Durham, Esq; Sir Henry, successor to his grandfather, now Lord Ravensworth; James, who died aged fourteen; Catharine, who died at twelve years old; ———, third son, who died very young; Thomas, fourth son, now living.) 2. John Liddell, Esq; who being adopted heir to his grandfather, Sir John Bright, assumed that name, and was possessor of Badsworth. He married Cordelia, daughter of — Clutterbuck, of Hides, in the county of Essex, Esq; and died Oct. 6, 1737, at Badsworth, (leaving two sons, and three daughters; Thomas, the eldest, married Mrs. Norton, niece and heir of the late John Lowther, of Ackworth, Esq; member for Pontefract, in the last parliament of King Geo. I. and left only a daughter.) 3. Henry, married to Anne, daughter of John Clavering, of Chopwell, in the county of Durham, Esq; and died without issue. 4. George Liddell, Esq; member of parliament for Berwick upon Tweed, who died unmarried, Oct. 9, 1740, aged 64. 5. Michael, who died a bachelor. Elizabeth, only daughter, married to Robert Ellison, of Hebburn, in the county of Durham, Esq; and had issue. Sir Henry, the father, died September 1, 1723, and was succeeded in title and estate by his grandson, Henry, the present Lord Ravensworth.

Sir Henry Liddell, (eldest son of Thomas before mentioned) was elected member for Morpeth, in Northumberland, in two parliaments, till his Majesty was pleased to create him a peer of this kingdom, by the name, style, and title, [of Lord Ravensworth, Baron of Ravensworth, in the county of Durham, by letters patent, bearing date 29 June, 1747. His lordship married, in April 1735, Anne, only daughter of Sir Peter Delme, Knt. alderman and lord-mayor of London, by whom he hath issue one daughter, named Anne.

TITLES.] Henry Liddell, Lord Ravensworth, and Bart.

CREATION.] Lord Ravensworth, Baron of Ravensworth, in the county of Durham, 29 June, 1747, 21 Geo. II.

ARMS.

Duncan, J. A. 1900. 100

Atmos. Argent. lower side. This side of the ...

DOWN TOWN IN 1944

THESE RESULTS WERE OBTAINED BY THE USE OF THE FOLLOWING
EQUATION OF MOTION, AND THE RESULTS WERE IN THE FORM OF THE
FOLLOWING TABLE.



Edith and Margaret

[Faint, illegible handwritten notes]

After the 1911-12 season, the land was
divided into 100 acres each and the land
was sold.

From the American Embassy in London, England, to the American Embassy in London, England, dated 1941.

By the Hon. the Chief Justice, dated the 14th of March, 1832, and the
at the Court of Sessions, following: In witness whereof,

the character of a man, and the character of a man is the character of his life.

1890

DUNCOMBE, Lord Feversham. 489

ARMS.] Argent, frettée gules. On a chief of the second, three leopards faces, or.

CREST.] On a wreath, a lion rampant, fable; crown'd, or.

SUPPORTERS.] On each side a leopard, or, spotted, purple, gorged with a mural crown, of the second.

MOTTO.] UNUS ET IDEM.

CHIEF SEATS.] Ravensworth-castle, and Newton, both in the county of Durham, and Eslington, in the county of Northumberland.

DUNCOMBE, Lord FEVERSHAM.

LVI. **T**HE Duncombes of Barleyend, in Buckinghamshire, whereof the present Lord Feversham is descended, were divided into several branches, in the reigns of King Henry the Eighth, and King Edward the Sixth; whereby, in the last century, there were more of the name there, (in all probability) than of any other name, in any county in England, as will hereafter appear. It is said to be derived from the Saxon words, Duno and Combe; the first of which signifies a hill, or hilly plain, and the latter, a valley between hills, or a valley encompassed with trees. And this exactly answers the situation of Barleyend, in the parish of Ivingho, in the said county, where the family have resided for many years.

In the college of arms^a, William Duncombe, of Great Brickhill, in com. Bucks, is first mentioned, whom I take to be a younger son of the family at Barleyend; for on a tomb-stone, in the south isle of the church of Ivingho, which has always been, and now is, the burial-place of the family at Barleyend, is the following inscription engraved in brass:

Here lieth Thomas Duncombe and Joane his Wife.

Which Thomas decessyd vijth Day of August the Yere of our Lord God MVXXXJ^o on whom Lord Ihu have Mercy Amen.

There's the Images of six Sons in The Images of four Daughters,
Brass, but no Names remaining. Mary, Margaret, Eliz. Anne.

By his last will^b, dated the fifth of August, 1531, (and the probate thereof the 22d of September following) he writes himself Thomas Duncombe, of Barleyend, in the parish of Ivingho, in the county of Buckingham; ordering his body to be buried

^a Visit. of Bucks. anno 1634. C. 2. 26, in Offic. Arm. &c.
Thower. Q. 7. in Cur. Prærog. Cantuar.

^b Ex Registr.

in the church of our Blessed Lady of Ivingho; and was a benefactor to several lights within the said church, (as customary in those times) as also to the reparations of the church, and the bells thereto belonging. Likewise to Slapton church, Hillington chapel, the church of Pichtorne, the house of Assheridge, the friars of Dunstable, and the friars of Ailesbury; and to the reparations of the highways in the parish of Ivingho. He also bequeathed ten marks for an honest priest to sing for him within the church of Ivingho, immediately after his decease, for the space of two years. He leaves legacies to his daughters, Anne Newman, Margaret Holland, and Elizabeth Turney. He divides his personal estate between his three surviving sons, William Duncombe, Robert Duncombe, and John Duncombe, and makes Joan his wife, William Duncombe, and Robert Duncombe, his sons, executors. He wills all his lands in Northall, and North-hide, to William Duncombe, his son, his heirs and assigns, paying yearly to the chantry priest of Aston 39 s. 4 d. at two terms in the year, to the end of thirty years, for the said chantry priest to have him, and Joan his wife, and their children, in his remembrance and prayers, during the said thirty years; and afterwards to the use of the said William Duncombe, his heirs and assigns.

He leaves his messuages, lands, and appurtenances, in Ringfede, and Rawnesden, in the county of Northampton, to William Duncombe, his son, his heirs, and assigns. To Robert Duncombe, his son, all his lands and tenements in Wylstrone, and Little Tring, in com. Hertford, and his lands and tenements in Albury, late purchased of John Holland, and John Whiteman. To John Duncombe, his son, the house that he dwells in, with the lands and appurtenances, and all those lands in Ivingho, which he holds by copy of the rector, and convent of Assherigg, after the tenor and effect of an indenture made to him. Also his messuage in Albury, called Stocks, with the lands, &c. thereto belonging, late purchased of William Duncombe, his brother. The rest of his lands, &c. with their appurtenances in Ivingho, Tring, Albury, Pichtorn, and Edelsborowe, in com. Bucks, and Hertford, and in Ringfede, and Rawnesden, in com. Northamp. which he settled on feoffees in trust, he divides between his three sons, William, Robert, and John Duncombe; and if either dies without issue, each brother to be the other's heir; and on failure of issue of all of them, to the next of his blood, as the case requires.

The before-mentioned William Duncombe, of Great Brickhill, appears to be the younger brother of the said Thomas, by his will; and died after him, as the last probate thereof shews, bearing date the last of April, 1533^c. He therein writes himself

^c Ex Registr. vocat. Hogon, Q. 2. in Cur. Prærog. Cantuar.

William Duncombe the elder, of Wingrave in Buckinghamshire, and orders his body to be buried in the church of Wingrave, to which he was a great benefactor; and that a priest sing mass there daily for a whole year, and to have for his wages 6 l. Also settled lands for two obites, yearly to kept and maintained, with masses and diriges in the said church for 99 years, to pray for him, his wife, and all his ancestors souls, and that at each obite he expended yearly 6 s. 8 d. during the said term of ninety-nine years. He settled his lands, called Davers lands, on Richard Duncombe, the eldest son of William Duncombe his son, deceased; and in default of issue, on James Duncombe, brother of the said Richard, and the heirs of his body; in default, on Thomas Duncombe, his eldest son, and the heirs of his body. He ordains executors, his sons, Thomas Duncombe, and Richard Duncombe, of Ailesbury; and overseers, John Cheney, Esq; and Robert Waller.

The said Thomas Duncombe, the eldest son^d, writes himself of Wingrave in his last will, bearing date 15 September, 1548, 2 Edw. VI. wherein he bequeathed to Anne his wife 40 l. and 20 marks yearly, during her life, to be paid by Richard Duncombe her son. He bequeathed to Henry Duncombe his son, his farm at Tiscott, and all other his lands within the parish of Tring. To Bennet Duncombe, his mansion and farm at Wingrave, with other lands in Lelbourn, and Mentmor. He constitutes Thomas Duncombe, and Richard Duncombe, his sons, executors. From which Thomas Duncombe, descended the^e Duncombes of Bulbeck-castle, in the parish of Whitchurch, in Bucks, and the Duncombes of East-Claydon, in the same county.

It is not necessary to recite the marriages and issue of every particular branch of this family; so that I shall only treat of the Duncombes of Barleyend, in Ivingho, descended from Thomas Duncombe, and Joan his wife, before mentioned^f. Which Joan survived her husband, as is evident from her last will, wherein she writes herself, late the wife of Thomas Duncombe, of Barley, in the parish of Ivingho, in the county of Buckingham. Which will bears date 20 December, in 30 Hen. VIII. and was proved the 29th of May following, 1539. She orders her body to be buried in the church of Ivingho, by Thomas Duncombe, her late husband, and was a benefactress to that church, the churches of Atherugg, and Albury, the mother church of Lincoln, and the mending of the highways. She bequeaths to John Duncombe, her son, her house in Ivingho, called Hopkins, and legacies to Robert Duncombe, her son, and John Duncombe, and Thomas Duncombe, sons of William Dun-

^d Ex Registr. Populwell, Qu. 30.
^f Ex Registr. Dingley, Qu. 33.

^e Visit. de Bucks, C. 26. in Offic. Arm.

combe, her son. She appoints her executors, William and John Duncombe, her sons, and orders them to provide a priest, for to sing three years in the church of Ivingho, for her husband's soul, and her's, and to pay him six pounds yearly. She appoints overseers of her will, Ralph Verney, Esq; Sir Gabriel Power, vicar of Ivingho, and John Daubeney.

William Duncombe, the eldest son, and first named as executor in his mother's will, had the family seat at Barleyend, &c. and married two wives^z; first Mary, daughter and one of the heirs of Richard Reynes, of Clifton-Reynes, in Buckinghamshire, Esq; third son of Sir John Reynes, of Clifton-Reynes, by whom he hadⁿ three sons, John, Thomas, and Roger, with two daughters, Mary, and Elizabeth. By Alice his second wifeⁱ, daughter of ——— Whitton, of Oxfordshire, he had^k six sons, and five daughters; William, Edward, Edmund, John, Giles, and Clement; Joan, Ysbell, Margaret, Anne, and Lyjan. All these sons and daughters are mentioned on the tomb-stone for him, in the north isle in the church of Ivingho, whereon is this this inscription :

Here lyeth under this Stone the Body of William Duncombe, Gent. who had two Wyves, Marye and Alice, who deceased the 26th of October, 1576, & had issue by his first Wyfe three Sonnes & two Daughters, and by his second Wyfe syxe Sonnes & five Daughters.

From these sons descended a numerous progeny.

Of John, the eldest son of the first marriage, I am principally to treat.

Thomas, second son, married^l Isabel, daughter of Thomas Saunders, of Agmondestham in Buckinghamshire, and had issue two sons, John Duncombe, of Much-Brickhill, Esq; and Sir Francis Duncombe, of Broughton in Buckinghamshire, from whence the Duncombes of Broughton descended; now extinct.

Roger Duncombe, third son, who was seated at Litlington-park, in Bedfordshire^m, married Cecily, daughter of Edmund Conquest, of Houghton-Conquest, in the same county, Esq; and had issue George Duncombe, of Weston in Albury, in com. Surry, Esq; From which George, descended the Duncombes of Weston in Albury, the Duncombes of Shalford, the Duncombes of Bramley, and the Duncombes of Tangle, all in Surry. Whereof Francis Duncombe, of Tangle, Esq; was

^g Visit. of Oxfordsh. and Bucks, G. 3. p. 93. in Offic. Arm. ^h Inscript. Tumuli apud Ivingho. ⁱ Visit. ut antea. ^k Ibid. & Inscript. Tumuli. ^l Visit. Bucks, 1634. C. 26. in Offic. Armor. ^m Visit. of Surry, D. 15. p. 24, 28, and 36. in Offic. Arm. And Visit. of Oxf. and Bucks, G. 3. p. 93.

created a baronet, 4 February, 1661; but his son, Sir William Duncombe, died without issue in 1706.

William Duncombe, the eldest son of the second marriageⁿ, had to wife Ellen, daughter of William Saunders, of Pottersgrave, in com. Bedford, Esq; and sister and heir to Thomas her brother; whereby he settled in Bedfordshire, and was ancestor to the Duncombes of Battlesden, in Bedfordshire, who were very eminent, but are now extinct in the male line.

I now return to John Duncombe, the eldest son of William Duncombe, of Barleyend, who died in 1576, as before mentioned. Which John had to wife Alice^o, daughter of — Egleton, of Edelborough in Buckinghamshire, and lies buried in the south isle of the church of Ivingho, with the following inscription, engraved in brass, on his tomb-stone, viz.

Here lyeth the Body of John Duncombe and Alyce his wife. Which John deceased the xxixth Daye of December Anno 1594, being of the Age of Lxxxx Yeres. And they had issue iiij Sons and iiij Daughters, viz. Roger, Henry, Thomas, and William, Elizabeth, Alyce, and Agnes.

William Duncombe was the only surviving son that left issue, and had the family seat and estate at Barleyend, &c. He married ^p Faith, daughter of Thomas Clerk, of Huchingden in Buckinghamshire. He lived to be very aged, departing this life in 1630, and left issue seven sons.

1. Thomas Duncombe, of Barleyend in Ivingho^a, baptised there in 1582, and at the time of the visitation of the county by the heralds, in 1634, had two wives; 1. Anne, daughter of Robert Barber, of Kensworth, in com. Hertford, by whom he had two sons, Thomas, baptised anno 1606, who died without issue; 2. William, baptised in 1607. And by his second wife, Anne, daughter of Joseph Lake, of Bucklands in Buckinghamshire, had issue Joseph, Henry, Francis, John, Thomas, and Anne. He died in 1659, as appears by the probate of his will, and left estates to every of his seven sons.

William, the eldest surviving son by the first marriage, succeeded to the estate at Barleyend, and married Mary, daughter of Edward Hart, of Brill, in com. Bucks, Esq; by whom he had issue two sons, Thomas Duncombe, baptised anno 1662, (who died without issue in 1691) to whom succeeded his brother William Duncombe, Esq; who in 1693 married Elizabeth Child, daughter of William Child, of Chesham in Buckingham-

^a Visit. of Bedfordshire, C. 31. p. 24. in Offic. Arm.
C. 26. p. 24, 25. in Offic. Arm. ^p Ibid.

^o Visit. of Bucks,
^q Ex Registr. Eccles. de

shire, Gent. and died in the 69th year of his age, on 26 Sept. 1732^r, leaving issue five sons, and four daughters; whereof the eldest, John Duncombe, of Barleyend, Esq; is living (1750) and by his wife Sarah, daughter of William Lowndes, of Winslow, in com. Bucks, Esq; secretary to the treasury, and one of the members of the house of commons many years, hath issue, now living, one daughter, Rebecca.

William Duncombe, the second of the seven sons of William Duncombe, before mentioned^s, was baptised at Ivingho in 1585, and is the direct ancestor of the present Lord Feversham. But before I treat of him, I shall give an account of the other sons.

Robert Duncombe, third son, baptised in 1587, was of Albury in Hertfordshire, in 1634, and by Susan his wife, daughter of John Eames, had issue three sons, Robert, John, and William, and one daughter, Parnel. And from the said Robert, the family now at Stocks are descended.

Francis Duncombe, fourth son, baptised in 1589, had only two daughters, in 1634.

John Duncombe, fifth son, baptised in 1592, was in 1634 of Gray's-Inn, Middlesex, Esq; and of Ailesbury, in com. Bucks, and by Joyce his wife, daughter of Thomas Lake, of Wilston, in the parish of Tring, in com. Hertford, had issue two sons, and two daughters, Arthur, Richard, Penelope, and Dorothy.

Henry Duncombe, sixth son, baptised in 1594, was living unmarried in 1634.

Roger Duncombe, seventh son, baptised in 1596, had only two daughters, in 1634.

I now return to William Duncombe, (the second of the seven sons before mentioned) ancestor of the present Lord Feversham. At the time of the visitation in 1634^t, he was wrote of Ivingho, and had to wife Mary, daughter of John Theed, Gent. by whom he had then issue three sons and four daughters; William, who died without issue, Alexander, and Francis Duncombe; Faith, Mary, Anne, and Elizabeth Duncombe.

From Francis Duncombe^v, who was vicar of Ivingho, no issue male remains.

Alexander Duncombe, second son (but the eldest surviving, was married at Whitchurch, in Buckinghamshire, 15 May, 1645^w, to Mary Paulye, daughter of ——— Paulye, Esq; lord of the manor of Whitchurch. He had several sons by her; Alexander Duncombe, baptised at Whitchurch the twelfth of April, 1646, Charles, Francis, Valentine, and Anthony, and one daughter, Ursula; but of the sons, only

^r Ex Inform. Joh. Duncombe, de Barleyend, Armig. ^s Ex Registr. Eccl. de Ivingho. ^t Visit. of Buck. C. 2. p. 24, 25. in Offic. Arm. ^v Ex Inform. Joh. Duncombe, de Barleyend, Armig. ^w Ex Registr. Eccl. de Whitchurch.

Charles, Valentine, and Anthony, survived their father; and the two former died unmarried.

Charles Duncombe, the eldest ^a, was christened at Whitchurch 16 November, 1648. He was brought up a banker, and made free of the goldsmiths company of the city of London, 6 June, 1672 ^y, and in the register of Guildhall, he is wrote son of Alexander Duncombe, of Drayton, in com. Bucks, Gent. He was sheriff ^z of London in 1700, in which year he was knighted, and was lord-mayor of London in 1709. He was member of parliament for Downeton in Wiltshire many years, and ^a departed this life, unmarried, at his seat at Teddington, in the county of Middlesex, April 9, 1711, and was buried at Downeton. He died possessed of a very great fortune, acquired by himself, which he left to his two nephews, Anthony Duncombe, Esq; now Lord Feversham, and Thomas Brown, Esq; son and heir of Thomas Brown, Esq; and Ursula his wife, (sister to the said Sir Charles Duncombe, and baptised at Whitchurch, 16 April, 1650) who took the name of Duncombe, and died at his seat of Duncombe park, in com. Ebor. March 23, 1745-6.

Anthony Duncombe, Esq; the younger brother of Sir Charles Duncombe, and father of the present Lord Feversham, was ^b constituted June 16, 1702, one of the commissioners for prizes; and on July 8 ^c, following, governor of the castle of Scarborough. He died member of parliament for Heydon in Yorkshire, (for which place he served many years) on the fourth of April, 1708, and was buried in St. James's church, Middlesex. He married Jane, eldest daughter and coheir of the Honourable Frederick Cornwallis, Esq; second son of Frederick Lord Cornwallis, treasurer of the household to King Charles the Second, by whom he had three sons, and seven daughters; whereof Anne, the eldest, was married to John Sawyer, of Haywood, in Berkshire, Esq; and Jane, the youngest, now deceased, was married to Sir John Cope, knight of the most honourable order of the bath, and lieutenant-general of his Majesty's forces. Of the three sons, only Anthony, now Lord Feversham, survived.

Which Anthony Lord Feversham was in his minority at his father's decease, and as soon as he came of age, was elected to parliament for Salisbury; also in two other parliaments for the same city; and for Downeton in Wiltshire, till his Majesty was graciously pleased to create him a peer of this kingdom, by the name, style, and title, of Lord Feversham, (in the county of Kent) Baron of Downeton in Wiltshire, by letters patent, bearing date 7 July, 1747, 21 Geo. II. His lordship married the

^a Ex Registr. Eccl. de Whitchurch.
^z Leneve's Monum. Angl. vol. 1. p. 232.
^c Ibid. no. 3825.

^y Registr. num. 446. in Guildhall.
^a Ibid. ^b Gazette, no. 3819.

honourable Margaret Verney, daughter of George Lord Willoughby, of Broke, dean of Windsor, by whom he had a daughter, who died an infant, and three sons, Charles, and Anthony, who died young, and George, who departed this life, in the nineteenth year of his age, on the 9th of August, 1741, to the inexpressible grief of his parents. Her ladyship deceased on the 9th of October, 1755.

TITLES.] Anthony Duncombe, Lord Feverham, Baron of Downeton.

CREATION.] Lord Feverham, in Kent, and Baron of Downeton, in Wiltshire, July 7, 1747, 21 Geo. II.

ARMS.] Per chevron engrailed, gules and argent, three talbots heads erased, counterchanged.

CREST.] A horse's thigh bent at the joint, sable, the shoe argent, issuing out of a ducal coronet, or.

SUPPORTERS.] On each side, a dark iron-grey horse, guttée d'or, ducally collar'd or.

MOTTO.] DEO REGI PATRIÆ.

CHIEF SEAT.] At Barford, near Downeton in Wiltshire, 80 miles from London.

ARCHER, *Lord Archer.*

LVII. **T**HIS family, one of the most antient in Warwickshire, came out of Normandy, where some of the name, bearing the same arms, are yet existing. In Stow's Annals, printed in 1615^a, is a copy, taken from a table anciently in Battle-abbey, of those who came into England with William Duke of Normandy, in which the name of Archer is inserted; also in an ancient roll, cited by Stow^b, of the names of the chief noblemen, &c. that accompanied William the Conqueror into England, collected by Thomas Scriven, Esq; the name of Archer occurs. It likewise appears by another antient roll, that one of this family was among those persons of note that were summoned to attend the Conqueror to the reduction of the ^c isle of Ely, when Morear Earl of Northumberland, and other revolvers, in conjunction with the Danes, had retired thither; where, after a long siege, the said earl was taken and committed to prison.

Edward Gwynn, Esq; a learned antiquary in the reign of King James the First, having, at the request of the ingenious Sir Si-

^a Vide Stow, p. 105.
& Jorval Coll. 965. n. 30.

^b Ibid. p. 107.

^c Hen. Hunt, 211. b. n. 20.

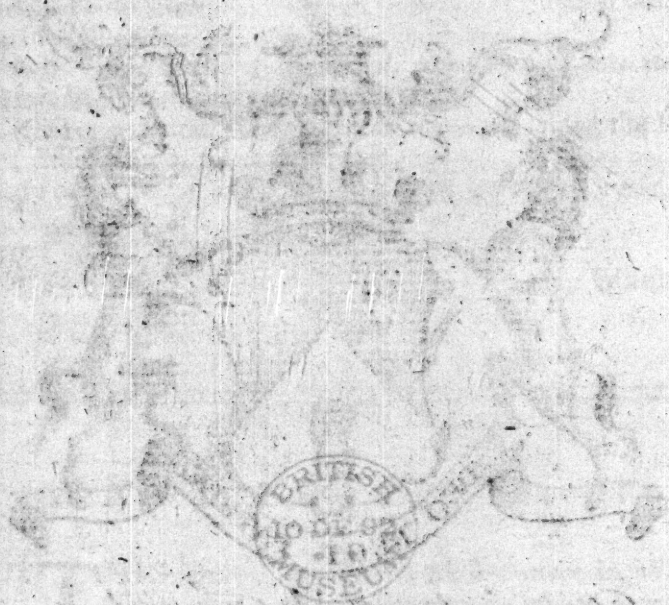
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p. 496.



Duncombe Lord Feversham

53.



mon Archer, perused the deeds and grants of his Ancestors, wrote a very curious dissertation on them, which he addressed to him; and the manuscript, being communicated to me by the Right Honourable Thomas Lord Archer, as also another manuscript, wrote by Sir Simon Archer, with copies of the deeds of his ancestors, both have afforded me fresh light in the descent of this ancient family. Mr. Gwynn concludes his address to Sir Simon as follows: ' Thus having at last (Sir) given you my opinion
' what I think of your pedigree, wherein if I have not answered
' your expectation I am sorrie. Yet (Sir) if any (but yourself)
' shall hold this I have done a matter of facilitie to them, I say
' (with Sidonius) *Qui non intelligunt artes, non mirantur Artifi-*
' *ces*; for understanding men know what it is to labour in Anti-
' quitie. But however I hope you will vouchsafe to consider:

' *Quod si digna tua minus est mea pagina laude,*

' *At voluisse sat est animum non carmina jactō.*

' with which concluding, I rest (as before) at your Service,

' Edward Gwynn.'

The said Mr. Gwynn demonstrates very clearly, that Fulbert l Archer, with his son Robert, came into England with William the Conqueror: And that the said Fulbert was in England, and of eminent degree, is apparent, by his being witness to ^d several concessions of Geffery de Clinton, a Norman, who was lord Treasurer and lord Chamberlain to King Henry the First, and founder of the monastery of Killingworth in Warwickshire. And Mr. Gwynn likewise cites several donations of the said Geffery, to which the said Fulbert was a witness, and from them argues ^e that he was near and well acquainted with him. Among other evidences to support his opinion, is the following grant:

' Gaufridus de Clinton, omnibus hominibus amicis suis, Fran-
' cie et Anglie Salt^m, sciant omnes, &c. quod sancte moniales,
' viz. Seburra et Noemia mea petitione et meo assensu, donave-
' runt Ded et Eccleⁱe Sanctæ Mariæ de Chenilworda, et Canonicis
' ibi Deo servientibus, Bretford et terram circumjacentem, &c.
' Test. Fulberto Sagittario, cum aliis, &c.' On which it is proper to observe, that the most antient deeds are generally not dated.

By another deed of the said Geffery, granting to the said church in Franck Almoigne, certain lands in Bretford, Fulbert l Archer is also a witness. Again, granting to the said church of St. Mary's, in Franck Almoigne, the churches of Herbury, Stanley (now wrote Stonleigh) and Clinton, &c. Test. inter alios Fulberto Sagittario. Both which are without date.

Mr. Gwynn in his dissertation further recites ^f, that Robert

^d Gwynn's MS. p. 15, & p. 16.

^e Ibid. p. 19, 20.

^f MS. præd.

l'Archer also accompanied his father Fulbert into England with William the Conqueror; and was in such estimation for his learning, that the said King appointed him to instruct his son, King Henry the First (then Prince) who, for his tutor's credit, was (as Gemmeticences & faith) *Justitiæ ac pacis Sædator, Religionis Amator, iniquorum et sur in ferventissimus punitor, Inimicorum suorum (non solum excellenti in Principum, et Comitum verum et nominatissimorum Regum felicissimus Triumphator*. How well he deserved the respect and esteem of the said Prince, and how well he was rewarded by him when he came to be King, the following grant fully manifests^b: *Henricus Dei Gratia, &c. Sciatis Nos dedisse et concessisse Roberto l'Archer, Magistro meo, et hæred suis, &c. Maner de Aldermanston, Fynchampsted, Coletrope, Spereholt, Chewlewe, &c. in com. Berks.* Which manors, and lands thereunto belongingⁱ, King Henry the Second confirmed to William l'Archer, his son. King Henry the First's estimation of the said Robert l'Archer, and the account he made of his service, may be conceived in vouchsafing to call him his master, also by his liberal donations to him. And Mr. Gwynn farther explaining^k how he came into Warwickshire, (having such fair acquisitions in Berkshire) he recites, 'That King Henry the First had his residence in Warwickshire, more than in any other places, being much ruled by Henry of Newborough, whom the said King much affected, and whom he made the first Earl of Warwick after the conquest. And Robert l'Archer, King Henry's immediate tutor, being by his service well known to the said Earl of Warwick, as also to Geffery Lord Clinton, lord chamberlain, and lord treasurer to the said King; and both having their residence in Warwickshire, it was the motive that stirred up the said Robert l'Archer, to settle there rather than in any other county.'

Sir William Dugdale, in his antiquities of Warwickshire, recites from an original deed, then in possession of Sir Simon Archer, and now in possession of his heir, that the antient manor house of Umberlade (where the family has resided ever since the reign of King Henry the Second) was partly given by Henry de Vilers unto Robert l'Archer. and Seliit his wife, and to the heirs of Seliit. But on the perusal of the deeds, now in the possession of the Right Honourable Thomas Lord Archer, I find that Henry de Vilers granted to Robert l'Archer, and Seliit his wife, and the heirs of Seliit, his whole lands in Omberlade, in wood and in plain, except the lands that William de Wistancroft held of him, paying two marks of silver, and six pennies, yearly to him at the feast of Michaelmas, for all services

^g Lib. 7. c. 20.
1 First Edition, p. 579.

^h Gwynn's MS. p. 21.

ⁱ Ibid.

^k Ibid. p. 13, 14

thereto belonging. To which deed are witnesses, Roger de Hulehale, William de Hulehale, and others. Also William Earl of Warwick (who died before 30 H. II.) granted to Roger de Hulehale, the land which Fulque held of him and his heirs, in Omberflade; and the said Roger, by his deed (without date) grants the said lands to Seliit the wife of Robert l'Archer, also his lands that Fulque held in Omberflade, granted to him by William Earl of Warwick. Whereby it is probable that Fulk l'Archer, who came in with the Conqueror, had possession of Omberflade, and that Hulehale and Vilers (who were witnesses to several grants of William Earl of Warwick) settled it on Seliit and Robert l'Archer, as aforesaid, and their heirs; for it don't appear how they were related. But by the deeds it is evident the said Robert l'Archer had three sons, William, Richard, and John.

Richard l'Archer of Taneworth (as then wrote) voluntarily came into the court of Walleran Earl of Warwick, and abjured and quitted claim to William his brother, of all his right to the whole lands in Taneworth, which Robert l'Archer his father held. And John, writing himself son of Robert l'Archer, releases to John, son of William l'Archer, an annual rent which he owed him.

The said William, the eldest son of Robert, had a confirmation from King Henry the Second^m of the manors, lands, &c. granted to his father, Robert l'Archer, by King Henry the First. And from the deeds of the family, now possessed by Lord Archer, I find he had a grant in the beginning of King John's reign, of much land in Tanworth (in which parish Omberflade is situated) from Walleran de Newburgh, Earl of Warwick, set forth by special boundaries, according to the custom of those times. And likewise a bull from Pope Gregory the Ninth, on the application of William de Taneworth Archer, (as recited therein) for building a chapel at Omberflade, and to have a chaplain of his ownⁿ; bearing date 14 kalends of June, in the 7th year of his pontificate, which was in 19 Hen. III. In the windows of the chapel were standing (as observed by^o Sir William Dugdale) in Edward the Third's time, the arms of Beauchamp Earl of Warwick, Clinton Earl of Huntingdon; and of this family, as they were set up in glass.

This William had also a grant to him^p and his heirs from Thomas Earl of Warwick (who died in 26 H. III) by his deed, without date, of two acres of land, with the appurtenances, lying in Tanworth, near the lands which Henry de Lee held of him, and the way called Salik-abbey. Also a certain piece of land lying between Breverham, and the land which Roger de Omberflade

^m Gwynn's MS. p. 11.
Warwickshire, p. 579.

ⁿ Ex Script. Dom. Simon Archer.
^p Ex Orig. penes Tho. Dom. Archer.

^o Antiq. of

held. To hold to him and his heirs for ever, with all the liberties thereunto belonging, tendering annually 20 d. This William, by Margery his wife, had issue (as appears by deeds) two sons, and two daughters^q, John, and Thomas, Joan, wife of Walter, son of Simon de Cherlecote, and survived him, as appears by her deed, writing herself relict of Walter de Cherlecote, of the parish of Tanworth; and Isabel was the wife of William, son of Ralph de Lee, as appears by a deed, wherein her father gives her, in free marriage, lands in Thaneworth.

John, the eldest son, being champion to Thomas Earl of Warwick^q, obtained a special charter from the said earl to himself and his heirs, for freedom to hunt and hawk every where within the territories of Tanworth, except the park; and to exercise all other liberties belonging to the earl, within Monkspath and Ombreslade; paying unto him and his heirs twelve broad arrow heads, and a couple of capons yearly, at Whitsuntide, as an acknowledgement. He had also a grant from Adam the son of Pavie of Thaneworth, (as then wrote) of the fourth part of the lands called Birchencroft in Thaneworth; which is without date, as customary in antient deeds. And William Cherlecote, of Thaneworth, demiseth and quits claim to John le Archer, his chief lord, and to his heirs and assigns, the whole meadow called Long Meadow, lying between his land on the one part, and the land of Richard Wistan, on the other part, in Thaneworth^r. Also William de Bishopefden sells and conveys to John, son of William le Archer, of Thaneworth, his heirs and assigns, in consideration of forty marks of silver paid by him to the said William, the custody of the lands and heir of William de Olenhale, together with his marriage, and all rents, services, escheats, reliefs, wards, &c. to the said lands belonging: With free and quiet possession, as held by him of Sir Peter de Montfort, and according to the tenor of a writing he had from the said Sir Peter, to have and to hold the custody of the said lands and heir, with his marriage, &c. (as before recited) till he comes to his lawful age.

The said John Archer died in 35 H. III. as evident from the inquisition^s taken after his decease, and that John le Archer was his son and heir, and then of the age of 21 years and more. He had also by Christian his wife (as appears by the deeds of the family) three other sons, and two daughters, by her; and she survived him: For Richard Warin de Swamnunto releases to William Barnville, and Christian his wife, his whole right that

^q Ex Script. Dom. Simon Archer.

^q Dugdale's Warwicksh. 1st Edit. p. 579.

^r Ex Script Dom. Simon Archer.

^s Efc. 35 H. III. in Tur. no. 2.

he had in Overton Sancye, which John le Archer, first husband of the said Christian, held, and which appertained to her; whereby it is probable that she was the daughter and heir of William le Buteler, of Sancye, who by his deed, without date, gave to John le Archer, and Christian his wife, his whole lands in Overton Sancye. The younger sons were Thomas lord prior of St. John's of Jerusalem, in England, in 14 Ed. II. and in 18 Ed. II. as lord prior of St. Johns', he grants to Sir Ralph de Cobham, Knt. and Mary his wife, the manor of Dartford in Kent, dated in *Domo Fontis Clericorum juxta London*; now called St. John's, Clerkenwell. William, third son, was rector of the church of Pilardinton. And Robert, fourth son, rector of the church of Queinton. The two daughters were Alice, and Elie, married to Ralph de Erscode, of Erscode in Warwickshire, as the deeds shew.

To John Archer, the eldest son, Amicia de Warwicke, sister of Richard de Taneworth, and daughter of Henry de Warwicke, quits claim and confirms to John le Archer, his heirs and assigns, her whole right and claim, she had, or might have, in all lands, tenements, and messuages, with their appurtenances in Taneworth. To which she subscribed and put her seal at Warwick, the day of St. Botolph, 46 Henry, son of King John. And among the witnesses were Sir Roger Durvassal, and Sir Richard de Fokenham, Knts. He purchased of William de Olenhale, the manor of Monkspath, adjoining to Ombreslade; and in the deed, which is without date, he is wrote John, son of John le Archer, of Taneworth. Which manor was confirmed to him by Robert, son of the said William, dated at Monkspath in 25 Edw. I. It also appears by the deeds, that he married Margery, daughter of Sir William Tracy, of Todington in Gloucestershire (ancestor to the present Lord Viscount Tracy) and that she survived him. In 10 Ed. II. writing herself Margery, late wife of John le Archer, of Taneworth, she gives to Thomas le Archer, her son, the custody and marriage of John de Brentone, during his minority, whereof she had a grant on the death of John de Brentone, his father. And it also appears that she was his widow in 38 Ed. I. for then writing herself relict of John le Archer, she, with John her son and heir, grants to William le Archer 20s. rent per annum; who, by other deeds, appears to be her youngest son. And of the before-mentioned Thomas, I find, that having been in that rebellion with Thomas Earl of Lancaster, in 15 Ed. II. his uncle, the prior of St. John's^u, obtained the year after his pardon from the King.

I now return to John, the eldest son, who succeeded his father in his estate, before the 28th of Edw. I. as by deed appears. In

t Dugdale, & Gwynn's MS, præd. p. 37.

u Pat, 16 Ed. II. p. 1. m. 11.

19 Ed. II. Thomas le Archer, prior of St. John's, stiles him his beloved nephew John le Archer, and releases and quits claim to him, all his right to the wood, with the appurtenances in Gilbertland, in Thaneworth, dated *apud Domum nostram Fontis Clericorum, die Mercurii proxima post Festum Sancti Edwardi, fil. Regis Edwardi, decimo nono*. In 9 Ed. III. the King, by his charter dated at Newcastle upon Tyne, 17 November, grants to him and his heirs free warren^w in his manors, lordships, and lands of Hoarton in Leicestershire, and Taneworth, and Escote, in Warwickshire. To which charter signed as witnesses, John archbishop of Canterbury, chancellor; Henry bishop of London, treasurer; John Earl of Cornwall, brother to the King; John de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex, Henry de Percy, William de Montacute, Ralph de Nevile, steward of the King's household, &c. whereby it is probable he was with the King that year in his expedition into Scotland. In 19 Ed. III. he was appointed a trustee^x (in remainder) by Robert Folewood, vicar of Tanworth, to the lands he gave for the maintenance of a chantry priest, to celebrate divine service daily at the altar of the Blessed Virgin in Tanworth, for all the living and dead in that parish, also for the benefactors of the said church and chantry. He died in the 22d of Edward the Third, and by Isabel his wife, daughter of Ralph Escote, of Escote, in com. Warwick, Esq; left issue two sons, Thomas le Archer, and John.

In 25 Ed. III. the said Thomas, stiling himself son and heir of John le Archer, gave to Elene de Fauconere, and Julian, his sisters, one messuage in Thaneworth, which William le Archer, his uncle, lately held. This Thomas le Archer, by his will bearing date the Thursday next after the feast of St. Thomas the Martyr, 1372, gave all his cattle and moveable goods to John Charnels, Lord of Snakeston, and Margaret his wife (probably his daughter) and bequeathed his manor of Overton-Sancye to Margaret his wife, during her life. She was one of the daughters and coheir of John Malley, of Malley, in the parish of Mortimers-Cleobury, in the county of Salop, and had by her good possessions in Malley, and other places in the said county, as is evident by the deeds of the family. His issue by her were Thomas his son and heir, Gilbert, second son, and a daughter Joan, married to William Shelley. The said Gilbert Archer, wrote of Taneworth, had in 16 R. II. ^z licence from the King to give to the prior and convent of Kenilworth in Warwickshire, one messuage, with divers lands at Hitchenden, in com. Buckingham. to them and their successors for ever.

Thomas Archer, his eldest son and heir, succeeded his father

^w Cart. 9 Ed. III. penes Tho. Dom. Archer.

Scac. in Baga de Catesby.

16 R. II. p. 1. in Turr.

^y Ex Stemmate & Gwynn's MS. p. 43.

^x Ex Autog. penes Camera

^z Pat.

in 46 Ed. III. and rendered himself very conspicuous, as will hereafter appear. For the year after he came to the estate, 47 Ed. III. 1373, he was one of the commanders of that army under John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, which landing at Calais, the Duke, on the 20th of July, marching from thence with the Duke of Bretagne in his company, traversed a great part of France, with intent to draw the French King to send an army against him, whereby the fate of the two kingdoms might be decided in open field; but that politick monarch (as ^a observed by Mr. Barnes) gave strict orders to the constable of France, and other his officers, not on any account to engage with the whole power of the English, but only follow closely to keep them short of provisions. Thereupon one morning the English army having passed Soissons, a city between Picardy and Champagne, six score English spears that were foraging, fell into an ambush of Burgundians and Frenchmen: And thereupon sending advice to the army not far behind, some who were nearest to them advanced to their assistance, when being out-numbered by the French, tho' the English fought very valiantly, they were overpowered, and most of them taken or slain, very few escaping; and these English commanders were taken prisoners: Sir Matthew Redmayn, Sir Thomas Spencer, Sir Hugh Brudenel, Sir John Bouchier, and ten other knights. And of esquires ^b, the said Thomas Archer, William Dautrey, William St. Quintin, John Meinel, and eight others, all particularly mentioned. Which rencounter happened near to Ouchy le Chateau, not far from Soissons, on the 20th of October, 1373. And afterwards the Duke caused his forces to keep closer together, and sent out stronger parties to forage.

How long this Thomas Archer, Esq; remained a prisoner with the French, does not appear; but he returned to his native country before, or in, 49 Ed. III. when meditating on his danger and delivery, he (according to the custom of those times) by his deed, bearing date the Monday next after the feast of the purification of our Lady in the said 49 Ed. III. did ^c, for the reverence he bore to the Blessed Virgin, as also to St. Thomas the Martyr, and all saints; and for the health of his and his wife's souls, and of the souls of Thomas le Archer his father, Margaret his mother, his ancestors, and heirs, and all the faithful deceased, grant licence to Richard de Mountfort, and others, to amortize certain lands lying in Tanworth, and held of him, for the founding of a chantry in the chapel of our Lady, and St. Thomas the Martyr, within the church of Lapworth. In the same year, being in great confidence of Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick ^d, he was again with him in the wars of France,

^a Barnes's Hist. of Edward III. p. 857, 858, 859.

^b Barnes Ibid.

^c Rr

Autog. in Camer. Scac. in Baga de Catesby.

^d Tho. Walsingham, p. 124.

in that expedition on the behalf of John de Montfort, Duke of Brittany, where they had great success in taking several castles, till recalled by the King, on a truce concluded with the French. And the said Earl, by his grant, bearing date at Worcester, 20 Martii, 1 R. II. styling him *Dilecto nobis Scutifero Thomæ le Archer, pro bono et laudabili Servizio quod nobis impendis, et impendet in futurum* (as are the words of the charter) conferred on him a yearly rent of C. 1 s. iiii d. issuing out of several fenements, of the said Earl's, in Worcester, to enjoy, during his life. And the same year that great nobleman being retained by indenture to serve the King beyond seas, with a banneret, four knights, and one hundred and sixty-four esquires, for a quarter and half of the year, well and sufficiently armed and accoutred, it may well be presumed he was one of that number.

The French had invaded our coasts, and done considerable damages, on which a great navy was fitted out, to make retaliations on the French coasts: and the chief commanders were, Thomas of Woodstock, then Earl of Buckingham, the King's uncle, the Duke of Brittany, Thomas Earl of Warwick, &c. but by tempests were so scattered, that they returned without any great success, only taking eight Spanish ships on the British coasts, near to Brest. The said Earl of Warwick, in 3 R. II. was, by the commons in parliament, chosen governor to the King, then but young, being, as Walsingham writes *1*, *a man most just and prudent*. And it is no small honour to the said Thomas Archer, that he was so high in his favour, as before recited: yet it was likely to draw him into trouble, had not his foresight and prudence prevented it: for the King, guided by some special favourites, after a few years, having declared *he was of age to govern himself and the kingdom*, laying aside the Earl of Warwick, with Thomas Duke of Gloucester, they apprehending some danger^k, associated many to assist them, and appearing in arms at Harringey (now called Hornsey) park, near Highgate, constrained the King to call a parliament: But the King, guided by his favourites, so far resented this, that in the 20th year of his reign, he caused his uncle, the Duke of Gloucester, to be arrested at Pleshy in Essex, and hurried thence to Calais, where he was secretly murdered^l. And the said Thomas Earl of Warwick had judgment of death passed upon him; but the King qualified the sentence, exchanging it for a perpetual banishment to the Isle of Man. Whereupon, this Thomas le Archer obtained a special pardon, bearing date 8 June, 21 R. II^m. for all manner of transgressions, and for whatever he

^f Dugdale's Warwickshire, p. 321.

³ Hist. p. 243.

p. 322.

^k Walsingham, p. 359, 360.

^m Ex Original. penes Tho. Dom. Archer.

^g Stow's Annals, p. 279, 280.

^l Dugdale ut antea

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had acted contrary to his allegiance, &c. in behalf of Thomas^s late Duke of Gloucester, Richard late Earl of Arundel, and of Thomas Earl of Warwick, as therein mentioned. After which, the same year, he wasⁿ in commission for assessing and collecting a fifteenth and tenth, then granted to the King in parliament. In 14 R. II. this Thomas le Archer was in that repute for his justice and integrity, that Thomas Collins, of Tanworth^o, conveyed to him divers lands for the foundation of a chantry, and maintenance of two priests, to celebrate divine service for ever, at the altar of St. Catharine, in the church of Tanworth. He wedded Agnes, daughter of Sir Walter Cokesey, of Cokesey in Worcestershire^p, son of Hugh Cokesey, and of Dionis his wife, one of the four sisters and coheirs of Edmund le Boteler. The said Thomas Archer had a special indulgence from Pope Boniface the Ninth^q, dated the 17th of June, in the fourth year of his pontificate, (which was about the fourth year of our King Henry the Fourth) for such a confessor, as he and his wife should approve of, that might pronounce plenary remission to them of all their sins, whereof, with contrite hearts, they should make confession at the time of their deaths. He, for about three years,^r lay bed-ridden, and died on the feast of Pentecost in 1425, 4 Hen. VI. and was of the age of 84 years, at the time of his decease.

He had three sons, Thomas, who died at full age unmarried, in 14 H. IV. Richard, who was his heir, and Henry, third son, as appeareth by several deeds.

Which Richard Archer, Esq; was one of these persons of note in Warwickshire^s, who, in 7 Hen. V. had command to serve the King in person, for defence of the realm; all those then required so to do, being such (as the words of the writ import) that did bear ancient arms from their ancestors. It is not improbable that he was with the King in the 6th year of his reign, when he took Roan, and subdued the dutchy of Normandy^t, the Earl of Warwick being there; and from the connection between the Earl and him, it may well be suggested that he was with him; as also in 7 H. VII. when he had the aforesaid summons. He took to his first wife, in 3 H. V.^u (being in the 30th year of his age) Alice, daughter of William Hugford, of Hugford, and Middleton in Shropshire, by whom he had issue John Archer, his son and successor. She was heir to^w William Hugford, her brother, and was first married to Sir Thomas Lucy, of Charlecote, Knt. and from this lady the

ⁿ Rot. Fin. 21 R. II. m. 12.

præd.

Ibid.

21 H. V.

^p Gwynn's MS. præd. p. 53.

^s Rot. 7 H. V. penes Camer. Scac.

^u Ex Script. Dom. Simon Archer, & Claus. 3 H. V. m. 14.

^o Esc. 21 R. II. n. 64. in Tur. et Dugdale

^q Ex Script. Dom. Simon Archer.

^t Hall's Chron. in Life of

^w Ibid families

families of Archer, and Lucy are both descended. She dying ^a in 8 Hen. V. the said Richard Archer married secondly Margaret the relict of Thomas Newport, of Erccall in Shropshire, Esq; ancestor to the Earls of Bradford; and thereupon was ^y sheriff of Shropshire, in 19 Hen. VI. He married thirdly ^z Joan, daughter and heir to William Ley, of Stotfold in Staffordshire, whereby, in 20 Hen. VI. ^{*} he was constituted sheriff of that county. In 7 Hen. VI. he had summons to attend the King in France, to be present ^a at his coronation there, Sir Ralph Bruce, Knt. Sir Edward Dodingell, and Nicholas Burdet, with others, of the county of Warwick, being likewise summoned at the same time. In 35 Hen. VI. being to attend the King's service at Berwick upon Tweed, under the command of Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, then captain of the said town and castle ^b, he had a patent of protection, dated 8 Junii; but the King being advertised of his not going on that service, revoked his protection. He lived at Stotfold in Staffordshire, toward the latter end of his life, as appears from his last will and testament, bearing date 18 January, 1469 ^c, wherein writing himself Richard Archer, Esq; of Stotfold, Coventry and Litchfield diocese, he ordered his body to be buried in the church of St. Mary Magdalen, at Tanworth, and bequeathed to the fabrick thereof four marks. Also appointed that twelve pounds of wax should be burnt about his hearse on the day of his funeral; and that eight new torches should be lighted at his exequies, especially during the celebration of mass; to be held by eight poor men, each of them having a russet gown, with meat and drink for that day. He bequeaths to Sir Thomas Smith, his chaplain, 20s. and was a benefactor to the church of Stotfold, the church of Sekynton, the monastery of Polesworth, the friars minors of Litchfield, the brethren of the gild of St. Mary at Litchfield, the brethren of the gild at Birmingham, the brethren of the gild at Walsale, and to the poor of St. Mary of Tanworth, and Ellford; and constitutes his wife, Joan, executrix.

Also, by codicil declared the last of March, 1471 ^d, in the presence of William Cumberland, Thomas Draper, Sir Thomas Smith, his chaplain, and others, feoffees of the said Richard Archer, Esq; in one croft called Ball-yard, in Stotfold, and one parcel of meadow in Haselore, he bequeaths those premises for the reparation of the parish church of Stotfold for ever: and requires his feoffees, in his other lands and tenements, to grant an annual rent of 8s. out of that burgage, with the appurtenances, in the tenure of Alvered Marshal, at Tamworth, in com. War-

^x Dugdale, p. 580. ^y Fuller's Worthies, in com. Salop. ^z Ex Regist. Wattis, qu. 5. in Cur. Prærog. Cantuar. ^{*} Ret. Fin. 20 H. VI. m. 18. ^a MS. sub manu Simon Archer, milit. ^b Pat. 35 H. VI. p. 2. m. 18. ^c Ex Regist. vocat Wattis, qu. 5. in Cur. Prærog. Cantuar. ^d Ex Regist. Wattis præd.

wick; also a certain meadow in Dorthill (after the death of Nicholas Cornet) with all the rents and profits of his lands in Pathlowe, for a chaplain to pray for the souls of Alice his wife, himself, and parents, in the church of Tamworth. He died soon after making the codicil (the probate of his will, with the codicil, bearing date 21 June, 1471) when he was in the 86th year of his age. It appears by the inquisition taken after his decease, that he died possessed of the manors of Bodystockton, and Huggeford, in Shropshire; and of divers messuages, &c. in Middleton, Huggeford, and Bridgenorth, in the same county; the manor of Wylden, the honour of Peverel, the manor of Runesden, otherwise called Trayles, the manor of Hoe, juxta Bedford; and the manor of Charltons, called Pabenhams, in the county of Bedford; and was succeeded in his estate by John his grandson, viz. son and heir of John Archer, Esq;

Which John, son and heir of Richard, married in 25 H. VI. Christian, the widow of Henry Sewal, of London, and sole daughter and heir of Ralph Blacklow, of London, by his wife Joan, the sole daughter and heir of Thomas Coke, alias Malting, of West-Malling in Kent; who was son of Robert Coke^f. His father, Richard Archer, settled on them his manor of Malley in Shropshire, and Overton-Sancy in Leicestershire. King Henry VI. by his letters patents dated 12 Maii, in the 8th year of his reign^g, retained John Archer, Esq; by himself, his factors, or attornies, to convey in ships all manner of victuals and provisions, for the victualling and safe keeping of the town and fortress of Calais. Taking part with the Earl of Warwick, against King Edward the Fourth^h, he was slain in battle, aged about 46 years, leaving an only son, John, who succeeded to the estate of his grandfather, as before-mentioned. His wife, surviving himⁱ, was married in 3 Ed. IV. to Henry Beech, Esq;

John Archer, Esq; so succeeding his grandfather, married Alice, daughter of Sir Baldwin Mountfort, of Colehill, in com. Warw. Knt. and sister to Sir Simon Mountford, Knt. who articulated with Richard Archer, Esq;^k for the marriage of his grandson with his said sister, on Saturday after the feast of St. Michael, in 7 Ed. IV. The said John Archer, Esq; was born in 1449.

On the last day of February, in 14 Ed. IV. he^l covenanted with the high and mighty Prince George, Duke of Clarence, (as the indenture specifies) to be retained by the said Duke to serve the King, and the same Duke, in his retinue, in the Duchy of Normandy, in the realm of France, for a whole year; with three archers well and sufficiently armed and arrayed, taking eighteen pence a day for himself, and six pence a day for every of his ar-

^e Esq; 12 Ed. IV. n. 39. in Turr.

^f Ex MS. sub manu Simon Archer, milit.

^g Pat. 8 Hen. VI.

^h Ex MS. ut antea.

ⁱ Ibid.

^k Ibid.

^l Ibid.

chers,

chers, to be paid quarterly by the said Duke, or by such as he shall assign; the first quarter on the 19th of March next coming; on which day he was to have notice to make musters of his said archers, and to be ready with them at the time the King made his musters, &c. And the said Duke covenants to find sufficient shipping for him and his said archers, their horses, harness, and victuals; and in consideration thereof, to have the third part of the prisoners taken by them; also the preys, goods, and cattle, they should take, except the King adversary to the King of England, and all Kings, and Kings sons, his adversaries of France.

Before he went over, he ^m, on the 29th of May following, 15 Ed. IV. made his last will and testament; whereby he ordered Sir Henry Ferrers, Knt. and other feoffees, in a deed of feofment, made by Richard Archer, Esq; his grandfather, to his use, should continue according to that deed, unto the time it should fortune him to come into England: and at the time of his returning again, to make him such estate, as he shall require them. And if it fortune he comes not, that then the said feoffees make an estate sufficient to his son, and the heirs of his body lawfully begotten, when he comes to the full age of 21 years; and, if he die, to the heirs of his body lawfully begotten, except the term of his wife's life, that he had granted to his said feoffees. And if the heirs of his body lawfully begotten decease, then to remain to the next heirs of him, the said John Archer, in fee for evermore. To which he put his hand and seal in London the day, &c. aforesaid.

He lived to return to England; and in 4 H. VII. was one of the commissioners concerning the tenths granted to the King by parliament ⁿ; but further I do not find of him, than that he died in his manor-house at Umberlade, aged seventy years and more, on the 4th of December, 1519, 11 H. VIII. leaving John Archer, his only son, heir to his estate, who was then 33 years of age, and upwards. The said John married Margaret, daughter of Humphry Stafford, of Bletherwik, in the county of Northampton, Esq; They were wedded between the 24th of September, 19 H. VII. ^o and the feast of Allhallows following; for by indenture made between Thomas Stafford, Esq; brother unto Humphry Stafford, late of Grafton, deceased, on the one part, and John Archer, father of this John, on the other part, it is covenanted, that the said John Archer, the son, shall take to wife the said Margaret Stafford, before the feast of Allhallows; and, in consideration thereof, the manor of Botteley was to be assured to the said John Archer, the son, and Margaret Stafford, and the heirs of their bodies lawfully begotten: And all the rest of the said John Archer's lands, were likewise to descend to his son.

m MS. præd.

n MS. ut antea.

o Ibid.

whereof,

whereof, the said Thomas Stafford covenanted to pay the said John Archer, the father, 40*l.* a month before the day of marriage, for to apparel his son, and this Margaret, fit for the marriage. And the said John Archer was, after the marriage, to release such goblets, and sums of money, as Dame Margaret, late Lady Leyman, had given her and her sisters.

The said John Archer, Esq; ^p died on the 16th of April, in 12 Hen. VIII. which was the year after his father's decease. He had by Margaret his wife aforesaid, four sons, Richard, Robert, John, and Edward; also a daughter, Elizabeth. Edward, his fourth son, was buried in the church of Tamworth, under a flat free-stone, on which is the following inscription:

Here lyeth the body of Edward Archer; whilest he lived, was a friend to the poor. He dyed the xviith of February, anno Dni 1592. He was of the age of 60 years and 7 months.

Richard Archer, Esq; his eldest son, was 16 years of age on the feast of Pentecost, in 13 H. VIII. ^q and was married in 17 H. VIII. before the feast of the purification of our Lady, to Maud, second daughter of Nicholas Delamare, of Little Hereford, in the county of Hereford, Esq; who had a son, Edmund Delamare, Esq; that died Dec. 18, in 14 H. VIII. leaving his two sisters his heirs, Susan, of the age of 30 years, the wife of John Dansey, Esq; and Maud, of the age of 26, after married to Richard Archer, of Tanworth, as the inquisition shews, taken on his decease. He had issue by her, 1. Anne, born at Reading, on the vigil of the assumption, 1526. 2. Humphry, born on the day of the invention of the cross, 1527. 3. Miles, born the Monday after the feast of St. John Baptist, 1530. 4. Fulk, born 14 April, 1532. 5. Edward, born on Saturday before the feast of Mary the Virgin. 6. Francis Archer, born on the feast of St. Matthew the Apostle, 1534. And Winifrede, born on the feast of St. Mark, 1535.

The said Richard Archer, Esq; was escheator of the county of Warwick, in 22 H. VIII. which was then an office of credit ^r; and with Richard Catesby, John Grevile, and William Pillington, Esqrs, were constituted commissioners for the assessing and taxing in the hundred of Kineton, the subsidy granted by parliament to the King that year. He was also in the commission of the peace in the county of Warwick; and on the 11th of November, in 32 H. VIII. the King reciting ^s by his patent, that in consideration of the good and faithful services of his beloved servant, Richard Archer, one of the esquires of his

^p MS. præd,

^q Ibid.

^r Ibid.

^s Pat. 32 H. VIII.

body,

body, before done to him (who in that age attended on the King's person, as the lords of the bedchamber do at this time) grants to his said servant the office of steward of his manor of Knoll, in com. Warwick, &c. and in the 34th year of his reign sent his letters to him, to take the musters of all able men, as well horsemen as footmen, that he could furnish both of the King's tenants, inhabiting upon farms whereof he had the stewardship; as also his own servants and tenants dwelling on his own lands, &c. He died on the 5th of October, 1544, aged 39 years and three months, and was buried in the body of Tanworth church. Maud his wife, surviving him, died at Umberlade, August 24, in the 5th and 6th of Philip and Mary, 1558, and was buried by him.

Humphry Archer, Esq; his eldest son, was 16 years of age on the death of his father; and was married on the 6th of October, in 4 Ed. VI. in the church of Ludlow, to Anne, daughter of Sir Robert Townshend, Knt. chief justice of the marches of Wales and Chester, third son of Sir Roger Townshend, of Reynham, in Norfolk, one of the justices of the common pleas, and ancestor to the now Lord Viscount Townshend. Which Sir Robert was buried in the church of Ludlow, near the high altar, where a noble monument is erected for him, reciting his marriage and issue, whereof Anne, married to the said Humphry Archer, Esq; is said to be his fourth daughter; and was secondly the wife of Edmund Coles, of Leigh, in com. Wigorn, Esq; The said Humphry Archer, Esq; had issue by her four sons, Humphry, who died at the age of eight years; and Arthur, third son, who died an infant. The other two were Andrew Archer, Esq; and John Archer, Esq; who took to wife Eleanor, daughter and heir of Richard Frewin, of Handley, in com. Wigorn, Esq; also four daughters, whereof one died an infant; Bridget was married to John Bancroft, of Hanbury, in com. Wigorn, Esq; Margery, to John Colles, of Hatfield, in Hertfordshire, Esq; and Elizabeth, to John Hereford, of Suston, in the same county, Esq; The said Humphry, their father, deceased in the 34th year of his age at his house at Umberlade, the 24th of October, 1562, in the 4th year of Queen Elizabeth, and was buried in the church of Tamworth, leaving his son, Andrew, heir to his estate, who was then but eight years and two months old.

Which Andrew Archer, Esq; purchased several estates in the reigns of Queen Elizabeth, and King James the First. He was sheriff of Warwickshire, in 7 Jac. I. and departed this life on the 23d of April, 1629. He was married in November 1580, in the church of Farnborough, to Margaret, daughter of Simon Raleigh, of the said place, in Warwickshire, Esq; and died

† Ex Collect. Greg. King, Lanc. Feclal.

u Dugdale's Warwickshire.

before him. She lies buried at Tanworth, where on a plate of brass, fixed in a frame of wood, on the north wall of the said church, is her figure in the dress of the times, kneeling in prayer, on a cushion before a desk, with a book opened, and the following inscription:

MEMORIÆ SACRUM

Margaretæ Archer filiæ Simonis Raleigh
de Farnbrough armigeri, quæ fuit
mitissima Conjux Andree Archer de
Tanworth armigeri, nec non adjutrix
pauperum, et ægrotantium dum vixit, quæ
obiit decimo tertio die Augusti An. 1614.

They had issue three sons, 1. Thomas, who died of a fever, July 24, 1612, in the 24th year of his age. 2. Simon, who succeeded his father in his estate; and 3. Richard Archer, of Neithropp, in the parish of Banbury, in com. Oxon. Esq; which estate he acquired in right of his wife, Mary, daughter and sole heir of Rowland Bull, Esq; and had issue Rowland Archer.

Simon Archer, Esq; eldest son and heir, born 21 Sept. 1581, was knighted by King James, 21 August, 1624^w, who then kept his court at Warwick castle; and in the presence of George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, the Earl of Northampton, Sir Thomas Puckering, sheriff of the county of Warwick, and many others. This Sir Simon was sheriff of Warwickshire in 3 Car. I. and * served for the borough of Tamworth in that parliament, which met 13 April, 1640, 15 Car. I. He was distinguished for his great learning and accomplishments; and Mr. Dugdale (after Sir William) in his antiquities of Warwickshire, p. 581, acknowledges his generous assistance in the following lines:

‘ Sir Simon Archer, Knt. being a gentleman much affected
‘ to, and very well versed in antiquities, besides the view of
‘ his own private evidences (whence what I have expressed of
‘ his own family is faithfully asserted) with great freeness and
‘ courtesy, imparted unto me very many rarities for the further-
‘ ance of this present work; which, through his publick respects
‘ to this county, having with no small industry and cost been
‘ got together, I have, in acknowledgment of the favour, and
‘ to his lasting honour, cited in all places, where they are made
‘ use of.’ Also Wood, in his *Athenæ Oxonienses*, vol. 1. p. 504, recites, ‘ that chiefly from the collections of Sir Simon
‘ Archer, of Umberlade in Warwickshire, a person naturally
‘ qualified with a great affection to antiquities, William Dugdale,
‘ Gent. (after knighted) laid a large foundation of that elabo-

^w Ex Autog. Simon Archer, milit. ^x Willis’s Not. Parl. p. 229, 236.

‘ rate

'rate work, *The Antiquities of Warwickshire, &c.* London, '1656.' Also in his *Fasti Oxonienses*, vol. 2. p. 700, in the life of Sir William Dugdale, recites, 'The foundation of this 'book [*Antiquities of Warwickshire*] was laid on the collection 'of divers antiquities for the said county, made and gathered by 'Sir Simon Archer, who dying at Warwick about the beginning 'of 1668, was gathered to the graves of his fathers in Tan-'worth church.' He married Anne, daughter of Sir John Ferrers, of Tamworth-castle, in com. Warw. Knt. by whom he had issue Thomas Archer, his son and heir, and Humphry, who died unmarried; also two daughters, Elizabeth, and Penelope, wife of Erasmus de Ligne, of Harlaxton, in Lincolnshire, Esq;

Which Thomas Archer, Esq; at the beginning of the troubles of King Charles the First, was a colonel in the parliament army, and raised a troop of horse at his own expence; but afterwards discerning that their proceedings tended to endanger the constitution, he retired from his command, and, going beyond seas, did not return till the restoration of King Charles II. when he was elected for the town of Warwick; and in 1685 departed this life, aged 67. He married Anne, daughter of Richard Leigh, of London, Esq; and by her, who died in 1685, aged 52, had issue three sons, Andrew, Thomas, and Leigh; also two daughters, Elizabeth, wife to Sir Herbert Croft, of Croft-castle, in Herefordshire, Bart. and Frances, married to Sir Francis Rous, of Rous-Lench, in Worcestershire, Bart. The youngest son, Leigh, died unmarried; and Thomas, second son, on Feb. 7, 1704-5, was appointed groom porter to Queen Anne, in which place he was continued by our late sovereign King Geo. I. also by his present Majesty; and died without issue 22d May, 1743.

Andrew, the eldest son, was one of the knights of the shire for the county of Warwick, in the parliaments called in the second of William and Mary, the seventh of William the Third, the three last parliaments of Queen Anne, and in the first of our late Sovereign King George.

July 7, 1711, the house of commons agreed on an address to Queen Anne, 'To appoint such person or persons (as her Majesty shall think fit) to enquire into the numbers and quality of 'the forces, in her Majesty's pay in Spain and Portugal, and to 'examine the state of the payments and accompts relating to the 'said forces, and to the garrisons of Portmahone and Gibraltar; 'and also the accompts of the agents-victuallers, and com-'missioners of stores in those parts.' The Queen thereupon constituted the Hon. Edward Stawell, Esq; (late Lord Stawell) Sir Henry Bellasis, and the said Andrew Archer, Esq; commissioners, according to the said address, with full powers and

instructions thereunto relating. On which they proceeded to Leghorn, where they embarked for Portmahon, and from thence to Gibraltar, and Portugal: and having executed their commission with great integrity and honour, returned to England in 1713. On their report made to the *House of Commons* of their proceedings, it was referred to the *commissioners of the publick accmpts*, to examine them, and make their report; and with them it rested, notwithstanding the continual application of the said commissioners to them to make their report. On May 25, 1715, a motion being made in the house of commons that leave be given to bring in a bill to appoint commissioners for taking, examining, and stating, the publick accmpts of the kingdom, Mr. Archer, who then sat in the house as one of the knights for Warwickshire, opposed it; and shewed the inutility of such commissioners, mentioning particularly the behaviour of the former ones, to whom the house of commons had referred the report of the commissioners sent into Spain and Portugal for their observations thereupon; who, notwithstanding the said report contained as great discoveries of embezzlements of publick money as ever appeared before the house, yet let them pass in silence; whereupon the motion was rejected by a great majority. On the dissolution of that parliament, March 10, 1720-21, Mr. Archer contenting himself with the honour of having been elected for the county of Warwick in six parliaments, and with the satisfaction of having shewn a steady zeal for the service of his country whilst he sat in parliament, and also in the faithful execution of the commission that he was entrusted with, he then chose to retire from publick business, and resided chiefly at his family-seat at Umberlade, which he had rebuilt in an elegant manner, according to the modern taste, and there died on Dec. 31, 1741, aged 82. He had also such a regard to the memory of his father, that he erected on the north wall of the chancel in the church of Tanworth, over the family vault, an handsome monument of black marble, having natural veins and branches of gold colour all over it, with a ball at the top, and at the bottom are figures mourning, and other proper emblems of mortality, in statuary marble. On the table below is this inscription:

Hic situs est Thomas Archer Armiger,
Simonis equitis auratis antiquissima familia oriundi filius,
Qui literis, armis, & perigrationibus Juventutem impendit,
Redux gravi tempore Patriæ publicis in Comitibus inserviit,
Erat imprimis Fidei & Amicitiae servantissimus,
Singularis ei morum suavitas & facilis consuetudo,
Quam nemo bonus odiisse vellet, nemo improbus auderet,
Ætat. suæ 67. Annoq; Dom. 1685

Juxta recumbunt Anna, & Elizabetha,
 Illa pia Mater, hæc conjux mitissima Andreæ Archer,
 Forma & Virtute consummatissima Fœminarum decus,
 Ingenio animiq; lumine etiam virorum invidia,
 An. Ætat. 52, 1685. Elizabethæ Æt. 29, 1703.

Hoc monumentum Andreas Archer filius
 Primogenitus pietatis ergo posuit.

*The said Andrew Archer, Esq; married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Samuel Dashwood, lord-mayor of London in 1702, by whom he had issue three sons; Thomas, and Henry, now living, 1756, and Daniel, deceased; also four daughters, Anne, Elizabeth, Sarah, and Diana; which last was married to Thomas Chaplin, of Blankney-hall, in com. Lincoln, Esq;

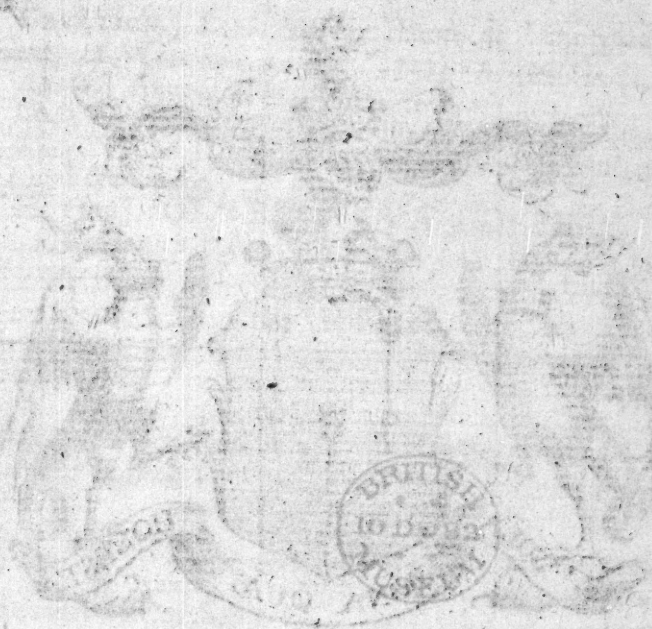
Henry Archer, Esq; second son, was first elected member for the town of Warwick, in that parliament which sat first on business January 23, 1734-5, also ^a returned for the said town in two other parliaments, and to the present parliament; which first met May 31, 1754. He married the Lady Elizabeth Montagu, sister to George the present Earl of Halifax.

Thomas, the eldest son, now Lord Archer, whilst he was a commoner, was chosen member for the town of Warwick, with his brother, in the parliament which was summoned to meet June 13, 1734^b; and in the next parliament which sat first on business Dec. 4, 1741, was elected for Bramber in Suffex. His present Majesty, by letters patent bearing date 14 July, 1747, 21 Geo. II. was pleased to create him a peer of this realm, by the name, style, and title, of Lord Archer, Baron of Umberflade, in the county of Warwick; and, on January 14 following, he took his seat in the house of peers. His lordship married Catharine, youngest daughter and coheir of Sir Thomas Tipping, of Wheatfield in Oxfordshire, Bart. by his wife Anne, daughter and at length heir of Thomas Cheek, of Pirgo, in Essex, Esq; lineally descended from Sir John Cheek, preceptor to King Edward the Sixth; and as the minutes in the council book are, 'Anno 1553, Jan. 2, Sir John Cheke was sworn and admitted
 'one of the principal secretaries of state, Petre and Cecil being
 'continued. And January 11, all three secretaries sat in coun-
 'cil.' The wife of the said Thomas Cheek was Letitia, daughter and at length heir of the Hon. Edward Russel, brother of William the first Duke of Bedford of that name; and sister and heir of Edward Russel, Earl of Orford.

His lordship, by the said Catharine his lady, hath issue, now living, 1755, one son, the Hon. Andrew Archer, Esq; who,

^a British Parl. Regist. no. 199.

^b Ibid. no. 193, 195.



Charles Eastman

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Archer Lord Archer

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b Ibid.

after having spent some time at Trinity college in the university of Oxford, is on his travels in foreign parts; and two daughters, Katharine, married on the 11th of August, 1750, to the Right Honourable Other Windsor, Earl of Plymouth; and Anne, who is yet unmarried; also had issue one son and a daughter, that died in their infancies. Her ladyship, their mother, deceased at Pirgo in Essex, on the 20th of July, 1754, and was buried the 2d of August following, in the vault belonging to his lordship's family, under the chancel of the church of Tanworth in Warwickshire.

TITLE.] Thomas Archer, Lord Archer, Baron of Umber-slade.

CREATION.] Lord Archer, Baron of Umber-slade, in the county of Warwick, 14 July, 1747, 21 Geo. II.

ARMS.] Azure, three arrows, or.

CREST.] Out of a mural crown, or, a wyvern's head, argent.

SUPPORTERS.] Two wyverns regardant, argent, gorg'd with a mural crown, or.

MOTTO.] SOLA BONA QUÆ HONESTA.

CHIEF SEATS.] At Umber-slade, near Stratford upon Avon, Warwickshire; and at Pirgo, near Rumbold, Essex.

PONSONBY, *Earl of Bessborough, &c. in Ireland;*
and Baron Ponsonby, of Sysonby, in England.

LVIII. **T**HIS family of Ponsonby has been of great antiquity, taking their name from the lordship of Ponsonby, in the county of Cumberland, of which they were owners. The first entered in the visitation of the said county by the heralds^a is John Ponsonby, who had issue Simon Ponsonby, of Hale, in the county of Cumberland, Esq; father to Henry Ponsonby, of the same place, Esq; who, by Dorothy, daughter of — Sandes, of Rottenden in Cumberland, had issue by her two sons^b, Sir John Ponsonby, of Hale, aged 57, in 1665, and Henry, who both went over to Ireland, during the distressed condition of the protestants, by the popish rebellion in the reign of King Charles the First. But before I further treat of them, I shall recite some particulars that I find in the last will and testament^c of Sir Roger Ponsonby, clerk, parson of the church of Chekinden in Oxfordshire, who mentions several of his brethren, and by the date of

^a Visit. of Westmoreland and Cumberland, in the College of Arms. not. C. 39.
^b Ibid. ^c Ex Regist. vocat. More, in Cur. Prerog. Cant.

his will, 28 Oct. 1554, were of course living in the reigns of King Henry VIII. and Edward VI. He was seized of the moiety of the manor of Chekinden, which he orders to be sold for the performance of his will: he mentions his being sick when he made it, but of sound mind, &c. and the probate shews he died soon after. He orders his body to be buried in the church of Chekinden, and leaves to the parishioners there xxl. and xxl. for a yearly dirige, and the mass of five wounds to be said in the church where his father and mother lie, and that a stone be laid over his father's grave. He had several servants to whom he leaves legacies; and was a benefactor for the mending of highways, and gave several charitable bequests. He bequeaths to his brother, Sir Matthew Ponsonby, 13 l. 6 s. 8 d. To his brother Edmund Ponsonby 96 l. 13 s. 4 d. To six of his brother John Ponsonby's children xxl. each. He constitutes his brother Edmund Ponsonby, and two others, his executors, to whom he leaves the residue of his fortune; and in witness thereof set his seal and sign manual, the day and year aforesaid.

I have mentioned these, as it is probable Sir Matthew Ponsonby was the head of the family; and being possessed of an estate, he left him the smallest legacy as an acknowledgment.

I shall now proceed to give an account of Sir John Ponsonby, and Henry his brother, who settled in Ireland, as before mentioned. It appears, that in 1649, on Oliver Cromwell's being appointed to reduce the rebels in that kingdom, the two brothers, Sir John Ponsonby, and Henry Ponsonby, were officers in the army under his command; and that Henry, having lands assigned to him for his services in the county of Kerry, had the same confirmed to him under the acts of settlement, 16 June, 1666, and became seated at Stackstown, and Crotto, in that county. He married Rose, daughter to Thomas Weldon, of St. John's Bower, near Athy, in the county of Kildare, by whom he had seven sons, and eleven daughters, dying in 1681, in the 61st year of his age. Three of his sons, and seven daughters, lived to maturity. His eldest son, John Ponsonby, Esq; married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Holmes, brother to Sir Robert Holmes, of the Isle of Wight, but left no issue; and Henry, his third son, died unmarried. Thomas, his second son, was seated at Crotto, and ancestor to the family there.

Sir John Ponsonby, the elder brother, aged 59, in 1665, as aforesaid, by his conduct and valour in the suppressing of the rebellion, gained not only the preferment of colonel of a regiment of horse, but his other qualifications rendered him worthy the friendship of several noble persons. Being a widower, and having several children, he settled his estate in Cumberland upon them he left in England, from whom the present family in Cumberland

is descended. After the reduction of the kingdom of Ireland he was one of the commissioners for taking the depositions of the protestants concerning the murders committed by the Irish, during the course of the war; and was sheriff of the counties of Wicklow, and Kildare in 1654. When King Charles II. was restored, he was appointed, 19th March, 1660, a commissioner for executing his Majestys declaration of the 30th of November for the settlement of Ireland. He represented the county of Kilkenny in the first parliament, called 9th May, 1661; had two grants of lands under the acts of settlement; and on 15th July, 1679, an abatement was made of the quit-rents, imposed on his estate by the said acts; and by acquiring many debentures, and making other purchases, he left a considerable estate. He lies buried in the church of Fidowne near Bessborough, with this memorial:

Here lieth the Body of Sir JOHN
PONSONBY of Bessborough, who
departed this Life A. D. 1678, in
the 60th Year of his Age.

His wife was Elizabeth, eldest daughter to Henry Lord Folliott, of Ballyshannon, widow of Richard, son and heir to Sir Edward Wingfield, of Powerscourt, and also relict of Edward Trevor, brother to Marcus Viscount Dungannon, by whom he had two sons, Sir Henry, and William; and a daughter Elizabeth, married in 1673 to Richard Boyle, Lord Viscount Shannon.

Sir Henry Ponsonby, Knt. the eldest son, 1st October, 1674, married Dorothy, daughter to captain Shaw, of Drogheda, but dying without issue in the reign of King William, the estate devolved on his brother William Ponsonby, of Bessborough, Esq; Which William served in parliament for the county of Kilkenny during the reign of Q. Anne, and to the time he was created a peer. In September 1715, he was sworn of the privy council, and by privy seal dated at St. James's 28th July, and by patent at Dublin 11th September, 1721, was created Lord Bessborough, baron of Bessborough, in the county of Kilkenny; and took his seat on the 23d of that month in the house of lords. The preamble to his patent sets forth his own and his father's services, and the cause of their coming into Ireland, as follows:

' Whereas ancientness of extraction, valour, unshaken loyalty,
' and personal qualification, do justly claim favour and esteem of
' good and equitable princes: and we having with pleasure ob-
' served, that our trusty and well-beloved William Ponsonby,
' Esq; is deservedly recommended to us by all these titles, being
' descended of noble ancestors of Picardy in France, who at the
' Norman invasion came into Great-Britain, and established
L 1 3 ' themselves

themselves in the county of Cumberland; whence his father removed about eighty years ago, into the kingdom of Ireland, during the distressed condition of the protestant interest there, occasioned by the popish rebellion and their cruel massacres: In the suppressing of which, his valorous actions did not only gain him the preferment of a colonel, and the honour of knighthood; but his other personal qualifications rendered him worthy the alliance of many peers of the realm. Nor are the qualities of the son less eminent than those of his father: with the same good disposition has he, from his tender youth, rose up an assertor of the liberties, and legal government, of his native country; signalized himself early, and for many years, in the army; particularly in the resolute defence of Londonderry, when the common cause was at the last gasp. Having attended that whole war, and been raised to the rank of a colonel, he afterwards served constantly in parliament, strenuously asserting there, not only the publick good, and the established religion, but likewise our succession to the crown, against all the attempts made to obstruct it; which laudable example, six of his sons and grandsons, at once, virtuously imitated in the same senate.

Now, that so many good and eminent services may not remain unregarded, and that others may be encouraged to gain the rewards due to merit, we are resolved to raise him, who has so well deserved of us, and the commonwealth, to the dignity of a Peer. Know, &c.

He was further advanced by privy seal, dated 30th December, and by patent 28th February, 1722, to the dignity of Viscount Duncannon, with the annual creation fee of twenty marks. He married Mary, sister to Brabazon Moore, of Ardee, in the county of Louth, Esq; and both are buried in the church of Fidowne, with these inscriptions to their memory:

GULIELMI PONSONBY

Vice-comitis Duncannon

quod mortuum est

Hic jacet

Depositum.

Obiit die Nov. 17. An. Dom. 1724.

Ætat. 67.

Siste Viator,

et

Memento Mori.

Here lieth the Body of MARY,
the Wife of the Hon. Colonel William

Ponsonby of Besborough,
Grand-Daughter of the Right Hon.
the Earl of Drogheda by her

Father;

Father; and the Right Hon. the Earl of Meath by her Mother; and her Virtues were suitable to her Birth. She departed this life on the 26th day of May, 1713, in the 52d Year of her Age.

They had issue three sons and six daughters;

1. Brabazon, created Earl of Bessborough.

2 Henry Ponsonby, of Ashgrove, in the county of Kilkenny, Esq; who in November 1715 was chosen member of parliament for the borough of Fethard, and in October 1727 for Clomines, after which he made his Election for Enestoge: and taking to a military life was, August 2, 1705, made a captain of foot; and May 13, 1735, colonel of a regiment. On 20 February, 1741, he was ^d promoted to the rank of a brigadier-general, and appointed, 24th April, 1742, in that station, to command the forces sent into Flanders, in aid of the Queen of Hungary; also July 14, 1743, he was made a major-general, and was that year in the battle of Dettingen. He had on all occasions shewed his conduct and bravery, and lost his life at the head of his regiment, 11th May, 1745, N. S. in the battle of Fontenoy near Tournay. He married the Lady Frances Brabazon, youngest daughter to Chambre, the fifth Earl of Meath, and left one daughter, Juliana, married in 1743 to lieutenant William Southwell; and one son, Chambre-Brabazon, then lieutenant in his father's regiment, who, on 28th September, 1746, married Elizabeth, daughter and heir to Edward Clarke, of Rouske, in the county of Meath, Esq; and by her, who died in February 1738, has a son, born 22d September, 1748, and and a daughter, 6th November, 1749.

Folliott, third son, on 25th February, 1741, had a commission of captain of a troop of horse, and was aid de camp to the lord chancellor, as one of the lords justices of Ireland. He married, 23d April, 1737, Jane, daughter to captain Taylor, of Cork, and dying 14th October, 1746, was buried in St. Anne's church, Dublin, leaving one son, Brabazon, born in November 1745, who died 6th December, 1748, and was buried by him.

Of the six daughters, Elizabeth was first married in 1692 to Richard, son and heir to Stephen Moore, of Kilworth, in the county of Cork, Esq; grandson to Richard Moore, of Clonmell, Esq; and she surviving him, who died in 1701, she had for her second husband Thomas Newcomen, of Dovehill, in Tipperary, Esq; (fourth son to Sir Thomas Newcomen, of Mofstown, in the county of Longford, Bart.) and by him she had

three sons and one daughter. Anne, second daughter, was the first wife to Nicholas Loftus, of Loftus-hall, Esq; member of parliament for the county of Wexford, by whom she had four sons. Mary, third daughter, was wife to William Wale, of Coolenamucky, in the county of Waterford, Esq; who died second May, 1747, leaving three daughters. Bridget, fourth daughter, was first wife to Arthur Weldon, of Raheen, in the Queen's county, Esq; and died without issue. Dorothy, fifth daughter, was first wife to William Hoare, of Harpertown, in the county of Wexford, Esq; member of parliament for Taghmon, advocate general and judge-martial, commissioner of appeals, and master in chancery, who died in February 1745, leaving by her two daughters, Mary, married 11th April, 1748, to John Cox, of Coolcliffe, in the same county, Esq; and Anne. Letitia, sixth daughter, was married in November 1722 to James May, of Mayfield, in the county of Waterford, Esq; who died in 1735, leaving two sons and a daughter.

Brabazon, second Lord Viscount Duncannon, was born in 1679, and in 1704 returned to parliament knight for the county of Kildare; also in 1713 and 1715 he was member for the borough of Newtown. In 1707 he was captain of grenadiers in general Whetham's regiment; and in 1713 sheriff of the county of Kilkenny (whereof he is governor) which office he served the ensuing year for the county of Kildare: on the 4th of October, 1722, he was joined with his son John in the office of searcher of the ports of Waterford, Passage, and New-Ross. On his succession to the honour he took his seat in the house of lords 7th September, 1725; and in May 1726 was sworn of the privy council in Ireland, as also to his present Majesty on his ascending the throne; who, on April 20, 1739, appointed him a commissioner of his revenues; and by privy seal, dated at Kensington, 31st August, and by patent 6th October that year, created him Earl of Bessborough: And his services are thus set forth in the preamble to his patent: 'As our late royal father, in consideration of the loyalty and eminent services of William, late Viscount Duncannon, and his ancestors, did first create him Baron Bessborough of Bessborough, and afterwards promoted him to the degree of Viscount Duncannon: so we, equally studious to reward merit, and being well assured of the inviolable attachment of Brabazon Viscount Duncannon, to our royal person and government; and of his constant adherence to the laws and constitution of his country; and that his behaviour both before his being in possession of the dignities of baron and viscount, and ever since, hath rendered him worthy of an addition of honour. Know ye therefore, &c.' Also, 12th June, 1749, advanced him to the dignity of a peer of Great-Britain, by the title of Lord Ponsonby, Baron Ponsonby of Sysonby, in
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the county of Leicester: And his Lordship took his seat in the house of peers 17th January, 1750: also, in March following was constituted mareschal of the admiralty in Ireland: and in April 1754 was constituted one of the lords justices for the administration of the government in Ireland, during the absence of the Duke of Dorset, the lord-lieutenant.

He married first Sarah, daughter to James Margetson, Esq; son and heir to Dr. James Margetson, archbishop of Armagh, widow of Hugh Colvill, Esq; son and heir to Robert Colvill, of Newtown, in the county of Downe; and by her, who died May 21, 1733, and was buried at Fidowne, had four sons, and six daughters. He married secondly, 28th November, 1733, Elizabeth, eldest daughter and coheir to John Sankey, of Tene-llick, in the county of Longford, Esq; but by her (born in 1680, and was the widow of Sir John King, and of John Lord Tullamore, and died 17 July, 1738) had no issue. His sons and daughters, by his first wife, were Margetson, born 22d December, 1709, who died young. 2. William Lord Viscount Duncannon, who in the reign of our late Sovereign was returned to parliament for the county of Kilkenny, which he now represents; being a most accomplished nobleman, having greatly improved himself by visiting the courts of several foreign princes, and returned to England in 1739. In June that year his lordship married the Lady Caroline Cavendish, eldest daughter to William Duke of Devonshire, lord-lieutenant of Ireland, to whom he was appointed secretary, and sworn of the privy council there in 1741: He was elected to parliament for the town of Derby 8th March following, for which he continues to serve; and 24th June, 1746, appointed one of the lords commissioners of the admiralty. He hath issue one son, John, born 27th September, 1749: and two daughters, Catharine, and Charlotte.

3. John, born 29th March, 1713, who was chosen in February 1739 member of parliament for Newtown; and appointed in 1741 secretary to the commissioners of the revenue, and succeeded his father 6th August, 1744, as one of the commissioners of the revenue in Ireland. In May 1748 he was sworn of his Majesty's privy council there. On 20th September, 1743, he married the Lady Elizabeth Cavendish, second daughter of his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, and hath issue two sons and two daughters, John, William, Catharine, and Sarah; but two of them in March 1753 died one day after another at his house in Dublin. 4. Richard, born 2d July, 1722, succeeded his brother as secretary to the commissioners of the revenue; and in October 1747 was chosen member of parliament for Knocktopher in Ireland. Of his daughters, Mary, baptized 15th August, 1706, and Dorothy, born 2d March, 1707, both died young; Sarah, baptized 27th March, 1711,

was

was married in 1728 to Edward Earl of Drogheda, and died 19th January, 1736.

Lady Anne, married 9th December, 1734, is wife to Benjamin Burton, of Burton-hall, in the county of Carlow, Esq; member of parliament for Knocktopher, and hath issue two sons and one daughter, Benjamin, William, and Sarah.

Lady Elizabeth was married, December 23, 1739, to Sir William Fownes, of Woodstock, in the county of Kilkenny, Bart. member of parliament for Dingle, son of Kendrick, and grandson to Sir William Fownes, created baronet 26th October, 1724.

Lady Letitia wedded, 13th November, 1742, to Harvey Morres, of Castle-Morres, in the county of Kilkenny, Esq; member of parliament for Irishtown, and hath one son, Redmond Harvey, and two daughters, Letitia and Jane.

TITLES.] Brabazon Ponsonby, Earl of Bessborough, Viscount Duncannon, Baron Bessborough of Bessborough, in Ireland; and Lord Ponsonby, Baron Ponsonby of Sysonby, in England; and marechal of the admiralty in Ireland.

CREATIONS.] Baron Bessborough, of Bessborough, in the county of Kilkenny 11th September, 1721, 8 Geo. I. Viscount Duncannon, of the fort of Duncannon, in the county of Wexford, 22d February, 1722, 9 Geo. I. Earl of Bessborough, 6th October, 1739, 13 Geo. II. and Lord Ponsonby, Baron Ponsonby, of Sysonby in the county of Leicester, 12th June, 1749, 23 Geo. II.

ARMS.] Gules, a chevron between three combs, argent.

CREST.] In a ducal coronet, azure, three arrows with heads downwards, one in pale, the others in saltire, enveloped with a snake, all proper.

SUPPORTERS.] On each side a lion regardant, proper.

MOTTO.] PRO REGE, LEGE, GREGE.

CHIEF SEATS.] Bessborough, in the county of Kilkenny, three miles from Carrick, and sixty from Dublin; Bishop's Court, in the county of Kildare; and Sysonby, in the county of Leicester.

BEAUCLERK, *Lord Vere.*

LVI. **I**N my account of the family of his Grace the Duke of St. Albans, in the first volume, page 232, I have there mentioned, that the Lord Vere Beauclerk was third son of Charles Duke of St. Albans, by his wife the Lady Diana Vere, eldest daughter, and at length sole heir, of the Right Honourable Aubrey de Vere, the 20th and last Earl of Oxford, of that most illustrious family, of whom I have recited his principal actions,

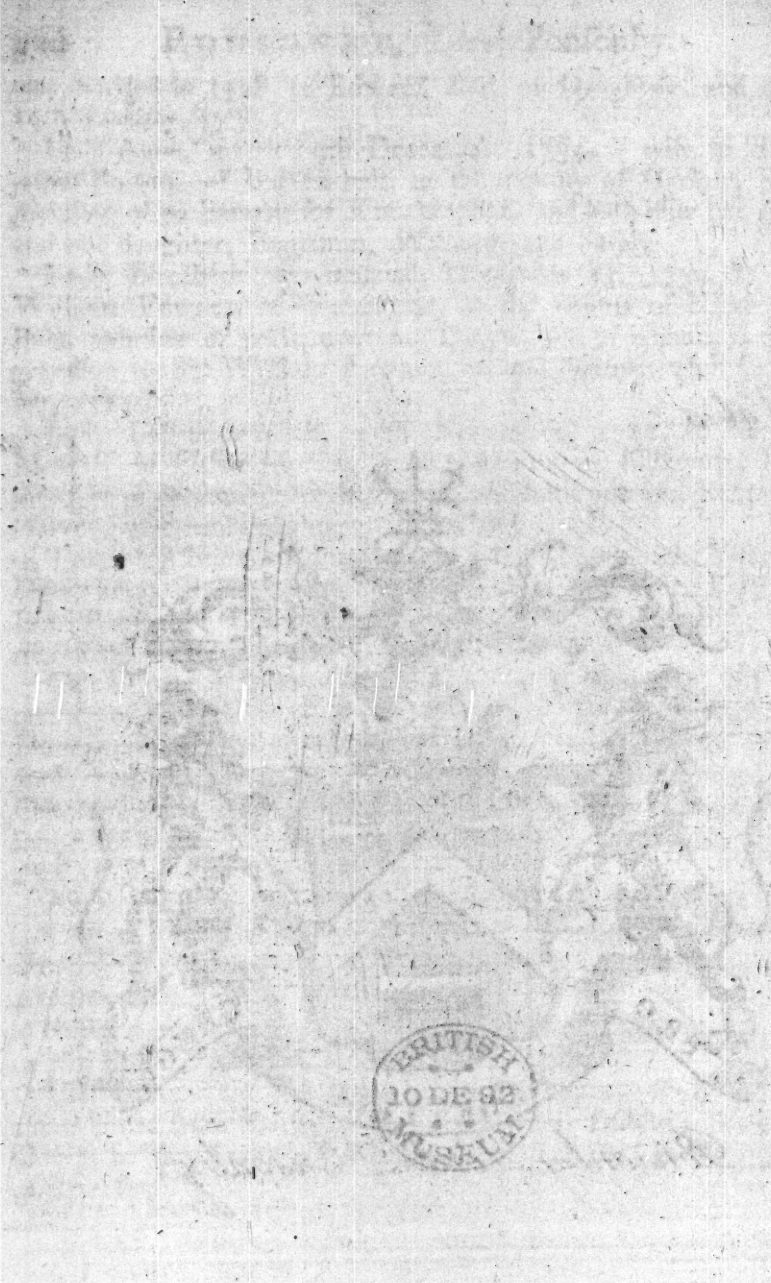
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Ponsonby Lord Ponsonby.

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ons, in my historical collections of the noble families of Cavendish Dukes of Newcastle, Holles Duke of Newcastle, and the family of Vere, &c. wherein I have fully set forth the descent of the Veres Earls of Oxford, with their memorable achievements, warranted by records, authentick manuscripts, our most approved historians, &c.

And his lordship, in memory of them, chose the title of Lord Vere, when he was advanced to the dignity of Peerage. He was born 14 July, 1699, and entered early into a maritime life, and distinguished himself in several commands.

In 1721 his lordship was captain of the *Lyme* man of war, and, after touching at Lisbon, sailed to Gibraltar, which he left 31 September, 1722^a, and from thence sailed to Leghorn for intelligence; also, after being at Genoa, departed from thence^b on the 7th of December, O. S. to cruize in the Mediterranean, and the streights. On the 11th of January, N. S. 1723, his lordship entered the harbour of Lisbon; and the same year returned into the Mediterranean; where cruising for some time, and leaving Port-mahon^c, he arrived from thence at Lisbon, Feb. 19, N. S. 1724. He afterwards sailed again up the Mediterranean to Genoa^d, from whence he returned to Lisbon the 5th of July, 1724; also, having his station in the Mediterranean^e, he came from Port-Mahon Oct. 21, the same year; and continuing on that station^f, sailed from Lisbon for Genoa in January N. S. 1726^g, from whence he returned after several cruises to Lisbon, August 6, 1726. On the 12th he put to sea again for Gibraltar; and on the 1st of September following, joined Sir John Jennings's squadron^h, cruising with him off Cape Stellary. After continuing in the mouth of the straits in October and Novemberⁱ, he arrived at Lisbon the 8th of December from Gibraltar. We have this further account of his lordship, in our Gazette, no. 6596: 'Whitehall, July 8, 1727. Yesterday arrived the Lord Vere Beauclerk, commander of his Majesty's ship the *Lyme*, dispatched the 18th instant from Gibraltar by Sir Charles Wager, with an account that he having received advice from M. Vaneermeer, at Madrid, of the signing of the preliminaries, had ordered the ships under his command to forbear all acts of hostility. The Spaniards at Cadiz, and in the bay of Gibraltar, having done the like. With the Lord Vere arrived also the Lord Henry Beauclerk, and the Lord Charles Hay; the latter being sent by the Earl of Pommore, governor of Gibraltar, with advice that a cessation of arms had been agreed on between the said governor and the Conde de las Torres, general of the Spanish army.' His lordship after commanded the Hampton Court^k, one of the

^a Gazette, no. 6120.

^b Ibid, no. 6124.

^c Ibid. no. 6240.

^d Ibid. no. 6286.

^e Ibid. no. 6318.

^f Ibid. no. 6445.

^g Ibid. no. 6509.

^h Ibid, no. 6514.

ⁱ Ibid, no. 6542.

^k Gazette, no. 7004.

^l squadron

squadron under Sir Charles Wager, that sailed from Spithead, July 14, 1731, to introduce the Spanish garrisons into Tuscany. Before Sir Charles left Leghorn he sent Lord Vere to the grand Duke of Florence¹, with his compliments of excuse to him for not waiting in person, on account of the advanced season's making it necessary to hasten his departure home. And on the 10th of December, 1731, Sir Charles, with part of his squadron (amongst which was ^m the Hampton-Court) arrived in twenty days at St. Helen's, from Gibraltar.

His lordship having been one of the commodores of his Majesty's navy, he resigned it, when on the 7th of March, 1737-8, ^a he was constituted one of the commissioners for executing the office of high admiral of England and Ireland. He continued in the office of commissioner of the admiralty, with some intermissions, till he voluntarily resigned in July, 1749. After gradual promotions, his lordship was constituted admiral of the blue squadron of his Majesty's fleet in 1748. And having been a member of the house of commons in the last parliament of our late sovereign, and constantly chosen ever since for Windsor, or Plymouth, his Majesty was pleased to create him a peer of Great Britain, by the style and title of Lord Vere of Hanworth, in com. Middlesex, by letters patent, bearing date March 28, 1750, 23 Geo. II. whereupon he was introduced into the house of peers, and took his seat there the 30th of the same month.

In April 1736 his lordship married Mary, eldest daughter and coheir of Thomas Chambers, of Hanworth, in the county of Middlesex, Esq; by his wife, the Lady Mary Berkley, sister of James late Earl of Berkley, by whom he had issue three sons, whereof only Aubrey is living, and a daughter, Mary.

TITLE.] Vere Beauclerk, Lord Vere of Hanworth, in Middlesex.

CREATION.] Lord Vere of Hanworth, in the county of Middlesex, March 28, 1750, 23 Geo. II.

ARMS.] Quarterly, in the first and fourth, quarterly, France and England, with a baton, gules, charged with three roses, argent; second and third, quarterly, gules and or, in the first quarter a mullet, argent, for Vere.

CREST.] On a chapeau, gules, turned up ermine, a lion passant, or, crowned party per pale, argent and gules, and gorged with a collar, gules, charged with three roses, argent.

SUPPORTERS.] The same as the Veres Earls of Oxford. On the dexter side, a boar, azure, arm'd, crin'd, and member'd, or. On the sinister, a harpie, or, face and neck proper.

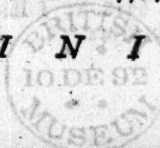
MOTTO.] VERO NIL VERIUS.

CHIEF SEAT.] Hanworth-House, near Isleworth, in Middlesex.

¹ Gazette, no 7039.

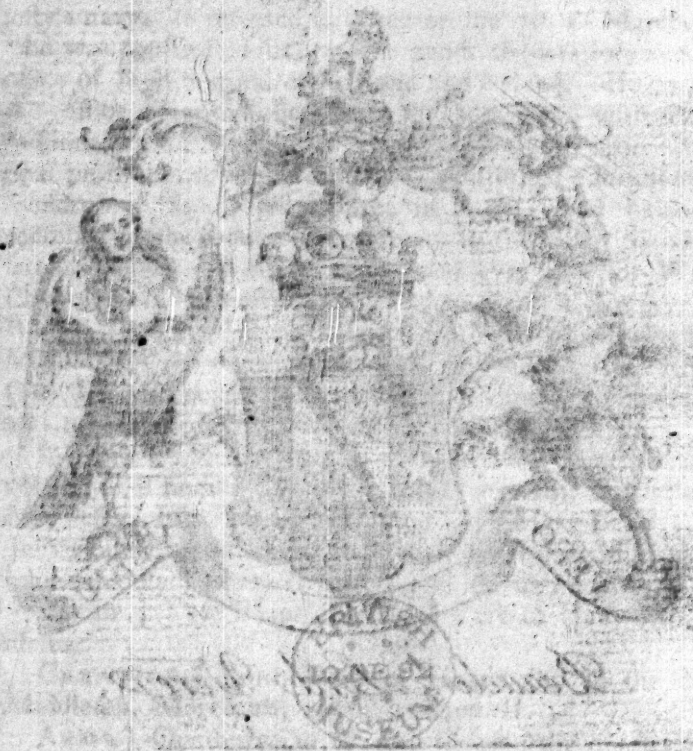
^m Ibid. no. 7704.

ⁿ Ibid. no. 7705.





Beauderk Lord Vere.



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ADDENDA since the Printing of the First
Volume of the *Peerage of England*.

IN *Seymour Duke of Somerset*, p. 200, sect. 4, line 5, after
Esq; add, She died February 19, 1755.

In *Fitzroy Duke of Cleveland*, p. 203, after the Supporters,
add, Motto, Secundis Dubiis Quæ Rectis.

In *Fitzroy Duke of Grafton*, p. 213, sect. 6, line last, after
1752, add, And April 26, 1755. P. 214, sect. 2, line last, after
Esq; add, Which Charles Earl of Euston, on January 29, 1756,
married Anne, only daughter of Henry Liddell, Lord Ravens-
worth.

In *Beauclerk Duke of St. Alban's*, p. 231, sect. 3, line last,
after Guards, add, And March 18, 1755^a, was constituted Major
General of his Majesty's Forces.

In *Powlett Duke of Bolton*, p. 248, sect. 5, line last, after
Southampton, read, His Lordship, August 27, 1753, was knighted
by his Majesty at Kensington, previous to his being invested with
the Ensigns of the most honourable Order of the Bath, and was
installed in Westminster-Abbey 27 December following. Lord
Harry Powlett, second son, is member of Parliament for Lymington;
and is married, and hath issue.

In *Osborne, Duke of Leeds*, p. 254, sect. 5, line last, after
Side: His Grace resigning his Office of Warden and Justice in
Eyre of all the King's Forests, &c. on this side Trent, his
Majesty, Jan. 13, 1756, was pleased to order his being admitted
to the Place of Cofferer of his Majesty's Household.

In *Russel Duke of Bedford*, p. 275, sect. 6, line last but one,
for *Thomas* read *Samuel*. And page 277, sect 1, line 1, after *his*,
leave out the whole Paragraph, and insert, House in Covent-
Garden, London, and his fine seat at Chippenham, to his Niece
Dame Anne Tipping, Widow of Sir Thomas Tipping, aforesaid,
Daughter of his eldest Sister Letitia, wife of the said Thomas
Cheek, Esq; as mentioned p. 275. P. 288, sect. 1, line last,
after 1750, add, March 18, 1755, he was^b constituted Major
General of his Majesty's Forces.

^a Gazette, no. 9459.

^b Gazette, *ibid*.

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In *Cavendish Duke of Devonshire*, p. 358, sect. 5, after resided, His Grace deceased on the 5th of December, 1755, and was succeeded in his Honours and Estates by his eldest son, William Marquis of Hartington, then Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, who being called up by Writ to the House of Peers in the Life-time of his Noble Father, by the Title of Baron Cavendish, of Hardwick, I have given an Account of his Services, Marriage, and Issue, under the Title of Cavendish Lord Cavendish, in the 5th Vol. p. 123. To which is to be added, On April 26, 1755, he was again appointed one of the Lords Justices; and about seven in the morning, May 4 following, he embarked at Holyhead, and the next morning landed at the Skerries, after a very tempestuous Voyage. Whereupon, the Lords Justices, with others of Distinction, sending their Coaches to bring his Excellency and Retinue to Dublin, he arrived there about two of the Clock, and was received with all Demonstrations of Joy. On Oct. 7, following, the Parliament meeting according to the Prorogation, he delivered from the Throne an excellent Speech to both Houses, who unanimously made an Address to his Majesty, acknowledging his Favour and Concern for them in sending the Marquis of Hartington over Lieutenant of the Kingdom. Also made Addresses to his Excellency, wherein they expressed their High Regard for him, &c. And by his judicious Conduct, the grounds of those contents, which for some time prevailed in Ireland to its great Detriment, were entirely removed. On Succeeding to the Title of Duke of Devonshire, his Majesty was pleased to constitute his Grace Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Derbyshire, in the room of the late Duke his Father: And is yet in Ireland.

In *Spencer Duke of Marlborough*, p. 448, sect. 6, line last, after *Seal* add, On December 23 following, his Grace, on resigning his Office of Lord Privy Seal, had a Grant of the Office of Master General of the Ordinance, which had been for some time Vacant. P. 449, in the Titles; for Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, read, Master General of his Majesty's Ordinance. In the Arms, read, Quarterly, 1st and 4th Argent and Gules, a Fret Or, over all in a Bend Sable, three Escallops Argent, for Spencer, 2d and 3d Sable, a Lion rampant, Argent, in a Canton of St. George of the second, a Cross Gules, the Arms of Churchill. In the Crest, for a plain Collar, read two plain Collars.

His Graces Brother, as recited p. 446, sect. 1, left an only son, the Honourable John Spencer, who, after making the Tour of Europe, returned from his Travels the same Year he attained

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the age of 21, (being born 6 December, 1734) when becoming posselt of a very large Estate and opulent Fortune, he, on December 27, 1755, married Georgiana, eldest Daughter of the late Right Honourable Stephen Poyntz, of Midgham in Berkshire, Esq; who was of the Privy Council to our most Gracious Sovereign, and Steward of the Household to his Royal Highness the Duke: A Lady replete with those harmonious Gifts, which render a Marriage-State, the most agreeable and Happy.

In *Manners Duke of Rutland*, p. 475, sect. 5, add: Lord Charles Manners was appointed Colonel of a Regiment of Foot 27 December, 1755. P. 476, sect. 1, line last, after *Government*, add, And January 23, 1756, was chosen one of the Governors of the Charter-house in the room of William late Duke of Devonshire. In the Titles, p. 477, line last, after *Council*, add, one of the Governors of the Charter-House.

In *Hamilton Duke of Brandon*, p. 493, sect. last, line 16, read after Rendlesham, in Suffolk, Esq; by whom he left issue two sons, Lord Archibald Hamilton, Lord Spencer Hamilton, and Lady Anne Hamilton. P. 494, sect. 1, after *Brandon* add, And in March 1755 was elected one of the Knights Companions of the most Antient Order of St. Andrew, or the Thistle: and same sect. line last, after issue, add, a Son and Heir, born 18 Feb. 1755.

In *Montagu Duke of Manchester*, p. 643, sect. 1, line 6, for noble read Honourable; line 7, after *Daughter*, add, Which Sir Edward Montague was knighted at Kensington 27 August, 1753, previous to his being invested with the Ensigns of the Order of the Bath; and was installed in Westminster Abbey, 27 December following.

In *Bridges Duke of Chandos*, p. 694, sect. 2, line last but 3, after 1729-30, add, Married March 17, 1755, to ——— Leigh, Esq; and the same page, sect. last, line two, add Margaret.

In *Sackville Duke of Dorset*, p. 803, sect. 2, line last, after *Kingdom*, add, On March 18, 1755, he was constituted Major General of his Majesty's Forces.

In *Egerton Duke of Bridgwater*, p. 822, sect. 1, line last, after 1755, add, From whence he returned to England in October following.

e Gazette, no. 9540. f Ibid. no. 9459.

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ERRATA to the said Volume.

P. 203, in the Arms, for *Baston* read *Battone*. P. 233, in the Supporters, line 1, after *Argent*, read *Gorg'd*. P. 446, sect. 1, line 1, after *Earl*, dele of. P. 674, in the Arms, dele the *Crescent*.

ADDENDA to the Second Volume of the *Peerage*.

IN *Marchioness Grey*, p. 19, sect. 3, line last, after *Amabell*, add, Born 22 January, 1751, also another Daughter, born 9th February, 1756, named

In the Arms (the same Page) read Quarterly, 1st Gyrony of eight pieces, Or, and Sable, for *Campbell*; 2d Argent, a Lymphad, or old-fashioned Ship with one Mast, close Sails, and Oars in Action, all Sable; for the Lordship of *Lorn*; 3d, Or, a Fess cheque, Argent, and Azure, for *Stewart*; 4th, as the first. 2d Quarter, Barry of six pieces, Argent and Azure, for *Grey*. 3d Quarter, Argent, a Fess between six Annulets, Gules, for *Lucas of Crudwell*. 4th Quarter, a Lion rampant, Argent, for *Crew*.

In *Stanley Earl of Derby*, sect. 3, line last, after *Charlott*, add, married to *John Borgoyne, Esq*; The same Page, sect. 4, line 7, for five read six; and line 8, after *Thomas*, leave out the rest of the Paragraph, and add *James*, and *Harriott*.

In *Hastings Earl of Huntingdon*, p. 130, sect. line last, after *Vienna*, add, There is an Inscription on a Monument in *Horton Church* in *Dorsetshire*, for the said *Sir Henry Hastings*, as follows:

The Honorable
Henry Hastings of Woodland,
Second sonne to George Hastings,
Earle of Huntingdon,
Departed this Life the 5th
of October, 1650. Ætat: 99.
And Dorothy his Wife, one of
The Coheires of Sir Francis
Willoubye Knight, of Woollaton,
In the County of Nottingham,
Departed this Life the 4th of
December, 1638. Ætat: 84.
And Sir George Hastings, Knight,
Their Sonne and Heire,
who Died 25th of October, 1651.
Ætat: 63.

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To page 402, sect. 1, line 21, after 1691, add, And died unmarried July 1, 1755.

In *Herbert Earl of Pembroke*, p. 126, sect. 6, line 6, after Suffolk, Esq; add, She deceased December 27, 1755. P. 127, sect. 3, line last, after *Guards*, add, And returning from his Travels in 1755, his Lordship, on the meeting of the Parliament, took his Place in the House of Peers.

In *Clinton Earl of Lincoln*, p. 167, sect. 7, after 1752, add, 4. The Hon. John Clinton, christened Oct. 13, 1755.

In *Compton Earl of Northampton*, p. 231, sect. 7, line 10, after to, for Captain read Richard Haddock, Esq; and after 2dly, for Captain read Arthur Scot, Esq; Same sect. line last, after Catharine, add, Married Jan. 26, 1756, to the Right Honourable John Earl of Egmont, of the Kingdom of Ireland, and of his Majesty's Privy Council in England. The same page 2nd line, after Eliz. unmarried, add, Their Father died at Bath Nov. 20, 1755, being then Member for the Town of Northampton, having been elected in the room of his Brother George, now Earl of Northampton, on his succeeding to that Honour. He was buried, November 27, 1755, with his Ancestors at Compton, in the County of Warwick, and was succeeded in his Estates in Sussex, and Huntingdonshire, which are very considerable, by his eldest son, Charles Compton, Gentleman Commoner of Christ-church, Oxford. Page 233, sect. 1, line 2, for *Mary* read Frances.

In *Fielding Earl of Denbigh*, p. 255, sect. last, line last, after 1719, read, His Lordship departing this Life on the second of August, 1755, was succeeded by his only son, Basill, now Earl of Denbigh, who is yet unmarried. In the *Titles*, for *William*, read Basill.

In *Mordaunt Earl of Peterborough*, and of *Monmouth*, p. 288, sect. 5, line last, after 1714, add, He secondly married Elizabeth, sister of Sir John Dooley, of Chisilhampton, in Oxfordshire, Bart. and she died of the Small Pox, March 20, 1719. P. 293, sect. last, line last, after Mary, read, Their Mother, the Countess of Peterborough, deceased November 18, 1755.

In *Stanhope Earl of Chesterfield*, p. 345, in the Supporters, after Ducal Coronet, read Gules.

In *Montagu Earl of Sandwich*, p. 370, sect. 2, line 5, for Tuscacy read Tuscany; and line last, after Admiralty, add, His Lordship, with George Earl of Cholmondeley, and Wel-

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bore, Esq; had, Decem^r 27, 1755, a Grant of the Offices of Vice-Treasurer, Receiver-General, and Paymaster of all the Revenues, Profits, &c. in the Kingdom of Ireland: Also the Office of Treasurer of War there. The Arms are Quarterly, 1st and 4th, Argent, 3 Lozenges conjoined in Fess, gules, a border sable, for Montagu; 2d and 3d, Or, an Eagle displayed, Vert, arm'd and member'd gules, for Monthermer.

In *Capel* Earl of *Essex*, p. 379, sect. 3, line last, after Bath, add, by whom he had a Daughter Elizabeth, born 10 June, 1755.

In *Brudenel* Earl of *Cardigan*, p. 389, sect. 3, line 10, after Shaftesbury, add, Who in December 1755 was appointed Deputy Cofferer of his Majesty's Household.

In *Scot* Earl of *Doncaster*, p. 436, sect. 5, line 4, after unmarried, add, February 26, 1719. Dele plain in the Supporters, p. 478.

In *Bertie* Earl of *Abingdon*, p. 514, in the Title at Top, for Noel Earl of *Gainsborough*, read *Bertie* Earl of *Abingdon*.

A D D E N D A to the Third Volume of the *Peerage*.

IN *D'Arcy* Earl of *Holderness*, p. 36, in the Supporters, read, On the dexter a Tyger Argent, with a Collar radiant Raionee, and Chain thereto affixed; on the Sinister a Bull Sable, spotted with Mallets Argent, with a like Collar and Chain, armed Or.

In *Keppel* Earl of *Albemarle*, p. 182, sect. last, line last, after City, add, On March 18, 1755, his^h Lordship was constituted Major General of his Majesty's Forces. Motto, NE CEDE MALIS.

In *Villiers* Earl of *Jersey*, p. 220, sect. 4, line 1, after Earl of Jersey, add, In the Life-time of his Father he was in 1707 elected one of the Knights of the Shire for the County of Kent. His Lordship married, &c. In the same page and sect, line 13, after Admiralty, add, He was chosen Member for Tamworth, in the Parliament which sat first on Business November 12, 1747, and the year after being constituted one of the Lords of the Admiralty, which vacated his Seat in Parliament, he was, in December 1748, re-elected; and was again

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chosen for the same Place in the present Parliament, which sat first on Business, May 31, 1754. And line last, after Issue, add, A Son, born December 26, 1753, named Thomas Wytheys Hyde. Page 221, in the Arms, dele a Crescent for difference.

In *Cholmondeley* Earl of *Cholmondeley*, p. 270, sect. 3, line 29, after *Kingdom*, add, On March 18, 1755, his Lordship was by his Majestyⁱ declared Major General of his Forces; and December 27, the same Year, on a new Patent being granted, he was again appointed joint Vice Treasurer, &c. of the Kingdom of Ireland.

In *Harley* Earl of *Oxford*, and Earl *Mortimer*, p. 312, sect. 1, line 18, after 1754, add, Her Ladyship was a Favourer and Encourager of Literature; and bearing a great Regard to the Memory of her Ancestors, as well those of whom she was descended by her Illustrious Father and Mother, as those of the Noble Lord, her Husband, had their Effigies curiously engraved by the ingenious Mr. Vertue. And doing me the Honour to request my transmitting to Posterity their Lives and Actions, whereunto her Ladyship contributed to the Printing thereof, it was with Pleasure I engaged in the Work; and make this public Acknowledgment, in justice to her great Merits. The Title, I hope, will be entertaining to the Curious:

‘ Historical Collections of the Noble Families of Cavendish, ‘ Holles, Vere, Harley, and Ogle, with the Lives of the most ‘ remarkable Persons, particularly of William Cavendish, Duke ‘ of Newcastle; Henry Cavendish, Duke of Newcastle; John ‘ Holles, first Earl of Clare; John Holles, second Earl of Clare; ‘ Denfil Lord Holles; Gilbert Holles, third Earl of Clare; ‘ John Holles, Duke of Newcastle; the Lives of all the Earls ‘ of Oxford, concluding with Aubrey de Vere, the twentieth ‘ and last Earl of that illustrious Family. Also the Lives of ‘ those famous Generals, Horace Lord Vere of Tilbury, and ‘ Sir Francis Vere, his Brother. The Lives of Sir Robert Har- ‘ ley, Knight of the Bath; of Sir Edward Harley, Knight of ‘ the Bath, Governor of Dunkirk; of Robert Harley, Earl of ‘ Oxford, and Earl Mortimer; of Edward Harley, Esq; his ‘ Brother; of Edward Harley, Earl of Oxford, and Earl Mor- ‘ timer; of Sir Robert Ogle, in the Reign of King Edward III. ‘ of Robert Lord Ogle, in the Reign of King Edward IV. with ‘ the Lives of the succeeding Lords Ogle. Their Marriages ‘ and Issues, with the Descendants from them, now living; ‘ And curious Prints of the principal Persons, engraved by Mr.

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George Vertue, from Original Pictures drawn by the most eminent Painters. Collected from Records, Manuscripts, our best Historians, and other authentick Authorities.

Her Ladyship justly observed, *That Merit appears not only Estimable, but Attractive* And her own Manuscripts, containing remarkable and private Memoirs, she was desirous of their being made publick, to raise an Emulation in imitating laudable Examples.

I am now to mention, that her Ladyship shewed a Generous and Affable Deportment to all Honoured with Access to Her; and after several years retirement at her Seats in Nottinghamshire, she departed this Life at Webeck in that County, on the 8th of December, 1755, and was conveyed from thence, and interred in Westminster-abbey the 26th of December.

In *Shirley* Earl *Ferrers*, p. 329, sect. 4, line last, after Bart. add, By whom he hath Issue.

In *Legge* Earl of *Dartmouth*, p. 343, sect. 4, line last, after Treasury, add, Which he resigned, and Sir George Littleton, Bart. was, by his Majesty, appointed to succeed him Nov. 22, 1755. P. 344, sect. 3, line last, after Bath, add, By whom he hath issue George Lord Viscount Lewisham, his Son and Heir, born Oct. 4, 1755.

In the same Page, in the Crest, read, a Plume of 5 Ostrich Feathers, party per pale, Argent and Azure.

In *Bennet* Earl of *Tankerville*, p. 368, sect. 1, line 4, after 1754, add, To Gilbert-Fane Fleming, &c. The same Page, sect. 2, line last, dele constituted Lieutenant of the County of Northumberland: And sect. 3, line last, after Issue, add, John-Grey Bennet, who died in the 2d year of his Age; and Lady Camilla-Elizabeth, and Lady Frances-Alicia, both living, 1756. In the Arms, dele the Mullet for difference.

In *Carteret* Earl *Granville*, p. 427, sect. 4, line 2, for 1691 read 1690. P. 452, sect. 1, line 3, after Ladyship, add, who deceased 23 July, 1755.

In *Montagu* Earl of *Hallifax*, p. 461, sect. 2, line last, after Northampton, add, And on March 18, 1755, was constituted Major-General of his Majesty's Forces.

In *Parker* Earl of *Macclesfield*, p. 494, sect. 1, line 8, after Coheir of, add, Charles. In the Blason of the Arms, after Cheveron, add Argent.

In *Graham* Earl *Graham*, and Duke of *Montrose*, in the Blason of

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of the Arms, line 2, after Gold, add, for Graham; and the next line, after proper, add, for Montrose.

In *Kerr Earl Kerr*, and *Duke of Roxburgh*, p. 525, sect. 2, line last, after Mary Kerr, add, His Grace departed this Life at the Bath, 20 July, 1755, to whom succeeded John, his only Son and Heir, now Duke of Roxburgh, Earl Kerr, &c. His Grace married, in 1744, Lady Lucy Manners, Daughter to John second Duke of Rutland, by whom he hath Issue Earl Kerr, his Son and Heir, born Feb. 8, 1775; and two Daughters.

In *Waldegrave Earl Waldegrave*, p. 537, sect. 4, line 1, after John, add, second surviving Son.

In *Mildmay Earl Fitz-Walter*, p. 552, in the Supporters, line last, after Chapeau, add, Gules, turn'd up Erminois, viz. yellow spotted with black. Sect. last, line last, after 1751, add, His Lordship died on Sunday, 29 February, 1756, after a tedious Indisposition, in the 87th Year of his Age; and leaving no Issue, the Titles of Earl Fitzwalter, and Viscount Harwich became extinct; and the Baronies of Fitz-Walter, &c. being in Fee, lie in Abeyance.

In *Ashburnham Earl Ashburnham*, p. 554, sect. 1, line last, after Bishop of Cbichester, add, Who, on the Decease of Sir William Ashburnham, November 7, 1755, succeeded to the Title of Baronet.

In *Walpole Earl of Orford*, p. 600, sect. 3, line 3, for Peter read Robert. P. 602, sect. 5, line 2, after Windsor, add, He was knighted at Kensington on Monday, 27 August, 1753, previous to his being invested with the Ensigns of the Order of the Bath; and was installed in King Henry the Seventh's Chapel in Westminster-abbey, on the 27th of December following.

In *Stanhope Earl of Harrington*, p. 612, sect. 2, line last, after Yarmouth, add, and Henry, born in 1755. In the Crest, line 1, after Tower, for Argent, read Azure.

In *Hobart Earl of Buckinghamshire*, p. 745, sect. 2, line 7, after 1754, add, His Lordship, January 15th, 1756, was constituted Comptroller of his Majesty's Household; and on the 27th of January following, he was, by his Majesty's Command^m, sworn of his most honourable privy council at St. James's, and took his Place at the Board accordingly.

Errata. P. 698, sect. 4, line 1, for Blesssets, read Pleffsets; and p. 699, line 14, after Brother, add, And by.

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ADDENDA to the Fourth Volume of the *Peerage*.

IN *Herbert Earl Powis*, p. 20, sect. 1, line 16, after *Dying*, add, 27 February. P. 21, sect. 3, line last, after 1753, add, and a son and heir, *George-Edward-Arthur-Henry, Lord Viscount Ludlow*, born July 7, 1755, who had his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales for his Godfather, In the Crest, line 3, after *gules*, add, both with Ducal Collars.

In *Percy Earl of Northumberland*, p. 193, in the Arms, line 3, dele *Roches*, between eight cross crosslets, and add, *Pikes*.

In *Wyndham Earl of Egremont*, p. 213, sect. 3, line 15, after *O'Brien*, add, December 29, 1755, he was constituted one of the Commissioners for executing the Office of Treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer. P. 214, sect. last, line 4, for one read two daughters; and line last, after *Maria*, add, *Lady Frances*, born 10 July, 1755.

In *Grenville-Temple Earl Temple*, p. 237, sect. 2, line 9, after *Council*, add, Which Place of Treasurer of the Navy he resigned; and, January 15, 1756, *George Dodington* succeeded him. The same page, sect. 3, line 7, after *Buckingham*, add, In Dec. 1755 he resigned his Places. And sect. last, line last, after *Distinction*, add, but has since resigned his Government of *Barbadoes*. In *Chief Seat*, line 2, after *under*, add, *Barn-Wood*.

In *Conway Earl of Hertford*, p. 219, sect. 4, line 12, after 1751, add, And February 7, 1756, was constituted Major-General of his Majesty's Forces. P. 250, sect. 3, line 3, after *youngest*, add, 10 March; and sect. last, line last, after 1755, had another Daughter, born Jan. 4, 1756.

In *North Earl of Guilford*, p. 265, in the Supporters, line 2, after *Sable*, add, also bears two English Mastiffs, proper.

In *Cornwallis Earl Cornwallis*, p. 281, in the Arms, line 2, after *proper*, add, for *Cornwallis*; 2d and 3d, Or, a Chief indented, Azure, a Crescent difference for *Butler*. In the Supporters, after *Stags*, add *Argent*; and after *gorged*, add, as the Crest.

a Gazette, no. 9552.

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In *Yorke* Earl of *Hardwicke*, p. 283, sect. 1, line 2, after Parliament, add, On 19 May, 1755, he married Catharine, only daughter of William Freeman, of Hamells, in the County of Hertford, Esq; by whom he hath Issue a Daughter, born Feb. 15, 1756. The same page, sect. 5, line 3, for John read Gilbert; and after Heathcote, add, of Normanton, in the County of Rutland, Bart. Sect. 6, line 7, after Amabell, add, born 22 January 1750-1; and ———, born ——— Feb. 1756; and in the next line, after Grey, add, and Barones Lucas of Crudwell.

In *Vane* Earl of *Darlington*, p. 308, sect. 3, line last, after County, add, On his Lordships resigning his Place of one of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, he had, with the Lord Viscount Dupplin, Dec. 16, 1755, a Grant of the Office of Paymaster-General of his Majesty's Land Forces. In the Titles, p. 300, for one of the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, read Paymaster-General of his Majesty's Forces.

In *Townshend* Viscount *Townshend*, p. 371, sect. 1, line 7, after Admiralty, add, But on a new Commission, Dec. 23, 1755, he was left out of it. On 15 August, 1755, he married

In *St. John* Viscount, p. 386, add *Bolingbroke*, and *St. John*.

In *Boscawen* Viscount *Falmouth*, p. 407, sect. 3, line 9, after West-Indies, add, from whence he returned to Portsmouth in December 1755.

In *Byng* Viscount *Torrington*, p. 420, sect. 4, line last, add, but measures altering, after a short Cruise in the Channel, he returned to England.

A D D E N D A to the Fifth Volume of the *Peerage*.

IN *Nevill* Lord *Abergavenny*, p. 13, sect. 3, line last, after Parliament, add, by whom he hath issue the Honourable Henry Nevill, Esq; his Son and Heir, born 22 February, 1755.

In *Touchet* Lord *Audley*, p. 21, the Arms, should be Quarterly; and after Gules, add, for Touchet; 2d and 3d, Gules, a Fret Or, for Audley: And, by Mistake, the Supporters, &c. were omitted, which are: Two Wyverns, with Wings expanded, Sable. Motto. *Je Le Tiens*. Chief Seats were *Heleigh-Castle*

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Castle in Staffordshire, 130 Miles from London; and at Castlehaven, in the County of Cork, in Ireland, six Miles from Baltimore, and 128 from Dublin.

In *Verney Lord Willoughby of Broke*, p. 59, sect. 3, line last, after Esq; add, she lived a Widow till her Decease, 8 January, 1756.

In *Noel Lord Wentworth of Nettlested*, p. 67, after the Supporters, add, Motto, *Penses A Been*.

In *Carey, Lord Hunston*, p. 82, Sect. 1. line last, for *banks*, read *Thanks*. The same Page, line last, add, That which is mentioned of the Letter wrote in the Queen's Name to the Lord Hunston, 26 Feb. 1569, has been objected to by Hollinshed, &c. in relation to the Behaviour in the Fight of Leonard Dacre. Cambden, in his History of Queen Elizabeth, recites, ' That ' under Pretence of securing his own Estate, he got together a ' Gang of 3000 bordering Robbers, and others, who had a ' Respect for the very Name of Dacres; as being by much the ' noblest Family in those Parts. Against these the Lord Hunston marched with the Garrison Troops of Berwick; and they ' not trusting to their Fortifications, came to encounter them, ' and being flanked with their Cavalry, and placed in a Triangle, prepared to receive them at the little River Gelt. The ' Fight was hotly maintained on both Sides, and Leonard ' (tho' he was crook-backed, yet) performed every thing that ' could be expected from a brave Commander. But having ' lost a great many of his Men, he was forced to quit the Field ' to Hunston (though it cost him dear) and retire as well as he ' could to the nearest Part of Scotland, &c.'

In *Barrett-Lennard Lord Dacre*, p. 96, sect. 1, line 20, add, The Case (as related) is carefully recorded in all the Report Books antient and modern; and has ever since been referred to in the Courts of Justice, as a notable Precedent. The Truth perhaps might be, that he was so far persuaded to take the Thing upon himself, as to say, That he first proposed and induced his Friends to go on that Party; which Declaration might have been made an ill use of with the King: And putting the Matter in this Light, may reconcile the seeming Disagreement between the Historians and the Lawyers, in their Relation of this Affair.

In *Petre Lord Petre*, p. 115, in the Crest, line 2, for Olclar, read Collar.

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In *Arundel* Lord *Arundel* of *Wardour*, p. 117, sect. 4, line 13, after Catharine, add, Relict of William Stafford, Esq; and Co-heir of Sir John Chidioke, Knt. who lived in 26 H. VI. By which Marriage, an ample Estate, with the Rights of Blood and Arms of several Families of Figure, accrued to his Descendants; the said Sir John, being Son and Heir of Sir John Chidioke, Knt. who died in 4 Henry V. by Eleanor his Wife, Daughter and Heir of Sir John Fitz Warin, Knt. Son and Heir of Sir William Fitz-Warin, Knt. by Mary, Daughter and Heir of Sir Henry Haddon, Knt. (whose Arms, Or, a Man's Leg, Azure, couped at the Thigh, are now quartered by the Lord Arundel) and of Eleanor his Wife, Daughter of Sir Matthew Furneux, Knt. by Maud, Daughter of Simon Raleigh.

In *Cavendish* Lord *Cavendish*. p. 123, read, now Duke of Devonshire, of whom I have, in the Addenda to the first Volume under the Title of Duke of Devonshire, recited when his Grace succeeded his Father in his Honours, &c.

In *Maynard* Lord *Maynard*, p. 146, sect. 3, line 2, after married, add, Daughter of Sir Cecil Bishop, of Parham in Sussex, Bart. by Anne his Wife, Daughter of Hugh Lord Viscount Boscawen.

In *Murray* Lord *Strange*, p. 147, sect. 1, line last, after James Lord Strange, add, And acknowledging myself deficient in not treating of the Descent of the present Duke of Atholl, Lord Strange, and his noble Ancestors, I shall now recite what I have met with of them, from Mr. Crawford's Peerage of Scotland, and other Authorities.

The Ancestor of the illustrious and noble Family of Murray, was Friskinus, a great Baron in the Northern Parts of Scotland, in the Time of King Malcolm, whose son William took the Surname of Moravia (now wrote Murray) from the County of Murray, which was his Inheritance by Descent, and left a Son William his Heir, whose Son Sir Malcolm de Murray, Knt. possessed a fair Estate in the County of Perth, and elsewhere, in the Reign of King Alexander II. who by his Charter gave to William de Murray, his son, his whole Lands of Lambade, before the Bishop of Moravia (or Murray) William de Haya de Lockervard, and Michael de Weems, Knts. Which Sir William de Murray, Knt. obtained the Barony of Tillybardine, by Marriage with Adda, Daughter of Sir Henry, Senescal of Strathern, by Muriel his Wife, Daughter and Heir of Congal Baron of Tillybardine, which was ratified to Sir William Murray, as appears by the following Charter: ' Hen-

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'ricus filius quondam Domini Maliffi Seneschal de Strathern,
 'illam Donationem quam Domina Mauriella mater mea, filia
 'Congal, dedit et concessit Domino Willielmo de Moravia, et
 'Adda filiae dictae Dominae Mauriellae, sororis meae, de Tilly-
 'bardine, secundum tenorem Chartae, quam dictus Dominus
 'Willielmus et Adda soror mea, habent de praedicta Mauriella
 'matre mea, apud Duffally, die Martis, in Vigilia omnium
 'Sanctorum, Anno Erae millesimo ducentissimo octogesimo
 'quarto.

The said Sir William Murray, was one of the Scots Barons,
 on the Part of John Baliol, who were present at Norham Church,
 and Norham Castle, when King Edward was ^p to determine
 the Controversy about the Crown of Scotland, then in Dispute
 betwixt Robert de Bruce, and the said John de Baliol, in June
 1292. By the said Adda his Wife, he left issue Sir Andrew
 his Son and Heir, who gave in pure Alms for the Health of his
 Soul, to the Monks of the Abby of Inchaffry, an annual Sum
 payable out of the Barony of Tillibairn, which had formerly
 been in Dispute between him and the said Convent, bearing
 Date on St. Bean's Day, 16 December, 1331 ^q. This Sir An-
 drew took Part with Edward Baliol, for which his Estate was
 forfeited, and he beheaded at Perth in 1332, leaving Issue,

William his Son, who obtained a Grant of the Barony of
 Tillibairn, upon the Resignation of Adda de Moravia, his Grand-
 mother, in which Sir William de Montefix Justitarius Scotiae ex
 boreali parte aquae de Forth, is a Witness. This William had
 Issue,

Sir Walter Murray, of Tillibardine, his Son and Heir, who
 dying about the Year 1390, left Issue by Margaret le Baird, his
 Wife,

Sir David Murray, his Son and Heir, knighted by King
 James I. who founded the Collegiate Church of Tillibardine, in
 Strathern, dedicated to the Honour of our Blessed Saviour; and
 died about 1446, leaving issue William his Successor, and a
 Daughter, Marion, married to Malcolm Drummond, of Car-
 gill, Ancestor of the Family of Perth.

Which William received the Honour of Knighthood from
 King James III. to whom he faithfully adhered; and in Con-
 sideration thereof was constituted Stewart of Strathern in 1482,
 which was ratified by Act of Parliament in 1491 ^r. He mar-
 ried Mary, Daughter to the Earl Marischal, by whom he had Sir
 John, who died without Issue; William, his Successor; Sir Andrew
 Murray, of Arngosk, third Son, Ancestor to the present Viscount
 of Stormont; David Murray, of Strathgeth; also Christian, a
 Daughter, married to Lord George Seton, and had Issue.

^p Rymer's Foedera Angliae, tom. 2. p. 554, 555, 558.
 chaffry, penes M. Mauritium Morray Fratrem Dni Abercainry.
 de Atholl.

^q Chartulary of In-
^r Penes duces

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He departed this Life in an advanced Age, about the Year 1509; and was succeeded by William his Son and Heir, who married Catharine, Daughter of Sir Duncan Campbel, of Glenurchie, by whom he had Issue William his Successor, Alexander, and James; also four Daughters, Annabella, married to John Earl of Mar, and had Issue; Eupham, first to Robert Steuart, of Rosyth, then to Robert Pitcairn, Commendator of Dunfermling, Secretary of State in the Minority of King James VI. Katharine, to Robert Morray, of Abercainy; Jane, to James Henderson, of Fordell, and had issue; Sir William, departing this Life in 1562, was succeeded by

William, his Son and Heir, who was of the Privy Council to Queen Mary, and Comptroller of her Household, on the breaking out of the Civil War in that Reign; and was one of the Barons who entered into that memorable Association to defend the young Prince King James, and to prosecute Bothwell for the Murder of the King; yet (says Sir James Melvill) He always retained a dutiful Respect to her Majesty, and only entered into the Association for Safety of the young Prince, and Punishment of the King's Murder. In 1572 he was joined in Commission with Sir Alexander Erskin to be Governor to the young King, and joint Keeper of the Castle of Stirling; and died in 1583, leaving Issue by Agnes his Wife, Daughter of William Earl of Montrose, John his Successor; and Alexander, Colonel of a Regiment in the Netherlands; also a Daughter Margaret, married to Sir Robert Bruce, of Clackmanan, and had Issue.

Sir John Murray, of Tillibardine, eldest Son, was of the Privy Council to King James VI. and enjoying a very ample Fortune, was, in Consideration of his Merits and Services, by the Favour of the said King, advanced to the Dignity of Lord Murray of Tillibairdine, 25 April, 1604, and July 10, 1606, to the Dignity of Earl of Tillibardine. He married Catharine, Daughter of David Lord Drummond, by whom he had Issue,

1. William his Successor. 2. Sir Patrick Murray, Knight of the Bath, and one of the Gentlemen of James I. King of Great-Britain's Bedchamber, and afterward Earl of Tillibardine. 3. Mungow Viscount of Stormont, who died without Issue; and four Daughters: Anne, married to Patrick Earl of Kinghorn, and had Issue; Lillas, married to Sir John Grant, of Theilk, and had Issue; Margaret, to James Hadden, of Glen-eagles, and had Issue; and Katharine, to David Ross, of Balnagoun.

William Earl of Tillibardine, his Son, being accidentally in the Town of Perth, August 5, 1600, fortun'd to be the happy Rescuer of King James VI. (after King of Great-Britain) from a Tumult of the Citizens, on the Death of John Earl of Gourie;
for

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for which signal Service he obtained a special Grant of the Sheriffship of Perthshire, which still continues in his Family.

He married Dorothea Steuart, eldest Daughter of John the fifth and last Earl of Athole, by whom he had John his Son and Heir, who succeeded to the Title, Dignity, and Precedency of Athole; and thereupon resigning his Title of Earl of Tillibardine, that it might be conferred on his brother Sir Patrick Murray, King Charles I. granted it by Letters Patent, dated 31 January, 1628; but James Son of that Patrick dying without Issue, both his Estate and Honour devolved on John Marquis of Athole. Which John Earl of Athole faithfully adhered to King Charles I. and in the Beginning of his unhappy Troubles raised his Men for his Majesty's Service against the Marquess of Argyle, in 1641; but died the Year after, 1642, leaving Issue by Jean his Wife, Daughter of Sir Duncan Campbell, of Glenurchie; John, his Successor; Mungow, who died unmarried; and Anne, married to James Earl of Tillibardine, but had no Issue.

Which John Earl of Athole, in Defence of King Charles II. loyally took up Arms, and had several Encounters with the English Ufurpers in the North of Scotland in 1653, when not above eighteen Years of Age, for which he suffered in the common Calamity with other Loyalists; and in Consideration thereof, on his Majesty's Restoration, was constituted Justice General in 1661, Lord Privy Seal in 1672; Captain of his Majesty's Guards, and one of the extraordinary Lords of the Session; and, in Reward of his eminent Services, was created Marquess of Athole, by Letters patent bearing Date 17 Feb. 1676.

On King James's Accession to the Throne in 1685, who confiding much in his Loyalty, he commissioned him to go against the Earl of Argyle, then in Arms, and greatly contributed to the suppressing of that Rebellion; for which signal Service he was constituted Lieutenant of Argyleshire; and in 1687 elected Knight of the most noble Order of St. Andrew, or the Thistle.

He married Æmelia-Sophia Stanley, Daughter of that valiant and loyal Nobleman, James Earl of Derby, by whom he had Issue five Sons and a Daughter; John, created Duke of Atholl; Charles, created Earl of Dunmore; Lord James Murray, of Dowally, who married Anne, Daughter of Sir Robert Murray, of Cock-pool, and had Issue.

William Lord Nairn, fourth Son.

Lord Edward Murray, fifth Son, who married Catherine, Daughter of Skeen of Halyards, and had Issue. The Daughter Æmelia was married to Hugh Lord Lovat, and had Issue. The Earl departed this Life May 6, 1703, and was interred in the

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Vestry of the Cathedral Church of Dunkeld, under a sumptuous Monument of black and white Marble.

The eldest Son John, created Duke of Atholl, was employed in some of the most eminent Offices in the State. In 1695 he was made Secretary of State, and by Letters Patent, bearing Date July 27, 1697, created Earl of Tillibardine and Viscount Glenalmond, in consideration of his good Services, as well as his near Relation in Blood to King William; and the same Year was Lord High Commissioner to the Parliament; and was elected Chancellor of the University of St. Andrew.

Upon her Majesty's Accession to the Throne, he was named a Privy Counsellor; on December 8, 1702, constituted Lord Privy Seal, and the 30th of April, 1703, created Duke of Atholl; and in 1704 elected Knight of the most noble Order of St. Andrew: But being against the Union with England, he was next Year removed from the Office of Lord Privy Seal, and the Duke of Queensbury succeeded him: And the Act for a Treaty with England for an Union between the two Kingdoms, being read in Parliament August 29, it was, after long Debate, put off till the 1st of September, when the Duke of Atholl protested against it, and the same was adhered to by 21 of the Nobility, and 33 Barons. In the Parliament 1706, which concluded the Union of the Crowns, he was one of the Peers who made a very strong and vigorous Opposition to it, and on the 4th of November, when the first Article of the Treaty was enacted and ratified, his Grace entered his Protestation against it. He was elected one of the Sixteen Peers for Scotland in the third Parliament which met after the Union November 5, 1710; also was sworn of the Privy Council in 1712; and in the Parliament that met November 12, 1713, was again elected one of the Sixteen Peers for Scotland, and that Year again appointed Lord Privy Seal: And soon after the Accession of our late Sovereign King George, the Marquis of of Annandale succeeded him as Lord Privy Seal for Scotland. His Grace had the Misfortune of having two of his Sons in the Rebellion of 1715, but he faithfully adhered in the Support of his Majesty's Interest; and on the 4th of June, 1717, the famous Highland Partizan surrendered himself to him in Athole, his Grace being Lord Lieutenant of the County; and in October following his Grace, being Chancellor of the University of St. Andrew, presented to his Majesty at St. James's a very loyal Address, and was very graciously received. His Grace married, first, the Lady Catherine Hamilton, Daughter of William and Anne, Duke and Dutchess of Hamilton, a Lady of incomparable Prudence, and a singular Example of Virtue and Piety, by whom he had Issue one Daughter and six Sons.

^a Bowyer's Annals of Queen Anne, Year 4th, p. 57.
5th, p. 357.

^t Ibid, Year the

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1. John Marquis of Tillibard, &c. who was killed at the Battle of Taniers, August 31, 1703, being then a Colonel.

2. William Marquis of Tillibardine, who being in rebellion against our late Sovereign, was attainted by Act of parliament, which had the Royal Assent February 17, 1718; and being again in rebellion, with the Pretender, in 1745, was taken in 1746, and sent to the Tower, where he died the year after.

3. James now Duke of Atholl, &c. and Lord Strange.

4. Lord George Murray, who presumptuously joined the Rebels in 1745, as a Lieutenant-General, and after the defeat at Culloden, escaped into France, on which he was attainted in 1746, with several others. He married an Heiress of his own Name, by whom to had a Daughter Amelia, who in 1750 was married to the Honourable John Sinclair, to whom she was second Wife, and would have succeeded his Father Henry Lord Sinclair, but was attainted in 1746 for being in rebellion.

5. Lord Basil Murray, who died unmarried.

His only Daughter, Lady Susannah, was the second Wife of William Gordon, Earl of Aberdeen, who died March 30, 1745, leaving Issue by her George Earl of Aberdeen.

His Grace married, secondly, Mary, Daughter of William Lord Ross, by whom he had the Lord John Murray, elected for the Shire of Perth in the Parliament summoned to meet June 13, 1734; also in the Parliaments summoned to meet in 1741 and 1747, and in the present Parliament, 1754; and is Colonel of the Regiment of Highlanders. Lord Frederick Murray, second Son, is a Captain in the Royal Navy. Also by his second Marriage had a Daughter, Lady Jane, married to John Earl of Crawford. His Grace died in November 1724, and was succeeded in his Honours and Estates by his third Son James Lord Murray, now Duke of Atholl, &c. the Titles forfeited by his Brother, as aforesaid, being settled on him by Act of Parliament, which had the Royal Assent, February 17, 1715-16.

His Grace, in the Rebellion of 1715, took Arms in the behalf of our late Sovereign, and, joining the Duke of Argyle, marched with him till the Pretender embarked for France: And after the Duke of Argyle had settled Affairs there, and his Presence being no longer necessary, his Lordship arrived at London to attend his Seat in the House of Commons. In 1714 he was constituted Captain of a Company in the first Regiment of Foot-Guards, with the Rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He was elected for the Shire of Perth in the first Parliament of the late King, and served for the same Shire in four other Parliaments, till he succeeded his Noble Father in his Titles

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and Estates. On the 21st of March, 1718, his Lordship was constituted * Lieutenant-Colonel of the Earl of Orkney's Royal Scots Regiment of Foot; and on his succeeding to the Dukedom of Athole, a Writ was ordered in the House of Commons, November 27, 1724, for an Election for the Shire of Perth in his Place. His Grace in 1733 was made Lord Privy Seal in Scotland; and on the Earl of Sutherland's Decease, the same Year, he was elected one of the Sixteen Peers of Scotland: Also was returned one of the Sixteen Peers in the Parliament summoned to meet June 13, 1734. The Year after, on the Decease of James Stanley, Earl of Derby, the 1st of February, 1735, the Barony of Strange, with the Isle of Man, devolved on his Grace, as Great Grandson and sole Heir of James Stanley, Lord Strange, (after Earl of Derby,) and took his Place in the House of Peers, as Lord Strange in England, 1738, with Precedency according to the Writ of Summons of the said James Stanley, Lord Strange, February 17, in 3 Car. I. In 1726 he married Jane Lanoy, Widow of James Lanoy, only Son and Heir of Sir Timothy Lanoy, of Hammersmith in the County of Middlesex, Knt. and Daughter of Sir John Frederick, of Westminster, Bart. and by her Grace (who deceased, aged 55, June 13, 1748) had Issue two Sons of the Name of James, who both died young, the last in 1735, and two Daughters, Lady Jane, married in 1747 to John Earl of Crauford, and died soon after without Issue: Lady Charlotte, youngest Daughter, was married in October 1753 to John Murray, Esq; Heir Male to his Grace, by whom she had a Daughter, Charlotte, born August 2, 1754, and a Son, named John, born June 30, 1755. His Grace in 1749 married, secondly, Jane, Daughter of John Dromond, of Meginch in Perthshire, Esq; but as yet hath no Issue by her Grace.

TITLES.] James Murray, Duke, Marquis, and Earl of Atholl, Marquis and Earl of Tullibardine, Lord Viscount Glenalmond, Lord Murray, Balveroy, and Gask, Honours in Scotland: Lord Strange in England, and Lord of Man and the Isles; Lord Privy Seal in Scotland, and Knight of the Most Noble Order of St. Andrew, or the Thistle.

After the Supporters, p. 147, add,

CHIEF SEATS.] At Dunkeld, near the River Tay, fourteen Miles from Perth, and forty from Edinburgh; at Blair-Castle in Atholl, twenty Miles from Dunkeld, and sixty from Edinburgh; at Huntingtower, three Miles from Perth; at Tullibardine in Perthshire; and at Castleton in the Isle of Man.

In *Leigh Lord Leigh*, p. 153, sect. 3, line 11, after 1749, add, His Lady, surviving him, deceased January 4, 1755;

x Pointer ut. antea, p. 1081. y British Parl. Regist. p. 293.

and,

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and, line 13, after Brooke, add, and she, outliving him, died on the 8th of January, 1756.

In *Arundel* Lord *Arundel of Trerise*, p. 206, sect. 3, line 10, after Yorkshire, add, to which he was elected in April 1720, on a Vacancy by the Decease of Henry Earl of Montrath, and has since been constantly elected in six several Parliaments, being now Member for the said Borough of Knaresborough. In 1746, being made Treasurer of the Chamber, a Writ was ordered, June 23 that Year, for a new Election, when he was again elected; also in 1748, on his being constituted Clerk of the Pipe during Life, a Writ was again ordered for a new Election December 1 that Year. On December 27, 1755, he resigned his Place of Treasurer of his Majesty's Chamber. And, line last, after Rutland, add, but as yet hath no Issue.

In *Craven* Lord *Craven*, p. 215, sect. 5, line 17, add, and deceasing, left his lady surviving, who, on October 28, 1755, was married, secondly, to Jemmit Raymond, Esq;

In *Clifford* Lord *Clifford*, p. 225, in the Supporters, line 2, after expanded, add, Azure.

In *Butler* Lord *Butler of Weston*, p. 245, in the Supporters, line 2, after Or, add, also bears on the Dexter a Falcon, with Wings expanded Argent, beak'd and member'd Gules.

In *Boyle* Lord *Boyle*, p. 293, sect. 2, line last, after 1754, add, who died in December 1755; and his Lordship has yet no other Issue.

In *Hay* Lord *Hay*, sect. 2, line 6, after Great-Britain, add, On his Resignation of one of the Commissioners of the Treasury in 1755, he was constituted, with Henry Earl of Darlington, Paymaster-General of all his Majesty's Forces.

In *Foley* Lord *Foley*, p. 316, after the Supporters, add, Motto, *Ut Prosim*.

In *Onslow* Lord *Onslow*, p. 332, sect. 2, line last but one, after Thomas, add, born March 15, 1754; also another Son, John Onslow, born Nov. 25, 1755; p. 335, sect. 1, line 3, after there-upon, dele the Paragraph of his Lordship's being Knight of the Bath, and read, On March 12, 1752, his Lordship was Knighted at St. James's, previous to his being invested with the Ensigns of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath; but was not installed

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in King Henry the VIIIth's Chapel, till the Year after, Dec. 27, 1753, when other Knights invested that Year with the Ensigns of the Order, were then installed.

In *Monson* Lord *Monson*, p. 363, sect. last, line last, after 1754, add, also another Son, George-Henry, born October 18, 1755.

In *Fox* Lord *Ilchester* and *Stavordale*, p. 394, sect. 4, line last, after 1701, add, He had the Honour, by particular Desire of Queen Anne, to lead her Majesty, going in Procession to her Coronation. I have seen a beautiful Metzo Tinto Print of him, reciting he was aged 75 in 1701; which shews him to be of surprizing Strength and Vigour at that time of Life, and mentions his being Domestick Servant to King Charles the III during his Exile, and one of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury for twenty-two Years, in his said Majesty's Reign.

In *How* Lord *Ghedworth*, p. 408, sect. last, line 15, after James, add, who, on July 5, 1755, married the only Daughter of the late Sir Humphry Howarth, of Maesylwich in Radnorshire, Knt. who was chosen in six Parliaments Knight of the Shire for that County, and died during the present Parliament.

In *Edgecumbe* Lord *Edgecumbe*, p. 431, sect. last, line 6, after Parliament, add, On December 23, 1755, he was appointed one of the Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of Great-Britain.

In *Sandys* Lord *Sandys*, p. 435, sect. 3, line 16, Confius should be Concius, and, line 27, tues, should be tuis; p. 458, sect. 2, line 4, allisque should be allique; and, line 14, for Probumque, read probisque; p. 460, sect. 6, line 9, for are, read ære; p. 461, sect. last, line 6, for Eximios, read Eximix, and, line 8, for Conjugium, read Conjugem; and p. 462, sect. 1, for Elibazetha, read Elizabetha. The said literal Mistakes were made when the Author was ill, and left the Sheets to be corrected by the Printer. In the same Page, sect 4, line last, after 1744, add, On Jan. 13, 1756, his Majesty was pleased to grant to his Lordship, the Offices of Warden and Justice in Eyre of all his Forests, Chases, &c. on this Side Trent. In the Titles, after Omberrlade, line 1, add, Lord Warden and Justice in Eyre of all his Majesty's Forests, Chases, Parks, and Warrens, on this Side Trent.

In *Fortescue* Lord *Fortescue*, p. 482, sect. last, line last, after 1754, add, and John, born March 6, 1755.

b Gazette, No. 9539.

c Ibid. No. 9545.

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In *Anson* Lord *Anson*, p. 484, sect. 2, line 1, for Elizabeth, read Isabel, and, the next line, after of, add, Charles; p. 485, sect. 2, line last, after 1747, add, Before he was created a Peer, he served as Member of the House of Commons for Heidon in Yorkshire; and, sect. 3, line 15, after 1755, add, On the Decease of Earl Gower, his Lordship was chosen one of the Governors of the Charter-House. In the Titles, line 3, after England, add, one of the Governors of the Charter-House, and one of the Lords of his Majesty's Privy Council.

In *Liddell* Lord *Ravensthorpe*, p. 488, sect. 4, line last, after Anne, add, married January 29, 1756, to Charles Earl of Euston, Grandson and Heir apparent to his Grace Charles Duke of Grafton.

In *Ponsonby* Lord *Ponsonby*, p. 521, sect. 1, line last, after Lord Lieutenant, add, and having been appointed Vice-Admiral of the Province of Munster, his Lordship took the Oaths there-upon April 18, 1755.

F I N I S.



ALTERATIONS,

WITH SOME

ADDITIONS, and ERRORS corrected.

IN THE

Volumes of the PEERAGE of ENGLAND.

AS a few modern errors are in my books, I set forth of the Peerage of this kingdom, some concerned have clamoured more than generosity and good nature should incline them; considering my industry, with the labour and expence I have been at in retrieving the memory of their ancestors, by records, manuscripts, &c. of undoubted authorities, which are cited. But finding if a marriage of late years be omitted, or a mistake made relating to it, the person thinks himself hardly dealt with; I therefore hope it will be satisfactory to all who are unbiassed, to recite.

That many particulars from records, old wills, &c. I had met with after the publication of the second edition in 1740, were necessary to be added; also the marriages, issues, times of decease, &c. to compleat the edition printed last year; which induced me for dispatch, to imploy one to assist me, chiefly in transcribing the occurrences relating thereto. And while the sheets were printing, having but an indifferent state of health, I could not examine his insertions, so critically as needful.

The news papers I knew were not to be depended on, so that I waited on most of the noblemen for information, and wrote to others, who were not so kind to return answers to my letters, whereby the following mistakes have happened. And the long illness I had whilst the sheets were printing, made an addenda necessary, which is at the end of the last volume, to which I refer; and with the alterations now made, the work will, I hope, be found complete to the time it was published,

St. John's Square, Clerk-
enwell, May 16, 1757.

ARTHUR COLLINS.

*Alterations and Errors corrected in the Peerage,
Vol. I, Part I.*

In SEYMOUR, Duke of Somerset, page 186, line 12, after
Wadley, read, in the parish of Faringdon in Berkshire.

In FITZ ROY, Duke of Grafton, page 214, sect. 2, line last but 3, after *the eldest*, dele Charles, and add Augustus-Henry; and after 1735, add member in the present parliament for Bury St. Edmund's; and dele Augustus-Henry, and add Charles, born, &c. and vide the Addenda at the end of vol. V.

In SOMERSET Duke of Beaufort, page 228, sect. 6, line last but five, for *James* read John; and page 229, in the chief seats, after *London*, dele Homelacy &c. and add Troy near Monmouth, and Netherhaven in Wiltshire.

In BEAUCLERK, Duke of St. Albans, p. 231, sect. 3, line last, after *dragoon guards*; add, also December 4, 1753, governor of Landguard Point in Suffolk: And March 18, 1755, was constituted major general of his Majesty's forces: the same page, sect. 4, line, 3, after *April 12*, add, 1746; and line last, dele clerk of the closet to his Majesty.

In POWLETT, Duke of Bolton, page 246, sect. 5, line 2, for 1679, read 1669.

In RUSSEL, Duke of Bedford, p. 264, sect. 5, line 4, dele, and 2dly Philip, Earl of Pembroke. Vide Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, p. 122, sect. 5, l. 1, which shews the mistake.

In SPENCER, Duke of Marlborough, p. 446, sect. 4, line 2, for 1617, read 1717.

In Vol. II, Part II.

In HAMILTON, Duke of Brandon, p. 493, sect. last, line last but 5, for *Rendlestium* read Rendlesham; and vide the Addenda.

In BERTIE, Duke of Ancaster, page 510, sect. 3, line 1, after *successor*, dele now. And sect. 5, line 3, after *privy council*, for *and*, read also; and after *Lincolnshire* for a small i make it a great one.

In PIERREPONT, Duke of Kingston, p. 513, line 3, for *Sir Henry*, read Sir Robert; and p. 525, in the creations, line 2, after Car. I. add, and earl of Kingston, 25 Julii, 4 Car. I.

In PELHAM-HOLLES, Duke of Newcastle, page 566, sect. 1, line 3, for *brother*, read nephew; and line 5, dele his nephew, and after *Lewis*, add Monson.

In MONTAGU, Duke of Manchester, p. 674, in the arms,
after

after *fable*, dele the crescent for difference; and p. 675, in the supporters line 3, after *three*, add gorg'd.

In BRYDGES, Duke of Chandos, p. 694, sect. 2, line last but two, after *of*, add Wells; and sect. 3, line 3, for *Hendon*, read Southgate; and in the titles, dele ranger of Enfield-Chase, &c. the Marquis of Carnarvon his son being ranger, when he came of age.

In SACKVILLE, Duke of Dorset, p. 758, sect. 1, line 10, for *cœpi*, read cœpit; and p. 759, sect. 1, line 2, for *favourale*, read favourable; and p. 769, sect. 3, l. 8, for *reward*, read reward.

In EGERTON, Duke of Bridgwater, page 821, line last, dele Viscount.

Alterations &c. in the 2d Volume.

In HERBERT, Earl of Pembroke, page 126, sect. 6, line last but two, for *Thomas*, read John, and vide the addenda.

In HOWARD, Earl of Suffolk, p. 9, for *Bart.* read Knt.

In CECIL, Earl of Salisbury, p. 185, in the crest, line 3, for *motion*, read morion.

In CECIL, Earl of Exeter, p. 197, line 25, dele after created Earl of Ailsbury.

In COMPTON, Earl of Northampton, p. 219, sect. 1, line last but two, for *Mawson*, read Sir Thomas Gooch, *Knt.* and vide the Addenda.

Bart.

In FANE, Earl of Westmorland, p. 261, sect. 3, l. 4, for 7th, read 4th. Page 267, sect. 2, l. 4, for 1732, read 1726; and the same page, sect. 4, l. 2, after *Esq;* for *in January*, read April 1752; and the next line after *Dorsetshire*, add in January 1753. At the bottom in the notes, line 3, dele Jan. 6, 1753, and add 9 April 1752. The plate of arms is wrong, it should be as in the blazon.

In MORDAUNT, Earl of Peterborough, p. 288, sect. 2, after Harry 2d son, dele to the last paragraph, *the eldest son*, &c. And add, the information I received relating to the marriages and issues, of the brothers of Charles, late earl of Peterborough, being defective, it's necessary to recite the following particulars, sent me by a person of honour and credit, descended from one of them.

The honourable Harry Mordaunt, 2d son of John lord viscount Avalon, and next brother to Charles, late earl of Peterborough, was returned one of the ^a late members for Brackley in the first parliament of Great Britain; and for Richmond in Yorkshire to the parliament summoned to meet July 8, 1708; and served for the same borough in the succeeding parliaments, till his decease Jan. 4, 1719-20, when he was lieutenant general of his late Majesty's forces, also treasurer of the ordinance, having been appointed ^b to that office, June 16, 1699, and continued therein by Queen Anne; and our late sovereign. He had to his 1st wife, a natural daughter of Thomas Spencer of Yarrington (sometime wrote Yarnton) in Oxfordshire, Esq; She was bred up with his other children, and inherited a large fortune from her mother. He had issue by her sons and daughters, whereof none remain, but the hon. Sir John Mordaunt, knight of the order of the Bath, Elizabeth-Lucy lady Lawson, and Mrs. Margaret Mordaunt. The said Elizabeth-Lucy, was married to Sir Wilfred Lawson of Isel in com. Cumb. bart. who was groom of the bedchamber to his Majesty King George I, and died at Newcastle upon Tyne, in July 1737, leaving by her two sons, who both died in their minority. The said lieutenant general Mordaunt, had to his second wife, Penelope, only child and heir of William Tipping of Ewelme in Oxfordshire, Esq; by whom he had an only daughter, Penelope, wedded to Monoux Cope, Esq; son of sir John Cope of Bram-fell in the county of Southampton, bart.

The present Sir John Mordaunt, knight of the Bath, of Free-folk in the county of Southampton, is as yet unmarried. Taking to a military life, he has distinguished himself by many brave actions. On Dec. 29, 1740, he was appointed colonel of a regiment of foot; and Oct. 10, 1747^c, was promoted from the rank of brigadeer general, to that of major general of his Majesty's forces. On March 19, 1747-8, he was constituted ^d colonel of a regiment of dragoons, in the room of major general Thomas Bligh, promoted to a regiment of horse. In Nov. 1749, he was appointed colonel of the royal regiment of dragoons; and June 13, 1752, governor of the fort of Sheerness, in the island of Sheepey; also on June 17, 1754, lieutenant general of his Majesty's forces. On the decease of John Lowther Esq; a writ being ordered Jan. 14, 1730, for a new election at Pontefract, he was ^e chosen to succeed him as member of parliament for that borough; and in April, 1735, was chosen for Whitchurch in Hampshire, having then the command of a company, with the rank of lieutenant colonel in the foot guards; and being made

^a British Parliam. Regist. N^o 123 & 230.
Lanc. Feclal. ^c Gazette N^o 8682.
Parl. Regist. N^o 44, 165, 233.

^b Ex Collect. Greg. King.
^d Ibid. N^o 9174. ^e British

one of the equerries to his Majesty, a writ was ordered June 20, 1737, for a new election, and he was re-chosen. In the parliament summoned to meet June 25, 1741, he was elected for Cockermouth; also in that of 1747, and in the present parliament, which met May 31, 1754.

The hon. Lewis Mordaunt his brother, likewise taking to a military life ^f, was May 10, 1710, promoted to the rank of brigadeer general in the army; but his further advancement was prevented by his decease on the 2d of Feb. 1712-13. He first married Anne, daughter of Martin, and by her had issue the present colonel Charles Mordaunt, his only son and heir. He 2dly married Mary, daughter of the hon. colonel Collier, lieutenant governor of the island of Jersey, by whom (who died April 17, 1740,) he had two daughters, Anna-Maria Mordaunt, who was, in October 1724, appointed one of the maids of honour to the late queen, and married to the right hon. Stephen Poyntz, Esq; preceptor, and after steward of the household to his royal highness the duke of Cumberland, and one of his Majesty's most honourable privy council, who died at Midgham in Berkshire, Dec. 17, 1750, leaving by her several children, whereof Georgiana eldest daughter, was married Dec. 27, 1755, to the hon. John Spencer, Esq; nephew to his grace the duke of Marlborough. Sophia the youngest daughter of brigadeer Mordaunt was married to Sir Roger Martin of Long Melford in Suffolk, bart.

Colonel Charles Mordaunt, 1st married Charlot, daughter of Thomas Manwaring, of the county of Chester, Esq; by Charlot his wife, daughter of Charles Gerard, Earl of Macclesfield, by whom he had no issue; but by his 2d wife the hon. Anne Howe, youngest daughter of Scrope, lord viscount Howe, and aunt to the present lord viscount Howe, he had three sons, Charles, Osbert, and Harry, now living, 1757.

The youngest brother of Charles, late earl of Peterborough, was the hon. and Rev. George Mordaunt. He 1st married Catharine, 4th daughter and co-heir of Sir Thomas Spencer of Yarnton in Oxfordshire, Bart. the widow of John Dormer of Ascot in the same county, Esq; and she deceasing in 1714, left no issue by him; he 2dly married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John D'oyley of Chislehampton in Oxfordshire, Bart. who deceasing March 20, 1719, left by him Anna-Maria Mordaunt, married to the Rev. Dr. Shipley. His 3d wife was Elizabeth, daughter to col. Collier, lieutenant governor of Jersey, by whom he had two daughters, Mary, married to Valentine Morris of Piercefield in Monmouthshire, Esq; and Elizabeth, wedded to Sir William Milner of Nun-Appleton in Yorkshire, Bart.

In GREY, Earl of Stamford, page 295, line last but three, for *Eleanor*, read Elizabeth; and next line, after Cornwall, add knight baronet. Page 297, sect. 1, line 6, for *daughter*, read sister; and in the same page, line last, after *married*, for *Mary*, read Anne, daughter of Sir Henry Willoughby of Risley in Derbyshire, Bart. widow.

In FINCH, Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham, page 307, sect. 3, line last but one, after *Manners*, for Earl of Rutland, read Lord Rofs.

In STANHOPE, Earl of Chesterfield, page 341, line 2 from the bottom, for *Patrick*, read John; and page 342, line the last, after *daughter of*, read, John Crowley, Esq; alderman of London, son of Sir Ambrose, &c.

In MONTAGU, Earl of Sandwich, page 369, sect. 2, line 4, after 1708, add, whilst he bore that character, he was so ill, as obliged him to set out for France, to drink the waters of Montpellier for the recovery of his health; from whence he returned to St. James's August 16, 1699. Page 370, sect. 2, line 5, for *Tuscacy*, read Tuscany; and line 18, after *Admiralty*, add, and was sworn of his majesty's privy-council, at St. James's, the 1st of February 1748-9; and sect. last, line 4, for 1744, read 1745, and vide the Addenda; and after *Welbore*, add Ellis.

In HOWARD, Earl of Carlisle, page 405, sect. 1, line 1, after *third*, read, but second surviving son; and sect. 2, line 8, for *four*, read five.

In LEE, Earl of Litchfield, p. 376, sect. last, line 8, for *John*, read Henry. Page 477, sect. 2, line 15, for 5, read 6. Page 478, sect. 1, line 7, dele lady Mary, married to Cosmus Nevile, Esq; And sect. 2, line, 9, after *to*, add Robert; and the next line, after *Ireland*, add, lady Mary, wedded to Cosmus Nevile, of Nevile Holt, in com. Leicest. Esq; lady Frances, 3d daughter, married to Henry, Lord Viscount Cornbury, only son of Henry the last Earl of Clarendon.

In ROBARTES, Earl of Radnor, p. 482, sect. 3, line last but 2, after *married to*, add Thomas Hunt of Mollington near the city of Chester, Esq; who died May 27, 1739, leaving his lady surviving, by whom he had issue, George Hunt, Esq; member in the present Parliament for Bodmin in Cornwall, Mary, married to Roger Wilbraham of Townshend, in com. Cest. Esq; Thomas Hunt, Esq; Elizabeth, and Frances. The said lady Mary, on the death of her brother Henry, late earl of Radnor,

Radnor, succeeded to the principal part of his lordship's estate lying in the county of Cornwall.

In BERKLEY, Earl of Berkley, p. 506, sect. 4, line last, after *living*, add. Which Lionel-Spencer Berkley, Esq; married Margaret, daughter of Mr. James Whitfield, of Twittenham, in com. Middlesex, and hath issue two sons, Velters-Cornwall Berkley, and Henry-Nicholas-Lionel Berkley; also another son, Lionel, lately born. And p. 508, sect. 1, line 11, after *and*, add, In ^s June 1721, his lordship received the thanks of his majesty, for his prudent management of the admiralty.

In BERTIE, Earl of Abingdon, vide the Addenda; and p. 511, sect. 4, line 4, for *James*, read Francis; and p. 514, in the arms, read. His lordship bears quarterly, 1. *Venables*, Azure, two bars argent. 2. *Bertie*, argent, three battering rams barways proper, armed and garnished azure, the 3d as the 2d, the 4th as the first.

Alterations and Corrections in the 3d Volume.

In DARCY, Earl of Holderness, vide the Addenda; and p. 33, sect. 1, line 3, for *Ganton* read Garton. In the same page sect. 3, line 2, after *month*, add, this account of him is printed in the Orange Gaz. Jan. 10, 1688-9, N^o 4: *Suffolk-street, Jan. 7.* ' The honourable colonel John Darcy, grandson to ' the Earl of Holderness, and eldest son of the Lord Darcy, de- ' parted this life this morning, occasioned by a quinsy in his ' throat; and is very much regretted, having upon the early ' closting of gentlemen, quitted his employ in the King's ser- ' vice, and was by the King's last writ elected one of the knights ' of the shire for York: and came lately with the Earl of Dan- ' by from that city. His sorrowful widow arrived in town a ' day afterwards, through a flood of tears: he has left behind ' him two hopeful sons to enjoy the honour, which otherwise ' would have descended to the family of the Howards. Having ' married, &c.

In WINDSOR, Earl of Plimouth, page 69, line 15, for 1558, read 1553; and page 93, sect. last, line 5, after *Other*, for *succeeding him in his honours*, read, of whom hereafter. Page 94, sect. 3, line 1, for *Andrew*, read Andrew's. Page 96, in the chief seats, dele Charlbury, and Flanchford: and add, and at Peel-Hall, in Cheshire.

In STAFFORD HOWARD, Earl of Stafford, page 97, sect. last, line 6, after *Robert*, dele to dying in line last but three. And the next page, sect. last, line 4, after *homage*, add, In 44 Hen. III. &c. as in the page preceding, being wrong applied.

In LUMLEY, Earl of Scarborough, p. 123, sect. 12, after *lady Henrietta*, add, who died at his Lordship's house in Cavendish-Square, aged 16, on the 6th of November, 1747. Lady Barbara Leigh died on the 4th of January 1755.

In BOOTH, Earl of Warrington, p. 143, line last but two, after *who*, add, was constituted by King William, 18 April, 1689^b, commissioner, for managing the customs in London, with Sir Richard Temple, Bart. knight of the Bath; and five others, whereof Thomas Pelham, Esq; (after Lord Pelham) was the last in the commission. He married, &c. And page 152, last line but 2, after *Dunham-Massie*, for *in*, read 10th.

In COVENTRY, Earl of Coventry, page 196, sect. 2, line 6, after *heir of*, add John Millen; and the next line, after *Thomas*, add, and a daughter Mary, married to Henry Barker of Chiswick, in com. Middlesex, Esq; and surviving him, is now the wife of the Rev. Dr. Philip Bearcroft, master of the Charterhouse.

The said Thomas Coventry, Esq; is member in the present parliament for Bridport in Dorsetshire. He married Margaret, daughter of Tho. Savage, of Elmley castle in Worcester, Esq; but hath no issue; and dele died without issue; also line last but one, for *hath* read had. Page 197, sect. last, after daughters, add Maria, and Anne-Margaret, now living: also had a daughter, Eliz.-Anne, deceased.

In VILLIERS, Earl of Jersey, page 220, sect. last, line 1, after *Jersey*, add, In the life-time of his father he was, in 1705, elected one of the knights of the shire for Kent; and in the Addenda, for 1707, read 1709; and dele page 221, in the arms, &c.

In HARLEY, Earl of Oxford, p. 312, sect. 2, at the bottom, after 1727, dele to the next page 313, and line 2, after 1730 add, married March 16, 1754, to daughter of Robert Bangham, Esq; deputy auditor of the imprest, and hath issue. In the same page, in the arms for *bed* read bend; and vide the Addenda.

^b Gazette, N^o 2246.

In LEGG, Earl of Dartmouth, vide the Addenda; and page 332, sect. 2, line 1, after *son*, read, of the beforementioned Thomas. And p. 343, after sect. 4, line 1, for Henry Legg, read Henry-Bilson Legg. In p. 344, in the crest, line 1, for *three*, read five; and the next line, for *gules*, read azure.

In FINCH, Earl of Ailesford, p. 371, sect. 1, line last, after Ailesford, add, after a tedious indisposition, went to Bath for recovery of her health, and there died the latter end of May, 1740. And same page, in the creations, line last, for *Oct. 26*, read 19.

In HERVEY, Earl of Bristol, p. 386, sect. 3, line 1, for John-Augustus, read Augustus-John, who hath taken to a maritime life, and was captain of one of his Majesty's men of war, in the fight with the French, in the Mediterranean, May 20, 1756.

In MONTAGU, Earl of Hallifax, p. 454, sect. 4, line 8, after issue, for *Edward*, read George, and after *heir*, add Edward 2d son, who was lieutenant-colonel of a regiment, and was slain in the late war. 3. Christopher, chaplain to a regiment, and died in Flanders. 4. Charles, member in the present parliament for Northampton; and was ¹ appointed colonel of a regiment of foot, 27 Dec. 1755. And vide the Addenda.

In COWPER, Earl Cowper, p. 479, sect. 3, line 7, after *to*, dele Mary, daughter of Price, brigadeer general, and add Dorothy, eldest daughter of Charles, Lord viscount Townshend, by his second wife Dorothy, sister to Sir Rob. Walpole, Knight of the garter, and Earl of Orford.

In SHERARD, Earl of Harborough, p. 491, sect. 1, line 3, after *bath*, read no issue, and dele the following lines.

In KERR, Earl Kerr, vide the Addenda, and alter 1775 to 1755; and p. 525, in the titles, for *Robert*, read John.

In WALDGRAVE, Earl Waldgrave, page 537, line last, after *May 31*, read 1753.

In WALPOLE, Earl of Orford, vide the Addenda. And p. 605, after the motto, *Eari quæ Sentiat*, add, his Lordship has for his motto, *Sibi Idem*,

¹ Gaz, N^o 9540.

In COKE, Earl of Leicester, p. 688, sect. 2, line last but 4, after *without*, add male issue, but left a daughter married April 28, 1740, to Matthew Lambe, of Red-Lion Square, after created a baronet, and is of Bocket-Hall in Hertfordshire.

Alterations, and Corrections, in the 4th Volume.

In WYNDHAM, Earl of Egremont, p. 215. In the supporters, for *rampart* read *rampant*, and vide the Addenda.

In GRENVILLE TEMPLE, Earl Temple, p. 238, the crest of Grenville is a wheatheaf vert, which his lordship bears, as well as the martlet, and vide the Addenda.

In NORTH, Earl of Guilford, vide the Addenda; and p. 265, sect. 1, line 4, after *Prince of Wales*, dele he was in May 1751, appointed one of the lords of his majesty's bed chamber.

In BROWN, Viscount Montague, page 336, line last, after *unmarried*, add, his lordship, April, 19, 1732, was chosen grand master of the free and accepted masons, at Merchant Taylors Hall, Threadneedle-Street, the Dukes of Richmond, and Montague, present, with others of quality.

In BOSCAWEN, Viscount Falmouth, p. 404, sect. 1, line 30, for *gentle*, read *genteel*; and p. 405, l. 1. for 50 read 60.

In BYNG, Viscount Torrington, p. 420, sect. 4, line 8, for *blew*, read *blue*; and line 11, for *Rear-Admiral*, read *Vice-admiral*. And p. 421, sect. 2, line last but 2, after *John*, add, born at his house in Hanover-square, Oct. 11, 1740.

Alterations, and Corrections, in the 5th Volume.

In NEVILL, Lord Abergavenny, p. 12, sect. 4, line last but one, after *secondly*, dele, married to John the present Lord Delawarr, &c. and add, wedded to Mr. Pinck, solicitor in chancery, and is now living.

In NOEL, Lord Wentworth of Nettlested, page 66, sect. 2, line 1, after Noel, add, was descended from John Noel of Welleborough, in Leicestershire, Esq; as recited in the family of the earl of Gainsborough, page 517. Which John left issue (by Anne, his wife, there mentioned) William Noel, of Kirkby-Mallory in Leicestershire, Esq; who was sheriff of that county, in the second year of King James the 1st. He married
Frances,

Frances, eldest daughter and coheir of John Fullwood², of Forde-hall, in the parish of Aspley, in com. Warw. Esq; lineal descendant from John Fulwood, who in the reign of King Henry VIII. attained it by marriage with Joan, daughter and heir of Baldwin Heath; and was second son of Robert Fulwood of Cley-Hall in Tamworth, of a very ancient family of the surname of Fulwood, whose ancestor John Fulwood, bore for his arms, gules, a cheveron between 3 mullets argent¹, And in 19 R. II, obtained licence from Tideman, bishop of Worcester, for a private oratory at Cleyhall. The said William Noel had issue by the beforementioned Frances his wife, 5 sons and 4 daughters. 1. William Noel of Kirkby-Mallory, Esq; who had to wife a daughter of Richard Cresheld, serjeant at law, but dying without issue by her, was succeeded in his estate by his next brother, Verney Noel Esq; who was created Bart. July 6, 1660, 12 Car. II. He deceased in 1669, and by Eliz. his wife, daughter of Sir Wolstan Dixie, of Bosworth, in com. Leicest. had issue Sir William Noel of Kirkby-Mallory, in Leicestershire, Bart. his only son and heir, who had to his 1st wife Margaret, daughter to John Lord Lovelace, by Anne his lady, daughter of Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Cleveland, and baron Wentworth of Nettlested, as recited page 66.

In BARRET LENNARD, Lord Dacre, p. 94, having mentioned the award made by King Edward the IVth, between Sir Humphrey Dacre and Joan lady Dacre his niece, on whom the barony descended. I shall add, 'that tho' so great a part of the antient estate was adjudged to the former (on account of the entail recited in the said 94th page) yet those lands were by this award (according to the meaning of the said entail) to revert to the said lady Joan and her heirs, in case of failure of heirs male of Sir Humphrey, and it was upon this that Francis Lennard, Lord Dacre, temp. Car. I. founded his claim; and tho' he at last consented to compromise matters with the Howard family, then in possession; yet he got back the lordships and castles of Dacre, and Kirkoswald, with a very considerable estate in Cumberland and Westmoreland, as mentioned p. 92.

And p. 102, sect. 3, having said that Richard Lennard, was by Edward Lord Newburgh, made heir to his estate in Essex, on condition he took the name of Barret. And sect. 4, mentioned, that the said Lord Newburgh's ancestor, John Barrett of Hawkerst in Kent, removed from thence into Essex, temp. H. IV, on his marriage with Alice, daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Belhouse, I shall now add; that the said Sir Thomas Belhouse, was son of Nicholas, 2d son of Sir Thomas Bel-

² Dugdale's Antiq. of Warwick, 1st edition, p. 606.
581.

¹ Ibid. p.

house of Stanway in Essex, who was in the wars in France under the victorious King Edward I, ^m who made him constable of Ponthieu, a province that King got in right of Eleanor his Queen, the only child, Ferdinand King of Castile had by Joan his 2d wife, daughter and heir of John Earl of Ponthieu. This Sir Thomas's ancestors, had long been of eminent consideration in Essex and Kent. And Sir John Belhouse, his eldest son, received the honour of knighthood, when King Edw. I, in the 34th year of his reign, for augmenting the glory of his intended expedition into Scotland, did at Whitfontide, begirt, Edward, Earl of Carnarvon, his eldest son, with the military belt ⁿ; and thereupon the young Prince, immediately at the high altar in Westminster Abbey, conferred the same honour on 267 more, the sons of Earls, Barons, and Knights; among which was the said Sir John Belhouse, who after attended the King that year into Scotland. A list of the Knts. Mr. Ashmole copied from the roll of John de Droghensford, keeper of the King's great wardrobe, remaining in the Exchequer. And the habit, equipages, attendants, and ceremonies, transcribed at large out of Matthew of Westminster, may be seen in Selden's Titles of Honour, page 776, and in Camden's Britannia. I have mentioned thus much of the family of Belhouse, as from them Lord Dacre's seat in Essex ^o, takes the name of Belhouse.

I shall likewise remark, that having in the Addenda at the end of the 5th Volume (in reference to a letter of Queen Eliz. inserted in the account of the Hunsdon family, page 82, concerning the insurrection which Leonard Dacre, second son of William Lord Dacre, of the North, made in favour of Mary Queen of Scots) given a translation of Camden's account of the action between him and Lord Hunsdon. I must observe, that whereas (the words *Limitanei prædones* being rendered literally) 'tis there said, that Leonard raised 3000 bordering robbers: it should be understood, that they were not so in the common acceptation of the word: Camden in other places, names them *limitanei equites*, and *limitanei subactores*: they were a hardy rough people who lived in the mountains, on the confines of Scotland, and were like the Pandours, and Hussars.

Page 104, the blason of the arms are printed right, but the engraver has made a mistake in the plate; which is Or and gules, instead of argent and gules, the proper colours.

^m Rot. Milit. published at Oxford.
ter, p. 37, 38, 39.

ⁿ Ashmole's Order of the Garter.
^o Salmon's Hist. of Essex.

In ST. JOHN, Lord St. John, of Bletfhoë, page 105, sect. 1, line last, after *Knt.* add, the rest died unmarried; and same page sect. 3, line 15, after *Oliver*, add, ancestor to the present Lord St. John; and p. 108, sect. 2, line 2, for *Crawley*, read *Crowley*. The same page line 6, after *Mary* born Nov. 21, 1728, add, married to Thomas-Erle Drax, Esq; member of parliament for Wareham in Dorsetshire. After 1743, dele the three last lines, and add, John, his Lordship's eldest son and heir, on December 13, 1755, was married to—daughter of Peter Simmons of London, merchant, who gave her a large fortune.

In PETRE, Lord Petre, p. 113, sect. 2, line last but 3, for 1627, read 1737, and vide Addenda.

In ARUNDEL, Lord Arundel of Wardour, vide the Addenda; and page 122, sect. 4, line 2, dele, daughter of William Herbert, marquis of Powis, &c. and add Daughter of Arundel Beeling, Esq; and deceasing at Wardour castle, Sept. 12, 1756, left issue Henry his son and heir, now Lord Arundel of Wardour.

In the title of CAVENDISH, Lord Cavendish, p. 123, add now Duke of Devonshire; and vide the Addenda.

In ROPER Lord Teynham, page 139, sect. 2. line 7, dele *who died*, and read, married to Dr. Charles Jernegan, and died Nov. 14, 1736, and sect. 3, line 10, after *married*, dele Charles Jernegan, M. D. &c. and add, to John Webb, Esq; eldest son of Sir John Webb, Bart. And page 140, line 2. the honourable ——— Roper married, June 2, 1753, the eldest daughter of Sir Francis Head, of Hermitage in Kent, Bart.

In MAYNARD, Lord Maynard, page 144, sect. 5, line last, after *descended*, add, married to daughter of Sir Cecil Bishop of Parham in Suffex, Bart. by Anne his wife daughter of Hugh, Lord Viscount Falmouth. And p. 145, sect. 3, line 4, after *Jane*, add, married to Edward Eyre, of the county of Galway in Ireland, whose youngest daughter and coheir was married to Francis Annesley, third son of John, brother to Arthur first Earl of Annesley. And p. 146, sect. 3, dele *daughter of Sir Cecil Bishop*, Bart. and read, is yet unmarried.

In BERKLEY, Lork Berkley, of Stratton, page 202, sect. 2, line 11, after *daughter*, add, Mary; and next line read 20 March. And the same page sect. 3, line last but 5, for 20 read

read 26, and line last but one, after *Esq;* read, and dying in childbed Feb. 3, 1738-9, left issue. And p. 20, in the titles, for *William*, read John; and after *privy council*, add, treasurer of his Majesty's household, now captain of his Majesty's band of gentlemen pensioners. And in the creation, for *Somerſet*, read Cornwall.

In *BOYLE*, Lord Boyle, p. 275, ſect. 2, line 10, after *Geo. I.* add, he was alſo preſident of the council, and ſecretary of ſtate to his majeſty; and died unmarried, March 14, 1725, at his houſe in Pall-Mall, which he bequeathed to his late royal highneſs the Prince of Wales, and his ſucceſſors. And p. 293, ſect. laſt, line laſt, for *hath*, read *had*; and ſame line, after 1754, add who died in 1756; alſo a daughter, *Henrietta*, now living.

In *WINDSOR*, Lord Montjoy, p. 299, in chief ſeat, after London, add, his Lordſhip rented that; but his ſeat is Cardiffe caſtle in Glamorganſhire, whereof he is hereditary conſtable.

In *TREVOR*, Lord Trevor, p. 308, ſect. 2. line 9, after *he*, add died, at his houſe in Duke Street, Weſtminſter, Jan. 15, 1747-8. He. And the ſame page and ſect, line laſt but 4, for *has*, read left.

In *BATHURST*, Lord Bathurſt, p. 319, ſect. 4, line 10, after *ſons* add, whereof 4 are now living; and at the end of the 2 next lines, after *Ireland*, add, and 2dly to Sir John Elwell of Englefield Green, in Surry, Bart.; alſo three lines further, after *Thiſtlethwayte*, add, brother to Alexander Thiſtlethwayte, of Winterſtone in Hampſhire, member in the preſent parliament for that county; another daughter married . . . Malcomb, Bart. of Scotland, Charlot wedded Auguſt 9, 1756 to Joſeph Langton of Newton Park in Somerſetſhire, Eſq; and Frances to Anthony Duncombe, Lord Feverſham. Elizabeth, Louiſa and Margaret are unmarried.

In *MORTON*, Lord Morton, p. 348, ſect. 3, line 3, after *Lancaſter*, add, grandſon and heir of Sir Thomas Preſtage, created Bart.

In *KING*, Lord King, p. 351, ſect. 3, line 2, after *brother*, for *now*, read *late*, and in the title, for *Peter*, read William,

In RAYMOND, Lord Raymond, p. 366, by the death of Robert, Lord Raymond, Sept. 19, 1756, the title is extinct; and for *Chetwynd*, read Mary.

In TALBOT, Lord Talbot, p. 269, sect. 4, line last, after *Borough*, add (whereof he was recorder) till the present parliament, when he was elected for Ivelchester. In May 1737, he married Henrietta-Maria, daughter of Sir Matthew Decker, Bart. and 2dly, in August 1748, the eldest daughter of John Lord Viscount Chetwynd, Peer of Ireland, by whom he left several children, dying Sept. 22, 1756, at the seat of his father-in-law, the Lord Viscount Chetwynd, in Staffordshire. In the supporters, p. 370, after *argent*, add, accoll'd with a double tressure flory.

In How, Lord Chedworth, p. 406, sect. 1, line last but 6, for *in*, read 13, and sect. 3, line 2, after *issue*, add Leonora-Maria. And vide the Addenda.

In BRUCE-BRUDENEL, Lord Bruce, page 476, dele the arms, crest, and supporters, which were the arms &c. of Bruce; instead of which his Lordship bears the arms of Brudenel.

Argent, a cheveron *gules*, between three steel caps *azure*, differenc'd by a martlet *sable*, being the distinction of a 4th son.

CREST.] On a wreath, a sea horse naiant *argent*, main and tale, Or.

Supporters (granted March 24 1746-7) on either side, a Savage wreathed about the temples, and girt on the lines with ivy, all proper, holding in their exterior hands, a banner streaming over their heads, Or, charged with a saltire and chief, *gules*; on a canton *argent*, a lion rampant, *azure*, the staff and point proper.

MOTTO.] THINK AND THANK.

In ANSON, Lord Anson, vide the Addenda, and p. 485, in the arms, for 2, read 3.

In DUNCOMBE, Lord Feversham, p. 496, sect. 1. line last, add, his Lordship married Nov. 2, 1756, Frances, daughter of Peter Bathurst of Clarendon Park, in Wiltshire, Esq;

In PONSONBY, Lord Ponsonby, vide the Addenda, and p. 521, sect. 2, line 31, after *privy council*, there, add, and April

April 26, 1756^p, was elected *Speaker* of the house of commons in that kingdom.

In BEAUCLERK, Lord Vere, p. 524, sect. 2, dele the first line, and add; on his return he was appointed May 12, 1742, principal officer, and one of the commissioners of his Majesty's Navy: which he resigned, when &c.

In the Index, read BROMLEY, Lord Montfort.

Gazette, N^o. 9570.

